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UNSTAMPED, 3D—STAMPED, 4D.

DIGEST OF NEWS OF THE WEEK.

An accident to the mail-train from London this morning attended, we believe, with the loss of life, delayed the post this morning to so near the time of our going to press, that we are obliged to cut short our Weekly Digest, in order to make room for our London Letter, which came by that mail.

The Holy Father—to the great joy of all his children—is again in his wonted health. One interesting fact is demonstrated by the smallest indisposition of the Holy Father as clearly as it has been by the violence of the revolution; and that is, that no nation ever exhibited towards its most popular sovereign or leader, a solicitude so tender, so genuine, so universal, as that which has been exhibited towards his Holiness by the multitudes of the faithful of every clime and nation under heaven.

The Holy Father assisted pontifically at High Mass in the Basilica of the Vatican on St Peter's Day; and he renewed, on that occasion, his protest against the occupation of several of the provinces of the Church.

The *Journal de Rome* reports the universal enthusiasm with which the population of the Pontifical States celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of the accession of Pius IX. Without any forecasting of our own, and by mere accident, we present our readers with a Photograph Likeness of the reigning successor of St Peter on the Octave of St Peter's Day.

The policy of Louis Napoleon pursues its slow, wary, stealthy course. It would seem as if he wished to keep himself a colourable pretext for keeping possession of the Eternal City. It cannot be doubted for a moment that his recognition of the Kingdom of Italy has saved the Cavourian policy of Piedmont. On the eve of bankruptcy it must have surrendered either to the returning force of the loyalty and Catholic feeling of the masses, or to the unscrupulous violence of the Revolution. The recognition of its usurpations by France enabled it to negotiate a loan of 500 millions; and so urgent was its need that Victor Emmanuel had to borrow 10 millions from M. Rothschild, under a pledge of returning the sum from the first proceeds of the loan. M. Rothschild required besides the guarantee of France, and that guarantee has been accorded.

The rumour as to the plot against Garibaldi's life turns out as we premised. No such plot exists or ever existed. But he is under Piedmontese surveillance at Caprera, to prevent a premature attack on the Roman Pontiff, and this chummy pretext was spread abroad to give a colour of protection to what is little better than an honourable imprisonment.

A Prince de Piombino has sought an audience with Louis Napoleon, as president of the Roman deputation, commissioned to request the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. Failing that, he sought an interview with M. Thouvenel. He obtained one in a private capacity, but not as deputed from the Roman Revolutionary Committee. A distinction without a difference!

The Consul General of the Two Sicilies at Bordeaux has, in consequence of the recognition of the alleged Kingdom of Italy by France, protested again against the unjust spoliation of which Francis II. has been the victim.

In Naples itself Piedmont hardly holds its ill-gotten place. Large re-inforcements of troops are on the road thither, and Cialdini of coward's reputation is to be executioner in chief. This Lombard Jack Ketch will surely one day meet his just reward.

The address of the Hungarian diet has been returned to that assembly.

In the despatch addressed by M. de Schermerling to the Diet, by command of the Emperor, he ascribes the attacks on his sovereign's rights contained in the address rather to individual folly than to any expression of the real sentiments of the Diet. He invites the Diet to put its address into a form compatible with the dignity of the Crown and those hereditary rights which he well knew how to defend.

The diet, after the receipt of this communication adjourned, with the intention of examining the question shortly in a secret sitting.

At last the revolution, which the *Ami de la Religion* describes naively enough as having a mixed character of republicanism and Protestantism, as if that were any pecu-

lar feature of it, has reared its snaky head in Spain. It is not as yet met with any success. The Government is confronted it vigorously, and it has cringed upon the oil, and is now trying to wriggle itself out of sight as fast as may be.

Lord Shaftesbury, Sir Robert Peel, and their emissaries may spare their pains. The Spaniards have too much of the gentleman in them ever to be Protestants.

The new Sultan has opened his reign with vigorous measures of reform.

It is not easy to discover the actual state of things in America. The despatches of one week contradict those of the preceding, and as all the ones we get seem to come from the North, we have to depend on Northern integrity. As far as the war has gone hitherto, the South would seem to have the advantage. They have two or three considerable successes to report against, as yet, not one perfectly authenticated success on the other side.

An important debate in the House of Commons on Poland was again nearly stopped by a count out. The progress of it showed that our statesmen have plenty of dry sympathy for oppressed nationalities, when the oppressor is strong, but that they only give utterance to it when the alleged oppressor is weak. 'We only interfere with our remonstrance,' said Lord Palmerston, 'when our interference is likely to produce an effect'—that is when our client is weak and his adversary strong! A safe policy that, but not very magnanimous!

Another conversation in the same place on the Derryveagh evictions, exhibited a majority of the British House of Commons as deaf to the commonest claims of humanity and justice, as could be the most phrenzied follower of a Piombino, Ricasoli, Cialdini, or even Garibaldi himself.

The Prince of Wales has paid a visit to Ireland. We forbear to record any of the demonstrations with which a certain class were sure to celebrate his arrival; not from the smallest want of respect, either to the person or office of that amiable Lady whose proper prerogatives the aristocracy of these realms so kindly keep in their own possession, nor from any want of respect to the dignity of the heir to the British Crown; but because, whilst war is openly levied against the Irish people by evictions, by inhuman legislation, by affronts to their religion, by forbidding them to partake of the universal, elsewhere, Volunteer movement, by offering them every outrage, and denying them every redress, we do not think that they ought to exhibit any interest in a visit of the nominal head of the state, or of the heir to that powerless dignity.

GLASGOW BAZAAR—WEDNESDAY.

A good supply of cheese, but no improvement in the demand. Only one ton passed the weigh-house scales, and five carts in the Bazaar.

Cheese, 1/2 cwt.	58/ to 59/	Turkeys	6/ to 8/
Early made	40/ to 49/	Rabbits	1/4 to 1/6
Late and secondary	20/ to 23/	Fruit	1/4 to 1/6
New skim milk	1/ to 1/3	Barcelon Nuts, 1/2 lb.	1/0 to 1/6
Butter, 1/2 lb.	1/ to 1/3	Pears, 1/2 lb.	6/ to 9/
Country fresh	1/ to 1/3	Apples, 1/2 lb.	6/ to 9/
Irish powder, 1/2 lb.	1/ to 1/3	American Apples, 1/2 lb.	1/ to 1/3
New country powdered	1/ to 1/3	New Figs, 1/2 lb.	6/ to 9/
Eggs, 1/2 lb.	6/ to 7/2	Bitter Oranges, 1/2 lb.	1/ to 1/3
Hen eggs	7/2 to 8/	Vegetables	1/ to 1/3
Duck eggs	7/2 to 8/	Potatoes, 1/2 lb.	3/ to 4/
Eggs, 1/2 dozen	1/ to 1/3	Early American, per st.	8/ to 9/
Country	1/ to 1/3	Ash-leaved Kidney, per st.	4/ to 6/
Best Irish	1/ to 1/3	Turnips, per st.	3/ to 4/
Ham, 1/2 lb.	1/ to 1/3	Carrots, per st.	3/ to 4/
Bacon	1/ to 1/3	Cabbage, per doz.	1/ to 1/3
Flitch bacon	1/ to 1/3	Red Cabbage, each	1/ to 1/3
Beef	1/ to 1/3	Onions, per st.	1/ to 1/3
Smoked	1/ to 1/3	Cauliflower	1/ to 1/3
Smoked bacon	1/ to 1/3	New Rhubarb, per st.	1/ to 1/3
Mutton	1/ to 1/3	Greenhouse Flowers, for table, per bouquet	6/ to 2/6
Poultry, 1/2 pair	3/5 to 3/8		
Hens	3/5 to 3/8		

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET—WEDNESDAY.

On Wednesday, at our market, the numbers were—Oxen, 685; sheep, 1648; lambs, 3031. Cattle of all sorts were in demand, but no alteration can be quoted from last week's prices. Beef—Top current, 70s. per cwt.; secondary, 65s. to 67s.; middling and inferior, 50s. to 60s. Sheep and lambs of all kinds were in demand, at prices similar to last week's quotations. Sheep—Top current, from 7d. to 7 1/2d. per lb.; secondary, 6d. to 7d. Lambs—Top, 24s. to 28s. each; secondary, 18s. to 22s.; middling and inferior, 12s. to 16s. At the close, a good clearance of all sorts was effected.

Holloway's Pills the most effectual remedy for Bowel Complaints and Disorders of the Stomach.—At this season of the year when these complaints are so prevalent, there is no better remedy than *Holloway's Pills*, whether as a preventative or cure. When taken in moderate doses, and strict attention is paid to diet, the worst cases will be relieved. The strengthening properties of these Pills restore the impaired tone of the stomach, and cleanse the liver. Nothing so good has been discovered for the cure of persons suffering from a long residence in hot climates, and they surpass every other medicine for general family use. They have the happiest effect on the stomach and secretions, promoting digestion and gently stimulating the torpid bowels.

THE CENSUS OF PERTSHIRE.—The census returns for this county having been now completed, a comparative statement of its past and present population can be ascertained with some degree of accuracy. In 1841 the returns showed that the county contained a population of 118,000; in 1851 it had decreased to 116,400; while in 1861 we find it has decreased considerably more; to about 107,000. This population is spread over nearly 80 parishes, and the decrease is general over almost them all. The following are the parishes which show an increase:—Abernethy, Abernethy, Alyth, Auchterarder, Blairgowrie, Glendevon, Killin, Longforgan, Meigle, and the increase in them is very considerable. The rural districts show the largest decrease during the last ten years, while the most of the towns and villages have increased. The average decrease in the former is from one-third to two-thirds. There is large preponderance of females over males in the county. 1841 there were upwards of 6000, in 1851 above 4000, and this year 5000 females more than males.—*Pertshire Courier*.

SPORTSMEN'S PROSPECTS FOR THE TWELFTH OF AUGUST.—Several correspondents in the upland districts of this and neighbouring counties, send us notes of sportsmen's prospects for the twelfth of August. On the Cromdale moors, the young birds appear to be plentiful. The coveys are very unequal—varying from three to fifteen—but for most part they are on the wing. From the Glenlivet and Altschullachan moors, the reports are not quite so encouraging. There are not one-half the number of young coveys this year that were last year, chiefly owing to the disease in spring. Birds are now all pretty healthy, however, and the young ones are upon the wing. Those affected by disease in April are not yet strong, however. A correspondent says he saw a hen and three young birds on the road before him the other day. The poult leaped the ditch smartly, but the hen fell back into it, and he could have taken the whole if so disposed. Disease, which prevailed to such an alarming extent some six or eight weeks ago, has been all but completely checked by fine weather. Sportsmen may yet look forward to fair sport on the twelfth.—*Elgin Courier*.

LEITH—BOAT CAPSIZED IN THE FIRTH.—Between twelve and one o'clock on Monday afternoon, an accident happened to a boat belonging to the Leith, 11-gun ship, lying in the Firth for the protection of the fishery, which nearly proved fatal to three sailors who were in it. A number of sailors belonging to the Leith had come ashore at Newhaven, and at the time mentioned four of them went into one of that ship's boats at Newhaven Pier, with the view of returning to their vessel. The boat had been pushed off, when one of the seamen, wishing to go ashore again, leaped overboard, and swam back to the pier. The boat, a small gig, kept on her way, under sail, watched by many people, who feared some accident would happen. The boat kept on her way, under a stiff squally wind, till she had made about half the distance from the pier to the vessel, when suddenly she capsized, leaving the sailors to struggle for their lives. Instantly two boats were despatched from the Leith, and one from Newhaven, to endeavour to save the men, who, it was observed, were clinging to their boat; and they soon succeeded in securing the men, and taking the boat in tow, and conveying them to the Leith.—*Scotsman*.

THUNDER STORM.—On the evening of Friday se'enight numbers of people were enjoying the splendid view from the bridge, and seeking in vain the usual refreshing sea breeze, while watching at a safe distance the progress of a thunder storm passing apparently from the north-east to the south-west, a few miles inland across the country. The clouds, of nearly inky blackness, opened at short intervals, almost from the zenith to the horizon, like a fissure in a volcano, disclosing the lurid fire within. The spectacle was truly sublime, and tried the nerves of many rather severely. But on Saturday came our own turn, and there were very few, indeed, disposed to confine their reflections to mere admiration of the grandeur of the scene. For, from four to five o'clock, in the afternoon, the town was visited by one of the severest thunder-storms we have ever witnessed. During part of the time the crashing peals followed the alarmingly vivid lightning almost instantaneously, and apprehensions of danger were not without cause. For the granite cross on the eastern gable of the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, was struck and hurled to the ground; while the electric fluid passing obliquely through the open Gothic window of the sacristy beneath, struck the wall on the south side of the apartment, making a hole of about nine inches in diameter, and some inches in depth. A glazed picture, just beside the hole, escaped with only a few stains on the nearest side, as if spattered with violet coloured ink. Fortunately the pious sisterhood and other inmates of the convent escaped unhurt, and we have not heard of any further injury being done in the town or neighbourhood. The direction of the storm appeared to be the same as that observed on the previous day.—*Wexford People*.

W. S. O'BRIEN AND THE NEWCASTLE UNION.—At the last meeting of the board of guardians a letter was read from Mr O'Brien, resigning the chairmanship. It was thereupon proposed by Robert Fetherston, Esq., J. P. seconded by Richard Maunsell, Esq., and unanimously resolved—'That deeply sympathising with our respected chairman, William S. O'Brien, Esq., on his recent sad bereavement, we have received his letter of resignation; but feeling that the loss of his services as chairman of this board, with which he has been so long and so honourably associated, would be almost irremediable, we most earnestly request that he will reconsider his letter, in the hope of its withdrawal, and that he will continue to discharge the duties of chairman, affording his invaluable assistance as often as it may be his convenience to do so—as at other times the business may be transacted by our zealous and efficient vice, Mr Curling.' Proposed by W. Holmes, Esq., seconded by William B. Dowling, Esq., and unanimously resolved—'That from Mr W. S. O'Brien's long and honourable connection with this board, we would not be doing justice to our own feelings if we did not publicly express our deep sympathy in his sad bereavement, as a public body; we much valued his counsel as chairman of our board, while many members had an opportunity of admiring his private virtues; we therefore give expression to our feelings of condolence in his deep affliction.'—*Nation*.

THE age in which we live will take its place in history as one in which more truths have been called in question, more problems presented to the mind of man, than in any of its predecessors. That intellectual activity which characterises it, goaded on by the influence of a thousand stimulants, and of a cultivation which receives daily a wider spread, could hardly fail to lead to two results. In the first place, it has marched forward with ardour to the conquest of truth, and realised in its course many brilliant discoveries; in the next place, it has in virtue of that very impetus which it has acquired, run past the goal, unsettled the time-honoured boundaries of other days, displaced the ancient landmarks, and conjured up fresh horizons, often imaginary, which present the whole panorama of human science under a false or uncertain light. Hence the position of science is a novel one. Astonished at the space which she has passed over, she is sometimes tempted to mistrust herself; then, when such misgivings have disappeared, and confidence in her own labours and researches have been restored, she feels the want of reflection to put in order the riches which she has amassed, and to map out the territories which are the scene of her toilsome investigations. This it is, which invests every attempt at organisation, and synthesis with so attractive an interest. Philosophy has devoted herself heart and soul to the task; time after time her endeavours have been renewed. But we may ask, has the encyclopædia of the nineteenth century been definitively constituted; has that province been assigned to each individual science which is proper to it, and its due? This is precisely what we take leave to call in question.

The fact being so, we are led on to ask, in what does the difficulty of the problem chiefly consist? In our opinion it is found in this:—Whoever surveys at once glance the whole assemblage of human sciences, in order to grasp the mutual relations which unite, together with the differences which distinguish them, at once finds himself face to face with this great question. What are the relations of the sacred and profane? There is religion on the one hand, and mere human science on the other: there is theology, which reposes on the basis of revelation, and philosophy, which has evidence alone for its starting point. What is the relative position of these two? What place must we assign to each? The Christian ages took their stand on the principle of subordination. In their eyes, that which was natural, held necessarily of that which was divine in science. Philosophy was in consequence placed in the condition of a subject with respect to Truth, though still left in the enjoyment of unfettered freedom of action—a sort of lofty vassalage, not unlike that which formerly bound the great feudatories of the Crown to the suzerain, and which, while it imposed upon them the obligation of fidelity, and services proportioned to their resources, guaranteed at the same time to each one of them the exercise of full independence within the limits of his own jurisdiction.

The philosophy of the present day has rejected this solution, and adopted one of an entirely opposite character. It has laid down the secularisation of science, its emancipation, as a first principle. According to it, three centuries have accomplished its divorce from revealed theology. Henceforth sacred science, and profane science, are two powers which can only meet on an equality, and no reconciliation between them can be solid except it is based upon the complete separation of their respective domains. Let each keep its own sphere, and be left in freedom to its own action, without subordination, without responsibility, and without control. Such are the so-called liberal protestations of philosophy; but a reflecting mind will not be slow in discovering that pretensions of a much less moderate character lie lurking behind them, for they stop at nothing short of the absolute absorption of all revelation and supernatural faith into man's reason and its spontaneous developments.

Can such a solution be accepted by Catholicism? Is the haughty science which proposes it sure of itself? No, doubtless; and hence it is that even in its own eyes the question of organisation still remains open. While the philosophy of Germany has laboured at it for more than a century, France, in her higher teaching, perpetually returns to the same point. The very journals give back the echo of the theories which are propounded; and when they would address the world in the language of seriousness, they speak of little else.

world in the language of seriousness, they speak of mildness.

In the midst of such conflicts the Church could not look on as a silent spectator. At the instance of her Chief Ruler, who more than once has pointed out these dangerous and erroneous tendencies, the French Episcopate has, on different occasions, spoken out against such unlawful encroachments. And more recently, a well-known and venerated voice, of which I should be proud to be regarded as the feeble echo, has taken in hand the task of bringing Rationalism to conviction, or at least of compelling it to raise the mask. At no time, therefore, could it be more opportune to state with precision the matter in debate, to exhibit the actual state of the controversy, to induce, if possible, the partisans of a separate philosophy to enter upon a frank and open discussion. Ecclesiastical authority has remained while addressing them upon its native heights. With the Gospel in its hand, it has shown them to be in opposition to the doctrines and the duties of Christianity. We have not received from heaven the same character, nor the same mission to teach and to correct; we must, therefore, descend to the platform on which our adversaries have planted themselves. Freely conceding to reason, if not all its pretensions at least all its just rights, we appeal to it to vindicate for theology its position in the world and to defend its existence, which is threatened by so unlooked-for an attack.*

One of the professions of Rationalism is, that it respects the rights of the Catholic Religion. While sapping the very foundations of the principle of revelation, it makes a great display of respect for it; it borrows its vocabulary from the dogmas of Christianity, and by giving a novel meaning to words long consecrated by tradition, it often succeeds in hoodwinking the faithful, who fancy they are listening to their own language, while at the same time it furnishes the initiated with an easy method of merging the most sacred mysteries of the faith in theories of a purely Rationalistic character. But if its prophecies are pressed to explain themselves, and to define their doctrines with greater precision, they throw themselves at once into their entrenched camp, wrap themselves in the philosophic mantle or professorial robe, and deny that they are under any responsibility to do so; that is to say, on the plea of declining theological discussion, they assert the right of subjecting all religious teaching to the action of independent reason, and pretend to reduce everything to the formulas of their own philosophical opinions, without failing in their duty as Christians. Such is the actual position of the representatives of Rationalism. We believe that the vigorous reasoning of the Bishop of Poitiers has rendered it henceforward untenable. On what ground can they rest an abstention, which is equivalent to a formal negation? On their condition as *laymen*? No; it has been proved to them that *laymen* and *Pagan* are not synonymous terms; that no member of the Church of Jesus Christ has the right to excommunicate himself, by isolating himself from the household of faith, and renouncing the prerogatives of the supernatural order. Neither can the quality of a man of the world change the essential obligations of Christianity: it is to be guilty of

* Monseigneur l'Evêque de Poitiers. *Seconde Instruction Synodale*, à son clergé diocésain. Juillet, 1858.

a contradiction in terms for a Catholic to display indifference in the matter of revealed religion. As to the profession of philosophy, it only imposes a stricter obligation to search for and follow after Truth. Science, then, which recoils from the examination of revelation takes up an untenable position, and is palpably insurgent against the teaching and dictates of reason itself. 'But,' continues the illustrious prelate, 'if an isolated philosophy is irrational, we have further added that it is impossible and purely imaginary. Such a philosophy is a mere fiction when considered under its two-fold claim of being at the same time a complete philosophy, which solves all problems concerning man and humanity, whether with reference to this life or the life to come, and also a philosophy which is independent of all authority save reason alone.' The proof of this assertion rests on fact, for at every period of the world, equally as in our own days, purely human science has shown itself impotent to construct a religion for mankind. Therefore the absolute sovereignty to which it lays claim is an usurpation and an impiety: it is an usurpation, because it confiscates the entire man in the interests of nature, and to the detriment of grace; it is an impiety because it ignores the authority of God, and the sacred rights of baptism. We regret that we cannot give more than a mere summary of these eloquent pages, for a dry analysis would only distort and deprive them of their force. Let any one read them in a calm and impartial spirit, and then let him say whether our Rationalistic philosophers are not placed in the dilemma either of returning to us, or declaring themselves openly hostile to revealed religion.

hostile to revelation, religion.

‘All very well,’ they will reply, perhaps. ‘From your point of view all these arguments are invincible; but we have a well fortified post which they do not touch, and which they cannot compel us to abandon. Rational beings as we are, you will not triumph over us, except by demonstrating by the light of reason alone that we are unreasonable. But what have you proved so far? That our conduct is irrational? Granted on your hypothesis. You lay down a supernatural revelation as a fact, and you turn round to us and say, philosophers,—you come short of your mission if you refuse to submit. The philosopher replies that the foundation on which you rest is unsound; that a supernatural revelation does not exist; that it has long ago been convicted of impossibility at the tribunal of reason.’ Such is, doubtless, the answer of Rationalism. Will it deliver it openly? Perhaps. At least, it will give it shape in its secret thoughts; and, thanks to this means of escape which it has discovered, it will no doubt pretend to be impregnable. We know not whether the eloquent successor of St Hilary will pursue his adversaries on this ground; we will therefore try to indicate clearly their tactics, and to show the feebleness of this last position, in which they suppose themselves to rest in perfect security.

It is true to say that when we seek to settle the office of philosophy in its relations with revealed science, that we necessarily regard the latter as a science distinct and independent in itself. But it is at this very first step that we are met and put out of count by a rejoinder which takes the shape of a formal negative. A science, it is said, can only exist in so far as it has an object proper to itself, and which it is capable of attaining by a procedure of the intellect. But theology has no such special object; and the procedure which is attributed to it is in contradiction with the laws of the human mind. The necessary conclusion therefore is that it exists only as a chimera.

For, in the first place, what matter could be assigned to theology as a distinct and independent science? All that it professes to treat of is already under the cognisance and jurisdiction of another science. For what is theology but the systematised expression of religious truth? But let us hear the German school, whose theories on this point have been adopted by the French Rationalists.

point have been adopted by the French Rationalists. Philosophy like religion has God for its object, which is the sole truth, and the sole reality, and the relations of the world or of nature, and the mind with God. . . . Philosophy understands how religion knows, and how she holds that which she does hold in her possession. The only difference between the two is the mode of intellectual procedure. Philosophy regarded as thought replete with intelligence professes this advantage over *supernatural* theology; it both comprehends it and comprehends itself. It is another form, a more advanced form of religion; it is its *thinking conscience*. Such is Hegel's doctrine, as given by a faithful interpreter.* And what other explanation could given since only one way of communication with God lies open to man. The only means which is given to us to raise ourselves to the Being of Beings, without being smitten by blindness or vertigo, is to make use of a divine medium, *i. e.* to consecrate ourselves to the study and love of truth, to the contemplation and reproduction of the beautiful, but above all to the practice of virtue.† . . . Reason is the necessary mediator between God and man, the Logos of Pythagoras and Plato, the word made flesh, which is at one and the same time God's Messenger and Prophet and man's mediator, God and man together.‡ Where then shall we find the line of demarcation between the doctrines of religion and philosophy? Not in the things themselves, but in the method of proposing them. 'Another audience, other forms, another language.'§ Assuredly there is nothing here out of which we can construct two distinct branches in the order of knowledge. Moreover, the time has come when 'science has acquired the habit of appropriating good to itself wherever it meets with it.¶ Up to the present time the position of philosophy with respect to faith has been abnormal. Religion is a fact which answers to the first want of man, and which, however diversified in form, is at bottom everywhere identical. It ought, then, like all other facts, to be subject to the action of reason. And, that there may be no mistake here, 'To explain religion is not to comment upon it after the fashion of the middle ages, nor to show its comparability, according to the method of the 17th century, with a particular system of philosophy; neither is it to deny or oppose it, as was done in the last century; but it is to apply to it fully and without reservation the method which is ordinarily followed in scientific researches, to consider it as a natural fact which must be observed and analysed like any other fact, and submitted in short to the inalienable laws of the human mind.'¶ Such is the sentence which, while it despoils theology of its proper domain, assigns it whole and entire to reason, and absorbs it in philosophy.

Further, if theology could have a distinct object, it would certainly be the supernatural. But the supernatural is impossible. This assertion, by dint of repetition in a thousand various forms, ends by getting itself believed, and by gaining a place in a multitude of minds, as an indisputable truth. Certain writers regard it as a self-

* *Vid.* M. Charles de Remusat, *Examen Critique de la Philosophie Allemande.*

(Men. de l'Académie des Sciences—Moral and poli. t., pp. 321-323.)
 "M. Cousin. *Du Vrai, du Beau, et du Bien*, etc. The Rationalist seems to approach our views when he says—"The object which the Rationalists have in view is to banish the supernatural from Christianity, as if a religion was not distinguished from a system of philosophy by the presence of the supernatural. The Rationalist is to banish the supernatural precisely in so far as it admits a supernatural gift which lies above the region of controversy, while philosophy seeks after natural truth, by the help of natural light alone." The Rationalists do not suspect that they are engaged in the same enterprise, though in a contrary sense, as the Methodists and ultra-Catholics—two classes of persons who, of all others, are most opposed to one another, but who unite in perfect agreement to proscriber and stifle philosophy by straining every nerve to bring it under the yoke of religion. By an opposite process, Rationalism tends to absorb and bring about the disappearance of religion in philosophy. There is an equal amount of error, excess and danger, on both sides. Religion and philosophy are two orders of thought, which have differed since the world began, and which will differ till the end of time." (*Promenade philos. en Allemagne, Revue des deux mondes*, 18 Oct., 1857.) So far so good, provided that religion be an order of thought which reason acknowledges, not an order of thought which *begots enthusiasm*, and is accompanied by blindness and Vertigo.

‡ M. Cousin. *Fragm philos.* 3d ed., p. 78.

§ M. Consin du Vrai, 5e ed., p. 481.
 || M. Renan. Etudes d'Histoire Religieuse, chap. v., p. 197.

⁴ M. Franck, *De la Certitude*, introduction, p. 95.

evident axiom, which it would be useless to attempt to demonstrate, and of which no proof ought to be required. It is sufficient for them to say, when a fact or a dogma is presented to them which is beyond the natural order, 'this fact, this explanation is outside the domain of criticism.' This settles the question. But we may ask what solidity is there in this foundation upon which their whole system is based? Ever since man began to know himself, the supernatural has obtained a place in his belief. It is in possession. Shall we then dispossess it without title, and without bringing it to conviction? However confident philosophy may be in the power of her affirmation, she sometimes recognises the necessity of strengthening her position on this point. From time to time she makes attempts at demonstration, though we are reduced to seek here and there the scattered elements of which it is made up; for she rarely ventures to enter upon a formal discussion on these matters.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The following is the text of M. Thouvenel's despatch to M. de Rayneval, respecting the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy:—

PARIS, June 15, 1861.

SIR,—King Victor Emmanuel has addressed a letter to the Emperor, asking his Majesty to recognise him as King of Italy. The Emperor has received that communication with those sentiments of goodwill which animate him towards Italy, and his Majesty is the more disposed to give another pledge thereof by acceding to the wish of the King, as our abstention, under actual circumstances, might give rise to erroneous conjectures, and be considered as the indication of a policy which is not that of the Imperial Government; but if we do not wish to leave any doubts on our intentions in this matter, there are, nevertheless, necessities which we cannot lose sight of, and we must be careful that our recognition shall not be wrongly interpreted in Italy and in Europe.

The Government of his Majesty has never, under any circumstances, concealed its opinion upon the events which broke out in the Peninsula last year. The recognition of the state of things which has resulted therefrom could not, therefore, be their guarantee, in like manner as it could not imply a retrospective approval of a policy on the subject of which we have also maintained full liberty of appreciation.

of appreciation. Still less would Italy be justified in finding therein encouragement for enterprises of a nature to compromise the general peace. Our opinion (*manière de voir*) has not changed since the interview at Warsaw, when we had an opportunity of making it known to Europe as well as to the Cabinet of Turin. By declaring then that we considered non-intervention as a rule of conduct for all the Powers, we added that an aggression upon the part of the Italians would not obtain, whatever might be its consequence, the approval of the Government of the Emperor. We still maintain the same sentiments, and we decline beforehand any responsibility (*solidarité*) in projects the dangers and consequences of which would entirely be at the risk of the Italian Government.

The Cabinet of Turin, on the other hand, will take into account the duties which our position entails upon us towards the Holy See, and I should think it superfluous to add that, in entering into official relations with the Italian Government, we do not intend, in any manner, to weaken the value of the protestations formulated by the Court of Rome against the invasion of various provinces of the Pontifical States. The Government of King Victor Emmanuel could not, no more than we could, contest the weight of the Roman question, and which naturally dominate our intentions; he will understand that, by recognising him as King of Italy, we must continue to occupy Rome as long as sufficient guarantees do not shield the interests which brought us there.

The Government of the Emperor has deemed it necessary at such a moment to enter into the most frank explanations with the Cabinet of Turin. We are convinced that it will appreciate their character and object.

You will please, sir, read this despatch to Baron Ricasoli, and leave him a copy of it.

To M. de Rayneval, &c.

(Signed) THOUVENEL.

Despatch of Baron Ricasoli to Count Gropello, Charge d'Affaires of Italy at Paris :—

M. le Comte,—The French Chargé d'Affaires has communicated to me the despatch a copy of which I subjoin. In this despatch his Excellency the Imperial Minister of Foreign Affairs states that his Imperial Majesty is ready to give us a new pledge of his friendship and sentiments by recognizing the Kingdom of Italy. He adds, also, that this act has especially for its object to prevent erroneous conjectures, and that it does not imply the retrospective approval of a policy on the subject of which his Imperial Majesty's Government has always reserved full liberty of appreciation. Still less should we be authorised, according to that despatch, to see in the recognition by France an encouragement of enterprises calculated to compromise the general peace. Recalling the declarations of the French Government at the time of the interview at Warsaw, M. Thouvenel repeats that he continues to regard the principle of non-intervention as a rule of conduct for all the Powers; but he declares that the Cabinet of the Tuileries declines beforehand all responsibility in projects of aggression, and that he is anxious to prevent the recurrence of the perils of which we must ourselves assume, and to the consequences of which we must submit. Passing on to explain the position of France towards the Court of Rome, M. Thouvenel reminds us that powerful considerations compel the Imperial Government to occupy Rome so long as the religious interests, the protection of which the Emperor has so justly at heart, are not defended by sufficient guarantees; and he expresses confidence that the Government of the Kingdom will know how to appreciate the character and the object of these frank explanations.

'Before making known to you my view of the considerations developed in M. Thouvenel's despatch, I must beg you M. le Comte, to express to the Minister of Foreign Affairs my lively and profound gratitude for the precious mark of sympathy which the Emperor is disposed to give our national cause by recognising the Kingdom of Italy. This act is invested, under existing circumstances, with an importance altogether peculiar, and the the Italians will be profoundly moved by seeing that his Imperial Majesty, although he has not modified his opinion upon the events which took place last year in the Peninsula, is disposed to give to Italy, still saddened by a great national affliction, so striking a proof of his high and generous friendship.

In begging you to express these sentiments to the Imperial Government, I only follow the example of the great citizen whose death we deplore. I appreciate, like him, at its value, the frankness with which the Imperial Government has made known to us its views of the events which happen in Italy. I know not how better to respond to this mark of confidence than by expressing all my thoughts with equal frankness and without any reticence.

Intrusted by the confidence of the King with replacing Count Cavour in the Presidency of the Council, and in the direction of the external policy, I have found my programme already traced out in the recent votes which the two Chambers of Parliament have given upon the most important questions concerning the future of Italy. After long and memorable debates, Parliament, while affirming in a

After long and memorable debates, I ultimately, while

solemn manner the right of the nation to constitute itself in its complete unity, has expressed the hope that the progress which the cause of Italy makes every day in the public conscience will bring about by degrees, and without collision, the solution so ardently longed for by the Italians. This confidence in the justice of our cause, in the wisdom of the European Governments, as well as in the support, every day more powerful, of public opinion—which Count Cavour expressed with so much eloquence shortly before his death—has passed undiminished into the Administration over which I have the honour to preside.

The King and his Ministers are, however, convinced that it is in organising the forces of the country, and in giving Europe the example of a wise and regular progress, that we shall succeed in protecting our rights, without exposing Italy to barren agitations and Europe to dangerous complications.

You can, then, M. le Comte, completely reassure the Imperial Government as to our intentions on the subject of our external policy. Nevertheless, the declarations of M. Thouvenel relative to the Roman question compel me to add some words on this head. You know, M. le Comte, in what manner this question is regarded by the King's Government. Our wish is to restore to Italy her glorious capital, but our intention is to take away nothing from the greatness of the Church or from the independence of the august Chief of the Catholic religion. We, consequently, are glad to hope that the Emperor will be able in good time to recall his troops without that measure exciting among sincere Catholics apprehensions which we should be first to regret. The interests even of France—we are convinced of it—will decide the French Government to take this determination. While leaving it to the high wisdom of the Emperor to determine the moment at which Rome may without danger be left to herself, we shall always feel it our duty to facilitate this solution; and we hope that the French Government will not refuse us its good offices in inducing the Court of Rome to accept an agreement which would be fertile in happy consequences for the future of religion as well as for the fate of Italy.

Please to read this despatch to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and to leave with him a copy.

'RICASOLI.'

JUNE 28.—Three provincial journals announce that they are at this moment the object of judicial proceedings on the part of the authorities; they are, the *Journal de Rennes*, *l'Esperance du Peuple*, of Nantes, and *l'Independant de l'Ouest*, of Laval.

The two first are charged with having published in their number of the 3rd of June, a Parisian correspondence containing some quotations from a speech pronounced in the Senate by Cardinal Mathieu, respecting the carrying out of the circular of the Keeper of the Seals, relative to the acts and discourses of the clergy. In this publication the authorities fancied they discovered an incomplete and illegal account given of the sitting of the Senate; in a word, an infraction of the arts. 16 and 17 of the decree of February, 17th, 1852, and of the Senatus-consulte of February 2nd, 1861, which forbids a journal from giving an incomplete account of the debates of the Senate.

To-morrow, June 29, the two journals are to enter an appearance before the Correctional Tribunal.

In announcing this proceeding, the *Journal de Rennes* says, that it cannot plead guilty to the charge brought against it, because in addition to the partial report which was given, it took care to publish in full the official account given of the sitting of the Senate to which it alluded.

The *Independant de l'Ouest*, is cited to appear on the 6th of July, on account of two articles in which it appears to the authorities the editor seeks to excite hatred and contempt against the Government.

By a singular coincidence, the three papers proceeded against all belong to the same independent opinion.—*Ami de la Religion*.

PARIS, June 30.—The Senate was dissolved on Saturday last, by virtue of a decree issued the same day by the Emperor, and which was communicated to the Assembly by the Minister of State.

The Senate separated immediately, without settling one of the most important questions submitted to it. We speak of M. de Montfleur's petition, in which he accuses an Imperial decree of being unconstitutional, by which the functions of the Prefect of the Seine have been considerably extended. According to a very indistinct account given by M. Leroy of Saint-Arnaud, the settlement of this business has been postponed to the next session. This postponement is to be regretted, considering the numerous and important interests connected with it.

PARIS, July 2.—The Paris papers of this evening publish despatches announcing that disturbances have taken place at Naples.

The importance of the movement is not yet known.

Mons. Guizot, in the 4th vol. of his memoirs has the following observations on the temporal power of the Papacy. As coming from the pen of a Protestant and an accomplished writer, they are valuable at this moment:—

'After all that has taken place since this event (the battle of Ancona), and in the presence of all that is passing to-day, I persist in thinking that the Roman question, that is to say, the reform of the internal government of the Roman States, could be accomplished without the spoliation of the temporal power of the Papacy. It would have been a work of difficulty, but not impossible, and it was then as it is to-day, a work of necessity. Those persons deceive themselves strangely who, being cognizant of the events to which we are a party, think the Roman question nearly settled. It is not the solution that is approaching, it is chaos that is beginning. No one can calculate on the disturbance that would arise to the social and moral state of Europe, from the disorganisation of the Catholic Church, and the weakening of the basis on which it stands. For the honour and security of the Christian world, it is necessary that the government of the Roman States be reformed with out touching the Papacy.'—*Ami de la Religion*.

PARIS, July 4.—The *Moniteur* states that at Fontainebleau, on Tuesday last, the Emperor formally received Count Arose, who was instructed to remit to him a letter, by which the King officially notified to his Majesty the Legislative Act in virtue of which he had assumed the title of King of Italy.

PARIS, July 4.—The Emperor has left for Vichy. It is asserted on good authority, that General Fleury will go to Turin as Extraordinary Ambassador in order to notify to King Victor Emmanuel the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by France.

PARIS, July 4.—The *Patrie* of this evening says:—'France is about to increase the garrison of the frontier towns of the Patrimony of St. Peter.

ITALY.

TURIN, July 2.—The Chamber of Deputies, in its sitting of yesterday, refused to recognise the urgency for taking into con-

sideration a petition, signed by some thousands of citizens, for the recall of Mazzini into Italy. The urgency of the petition was demanded by Signor Brofferio.

The discussion on the National Loan Bill was then resumed. Baron Ricasoli, after having spoken of the intention of the Government as to the administration of the interior, said:

'We aim not only for the defence of the national territory such as it actually is, but also to complete it; to restore it to its natural and legitimate boundaries.'

The Minister then said:

'The Government has the happiness to announce to Parliament that, with the exception of Austria, its friendly relations with the principal Powers of Europe are of the most satisfactory kind. The Italian cause enjoys general sympathy, and can still count upon having allies. (Bravo.) The recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by England and France and other Powers is a solemn proof of the confidence which we inspire in our friends, and we have reason to believe that it will not be long before these examples are followed by Europe generally. Thanks to the principles of non intervention, our nationality will very soon be universally and solemnly acknowledged, as well as our incontestable right to complete our independence. (Great sensation.) I have heard some mention of a project of cession. Permit me, who represent by word and thought, the Government of the King, to repel with disdain such an idea. I say, once for ever, that I do not know of a foot of Italian soil which was to be ceded, that I should not wish to cede it, and absolutely will not cede it. (Loud cheers.) The King's Government sees a national territory to defend and to recover. It sees Rome and Venice, and addresses them in words expressing the grief, wishes, hopes, and intentions of the nation. The Government is sensible of the great task expected of it, has decided upon fulfilling it, and, God be thanked, will fulfil it. The opportunity which time is preparing will open the way to Venice; meanwhile let us think of Rome. We wish to go to Rome. Rome, politically separated from the rest of Italy, will continue to be the centre of intrigues and conspiracies, and a permanent menace to public order. For Italians, therefore, it is not only a right but an inexorable necessity. But we do not wish to go to Rome aided by rash and inopportune insurrectionary movements, which might compromise the national work. We wish to go to Rome in accord with France, not destroying but building up, and at the same time opening to the Church a way of reform by giving her that liberty and independence which will invite her to regeneration—a task to be accomplished by the purity of religious sentiment and simplicity of manners—by that severity of discipline which in the primitive ages rendered her glorious and venerated, and by the frank and loyal abandonment of that power which is opposed to the great idea of her institution. The Government does not believe this to be an easy path to tread, but draws courage and faith from the very greatness of the work and the strength of public opinion. The Italian revolution is great, because it founds a new era. I hope that the justice of our cause, our prudence, our firmness, our perseverance, and our boldness at the right moment will enable us to attain our end.' (Unanimous and frequent cheering.)

THE TWO SICILIES.

We hear from Naples, June 22nd.

Misery is at its height at Naples. Whole families of unemployed workpeople literally die of hunger. M. Ponza di San Martino knows not what to do. He has written to Turin that he could not think of executing the decree which calls 24,000 men to arm. It would give too great power to the reaction. All the young men are joining the Bourbon bands, which are multiplying. They are gaining ground; a strong expedition in preparation to compel them to abandon the neighbourhood of Naples. A body of peasants is installed in the villages around Vesuvius; they have the hardihood to approach even to the gates of Naples. A detachment came to make purchases at Portici even; they then retired at the end of two hours, taking two waggons full of provisions without any opposition being offered to them. Castellamare and all the country are completely debarricaded from strangers this year. No one dares inhabit the towns, where they run the risk of being stripped every day. An English family, who had rented a beautiful house overlooking Castellamare and which was formerly occupied by the Duke de Montebello, has been completely stripped of every thing. An English servant, who tried to defend them was killed. A London speculator, knowing the situation of the country, has forwarded many thousands of revolvers here. It was a good speculation. All were sold in a few days at high prices, which must have made the enterprise a most successful one.—*Ami de la Religion*.

AUSTRIA.

JUNE 28.—The Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs acts there on the assurance given by M. Thouvenel that 'the Government of the Emperor of the French would for its part adhere to any combination incompatible with the respect it professes for the independence and dignity of the Holy See, and which would be at variance with the object of the presence of the French troops at Rome.' As to the definitive solution as to interference, M. de Rechberg declares that, according to the Austrian Government, 'it could only consist in the integral maintenance of the Pope's temporal power,' and in the return to the Zurich treaty, 'the only legal starting point from which to regulate the position of the Peninsula.' Meanwhile, Austria relies with confidence on France for the protection of the Papacy, declaring herself, 'ready to second it with all her forces to insure the uncontested triumph of a principle which she regards as the basis of all social order.'—*Ami de la Religion*.

JUNE 30.—The Emperor of Austria has definitively refused to receive the Hungarian address, and the deputation charged with the presentation of this document to him has returned to Pesth, where they are expecting a stormy debate of the Diet. It is said that no imperial manifesto will appear on the subject, but a mere declaration explaining that the Emperor refused to receive the address owing to the Diet's forgetfulness of its duty in not acknowledging Francis Joseph as hereditary king.—*Ami de la Religion*.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

VIENNA, July 2.—The Imperial rescript to the Hungarian Diet was read to-day in the Upper House of the Council of the Empire, and was received with great enthusiasm.

Count Clam-Gallas proposed that the House should declare that it considered any violation of the Imperial dignity and rights as an attack against the whole monarchy, and that the Government could not only reckon on the concurrence and devotion of the House, but also on the active co-operation of the whole empire.

The proposal was received with cheers.

PESTH, July 1, Evening.—On the Imperial rescript being laid, sealed on the table of the Lower House to-day, cries were raised of 'Return it unopened.'

After some remonstrances, however, on the part of the President, the rescript was quietly read.

The rescript was read in the Upper House without disturbance.

CORFU.

JUNE 28.—A despatch from Corfu announces the safe arrival there of the Empress of Austria on the evening of the 25th instant.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 3, evening.—Troops are marching from all parts against Loja. Twenty-two insurgents have surrendered. Loja will probably be attacked to-morrow.

PORTUGAL.

It is said that Portugal has just acknowledged the kingdom of Italy. The only thing that astonishes us, observes the *Ami de la Religion*, in this act, is that this English colony has not sooner followed the example of the metropolis. We may, notwithstanding, in the presence of the perils with which the revolution is fast surrounding his throne, ask the young Catholic King if he could not have found some more useful act to carry out than the acknowledgment of the spoliation of the Papacy?

RUSSIA.

ST PETERSBURG, July 4.—The *Borsen Zeitung* of to-day, in an article on the consequences of the present financial and commercial crisis in Russia, says: 'The proprietors of the principal mining establishments and cotton mills are greatly embarrassed. Sugar houses ask for subsidies amounting to several millions of rubles. The largest distilleries and many industrial establishments are either sinking or have already suspended business. Several companies are winding up their affairs. Shareholders in large concerns are disposing of the best shares at a loss of 50 per cent.'

SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, July 4.—The Marquis di Torcassa, Italian Ambassador, has arrived here, and been received with great enthusiasm. He has also been honoured with marks of distinction by the King and the people. In the course of next week, a grand banquet will be given in his honour by the principal inhabitants of Stockholm.

POLAND.

THORN, July 4.—French popular demonstrations having taken place in the Saxony-Krasynski Gardens of Warsaw, the Government has taken strong measures to prevent an outbreak. Agitation in Warsaw and the provinces.

PRUSSIA.

We learn from Berlin that negotiations are pending at this moment between the Prussian and Russian Governments on the subject of the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.—*Ami de la Religion*.

BELGIUM.

The *Independence Belge* asserts that M. Count de Montessuy, the French Minister in Belgium, and who filled for a long time diplomatic functions at former courts in Italy, has requested to be placed on the unattached list, in consequence of his opposition to the French Government on the Italian question.—*Ami de la Religion*.

AMERICA.

LONDONDERRY, Wednesday.—The Canadian and Montreal s.s. Bohemian arrived off Moville at 5 A.M. this morning, and her mails and despatches reached Londonderry at 8.25 A.M., English time. The Bohemian was detained 30 hours through fog and ice.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The outposts of the Federal army extended four miles yesterday, and their troops gradually move on Fairfax.

Washington despatches say that the steamer Alliance had just returned from a cruise on the Potomac. She reports the capture of 11 Southern vessels which were endeavouring to supply the enemy with provisions.

The Columbia District Court has given its opinion in the case of the English schooner Tropic Wind violating blockaded ports in Virginia. The Court held that such conduct forfeited the vessel and cargo, valued at 22,000 dols.; but they reserved their ultimate determination on the question of the fact respecting an alleged relaxation of the strict law of blockade in favour of British vessels.

Prince Alfred had arrived at Niagara Falls. The Canadian elections had been so far favourable to the Government. The weather was favourable for the crops.

LATEST NEWS.

The news is unimportant; all quiet about Washington, though a battle is considered imminent at Fairfax. Northern troops, at the rate of 5000 per day, are reaching Washington. It is reported that Secretary Chase will propose a small income-tax. The steamers Fulton and Glasgow sailed from New York on the 22 ult.

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton firm, W. P. Wright & Co.'s circular quotes middling uplands at 14½c., others at 14½c. to 14½c. Breadstuff dull, and generally lower. Wheat has declined 2c. to 5c.; corn dull. Provisions dull and declining. Money easy; sterling exchange, 106. Stocks firm; Erie, 22½; Illinois Central, 65½; New York Central, 79½.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday Evening.—The Steamship Fulton has arrived with dates from New York to the 22d ult.

NEW YORK, June 22.—We learn that Col. O'Neal Wallace's Indiana Regiment was surrounded at Cumberland by 10,000 rebels, and great anxiety was felt on their account. A strong force was immediately despatched from Harrisburg to their assistance.

The anticipated attack on Washington on the 21st did not take place. The rebels fell back on the approach of the Union army. General McDowell meantime continues to advance his line. 5000 of his division moved yesterday from Ball's Cross Roads to the vicinity of Fall's Church—a point about three miles distant from Fairfax Court House, and the same from Vienna. A reconnaissance in the direction of the latter place, yesterday afternoon, proved that there were 2500 rebels there, and it was thought that if they should be reinforced a battle is inevitable at that point.

At Fort Monroe the outposts of the Union forces had been driven in. General Butler has, however, sent forward a strong detachment, consisting of Colonel Dwyer's Zouaves, the third New York Volunteer Regiment, Colonel Townsend, the Staben Volunteers, and two pieces of artillery, to make a reconnaissance, and it is quite probable that our next news from that quarter will bring an account of a sharp skirmish.

The rebels have not abandoned the line of the Potomac in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, and they still continue to annoy the Union troops on the other side of the river.

Colonel Stone's command, which is now at Folesville, opposite

Lessburg, is harassed by the fire of the rebels in that neighbourhood. The Union troops return fire with their rifles across the river, occasionally shooting down the rebel artillerists at their posts while loading their guns. Colonel Stone reports that with some artillery he could do good service in dislodging the enemy.

We learn from Missouri that the State troops (rebels), who had been concentrated in large force at Independence, had moved to Whexington, where, it is thought, they intend to make a decided stand against the Union army of General Lyons.

Six rebel companies, numbering nearly 500 men, left New Orleans on the 15th inst. for the seat of war in Virginia. It is believed that there are large bodies of rebels in ambuscade, behind masked batteries, but a short distance from Washington.

The brig of war Perry had captured the privateer Savannah, of Charleston, and brought the prize into New York. Her crew, consisting of about 30 persons, were in irons. The Savannah was sailing under the Secession flag.

One of the Ohio regiments had been fired upon from a masked battery, and eight killed and seven missing.

The rebels had planted batteries near Hampton. There had been a sharp fight at Boonville, and 300 of the rebels killed.

The rebels attacked the railway train near Vienna, and, firing shot from guns in position, killed several of the Federal troops who travelled by the cars.

The capital of Missouri was taken possession of on the 15th by Col. Blair's Volunteers, without bloodshed.

The Union force had been defeated in a skirmish at Cowle. Skirmishes had taken place at several places in the States.

COMMERCIAL.

The cotton market continued firm yesterday, with sales of from 1200 to 1500 bales, closing stiff, on the basis of 14½c. for middling uplands.

Flour less active and buoyant, and closed at 5c. to 10c. decline for common and medium grades of State and Western. Wheat heavy, and lower; corn firmer, and sales made to fair extent, chiefly to home trade.

Pork heavy, and lower, with sales of mess at 15 dols. to 15 dols. 12½c., and 10 dols. 50c. to 11 dols. for prime. Beef also dull, and heavy.

Sugars were in fair demand at steady prices; the sales embraced about 1000 lbs. and 200 boxes. Coffee was firm; the sales were 1500 bags Rio at 11c. and 14c., and 300 bags Laguyara at 13½c. and 14½c.

Freights were steady, and engagements were made to a fair extent. Foreign exchange was dull. Nothing new to report in the money market. Stocks of all kinds had declined.

GALWAY, Thursday.—The Adriatic arrived at noon to-day. She left New York on the 25th, and St John's on the 29th, making the passage from the latter port in five days. She brings sixty cabin and 240 steerage passengers.

NEW YORK, 27th ult.—General Banks has arrested a Marshal Band, of Baltimore, for treason, and has been appointed Provost-Marshal of the city.

The British ship America, bound for Charleston, has been captured as contraband of war, and brought into Philadelphia. Several minor engagements had taken place between Federal gunboats and rebels on shore. A vessel arrived, and reports being chased by privateers. The British ship Forfarshire has been captured in the Gulf by Federal ships.

The Federal Government had recognised the new Provincial Government of Virginia.

General McClelland's forces from the west were rapidly accumulating in Virginia. No compact made not to occupy the soil of Kentucky. The Kangaroo and the Europa had arrived out.

COMMERCIAL.

Cotton was firmer; middling Upland, 14½. Flour and wheat lower; corn was firmer. Stocks lower; Illinois central, 66; New York central, 70½.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Flour was declining; wheat declined 1c. to 2c.; corn was steady; provisions were dull.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Indus, with the China and Calcutta mails, arrived at Southampton on Thursday. The Indus brought raw silk to the value of £60,000.

H.M.S. Donegal arrived at Gibraltar on the 26th ult. At Mazagan business was very animated, large quantities of corn having been brought into the market from the interior.

The exchange at Gibraltar on the 28th on London, 90 days, was 50½ to 50 5-16ths.

Freights to London and the out-ports of the United Kingdom, 25s. to 30s. per steamer, and 10 per cent.

LETTER OF THE REV. DANIEL WM. CAHILL, D.D. TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

(Reprinted from the Catholic Telegraph.)

United States, America, Tuesday, June 11.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,—If England dared, she would be disposed to act towards this country the part in which she has been so wickedly successful in Europe. If England had the power, she has the will to revolutionise America, and to set the North and the South in permanent disunion. But the mistake she made in the reign of George the Third, when America separated from Great Britain, would be a small blunder indeed compared with the fatal error she would commit if she now interfered by revolution in the present quarrel of the Republic. Great as was then the political misfortune of irritating Columbia, it would be ten times greater now, when this country has England so much in her power by various sources of mischief to Great Britain. America has it in her power to sell cotton in Russia, in France, and throughout the North of Europe (where cotton mills are now rising rapidly); and thus the Americans would beggar and starve the six millions of population who now live solely on the work of cotton mills in the North of England. Making Manchester the centre of a circle, with a radius of fifty miles, to Liverpool, there are upwards of six millions of human beings living within the circle solely on cotton work and cotton products.

The statements and the books of the Reform Association (which I have read) assert, that the capital invested in mill-houses, and in mill-machinery, is nearly fifty million pounds sterling. They say that the cost of building and furnishing the shell of the mill-house is about the same cost of fitting within the mechanical machinery. It is therefore urged that fifty millions of money can barely put up cotton mills in working order, for the employment of the capital and hands of the millowners of the North of England. America supplies cotton to the annual amount of about thirteen millions pounds sterling; other countries give about half that amount of cotton, or about twenty

million pounds sterling; so that the following statement may be looked on as nearly accurate, viz.—fifty millions capital in mill-houses and machinery; and twenty millions capital of cotton fabric, are worked and kept in commercial activity by about six millions of hands in factories and shops within a circle of about three hundred miles in diameter reaching from Leeds to Liverpool.

These cotton-men of this circle: this great cotton factory of one hundred miles diameter, worked by six millions of living carders, spinners, and weavers, and supported by seventy million pounds sterling, constitute of course the largest factory in the whole world. It is in fact a kingdom of cotton fabric; and the owners are called cotton-princes; and it is stated in clear arithmetical calculation (which is here unnecessary) that this entire cotton capital, when turned and returned in commercial trade, is a higher sum than the entire revenues of all England derived from all other sources. This great multitudinous cotton factory is, therefore, the very heart and mainspring of British opulence; and consequently a wound inflicted on this vital principle, even without its total destruction, would necessarily weaken and much disable the all-powerful commerce of England.

America is perfectly aware that whenever she pleases, she can withhold her cotton without *wuch personal injury*, and thus she can starve the kingdom of cotton, and leave its capital idle. She can, whenever it suits her interests or her revenge, raise six millions of English cotton spinners into open revolution for bread from Leeds to Liverpool; and she can at the same time raise a flame in Canada to throw off there, in one week, the English yoke. And America understands well that when the bread revolutions of Leeds and Manchester and Liverpool; and when the Canadian rebellion (an easy work) are both in open terrible activity, the Protestant Church-revenues cannot long stand before a hungry English mob. America well knows that she can thus shake the English throne whenever she pleases; and hence she smiles at the present moment, at the impotent revolutionary feeling of England towards the rupture of this country. On the earth there is no other power which could so soon crush British supremacy, but this American Republic whenever England may provoke her anger or dare her to conflict. The ignorance of the British Cabinet in the affairs of this country is most apparent to any one living here; but indeed to an Irishman who has so long known the ignorance and perfidy of England in Irish Legislation, he is not astonished at British wickedness and stupidity in the affairs of the American Republic. England is very vulnerable under a combination of circumstances, which circumstances are neither far distant nor improbable—namely, her Protestant Church, the Canadian rebellion, her cotton factory, and her National Debt. Her time is coming as sure as to-morrow's sun will rise; but tact and circumstances may and will defer but not destroy the final catastrophe.

I shall soon finish a certain line of tour which I have laid out for myself till summer. I shall very soon conclude this circle of travelling, rest myself till next winter, and return to my old style of writing in reference to the South of Europe, and English anti-Catholic policy. In the meantime the war is progressing here towards a decisive struggle. The North is pushing its battalions to assail the enemy; and both sides must soon meet in battle line. Artillery, cavalry, and massing infantry publish every day the advance of the North—its power—its courage—its growing progress. The President is very wise; and the commander-in-Chief acts with consummate prudence. The lion of the North is roaring at a distance; showing his teeth; his talons and his tail; and warning in his remote lair by the terrors of his character. The South has time enough to come to terms, and to be again friends as heretofore. They are all brothers; they have all the courage of Bunker's Hill; they have the blood of Washington in their veins; it is a pity they should ever spill this precious life stream. I believe we are not far from the final struggle; and its consequent peace and immediate progress—political, commercial, and social. America could never, even in dreams, anticipate such resplendent prosperity as will necessarily succeed this season of trials. This quarrel has been brewing these last thirty years. Its final adjustment will settle for ever the bitterness of parties, the rivalry, the hostilities of opposing interests. The adjustment will give fixedness to men's minds, will terminate dubious legislation, will conclude several vexed questions on slavery, and will give unity to the national mind and national decisions. I feel more than I here utter; but stranger as I am I can see that the settlement of the present war will be an epoch, only second in its brilliant results to the triumphant hour when England was overthrown, and American independence proclaimed.

Of course the poverty, the trials of the people are every hour becoming more intense, more unendurable. All mechanical works, all labour is suspended. Some whole towns are, I may say, pennyless; thousands of men are, as it were, more dead than alive, and it is wonderful where the labouring public can procure the mere necessities of life. All live in hope that the first battle (if it should take place) will settle all matters; and that a permanent peace will restore the former condition of the country. Again I implore you that none of you will leave Ireland to come here till this melancholy dispute will have been finally adjusted.—Your attached countryman.

D. W. CAHILL.

[The following appeared in our Second Edition of Saturday last.]

FRANCE.

PARIS, Friday, 3.22 P.M.—The Bourse was heavy and inanimate; Rentes closed at 67.55, or 10 centimes lower than yesterday.

PARIS, Friday.—The *Ami de la Religion* of this evening announces that an ordinance of the Judge d'Instruction stops the legal proceedings instituted against the Duc de Broglie, and the printer of his work entitled 'Views on the Government of France.' It also orders the restitution of the copies seized by the police.

The *Independence* says that at the Council in which the recognition of Italy was finally determined upon, the only opponents were an august personage—meaning the Empress—M. Waleswki, and M. Baroche.

The case of Paterson v. Bonaparte was continued to-day. The Procurator-General concluded his speech in favour of the confirmation of the judgment pronounced by the Tribunal of the First Instance.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says the latest news of the Pope's health is alarming. He has an abscess in the right leg which affects his whole body.

AUSTRIA AND THE POPE.

The Austrian Minister, Count Rechberg, replied on the 16th inst. to the despatch of M. Thouvenel relative to the protection offered by Austria and Spain in support of the Pope. The Austrian Minister regards the assurances of M. Thouvenel as very tranquillising, but deprecates the prolongation of the present state of things. But as the protection of France renders the enemies of the Holy See powerless, Austria remits the Papal question to her, and repeats the offer to second her in securing the uncontroverted triumph of the principle which Austria considers is the basis of all social order.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday Evening.—The Australasian, from New York on 19th, has arrived. She brings 83 passengers, and precious stones, value 25,000 dols., for Havre. Landed all her mails, except Liverpool, and proceeded—all well.

NEW YORK, June 18 (Evening).—The Commander of the Federal troops at Missouri had issued a proclamation, declaring his intention to put down the rebellion of the State authorities.

The *New York Herald* estimates the Federal forces at the seat of war to be 47,000, and the Confederates at 140,000, and urges the increase of the Federal forces.

A slave ship had arrived at New York from Monrovia in charge of a prize crew, which when taken had 1000 negroes on board.

Prince Alfred arrived at Montreal on the 18th inst. The British steamer Gladiolus had arrived at New York.

300 TROOPS REPORTED KILLED. NEW YORK, 19th, Afternoon.—An engagement had taken place between the Missouri State and the Federal troops at Boonville; 300 State troops were reported killed. The Governor of Missouri fled.

The St Louis telegraph calls upon the people to rise and kill the Home Guard, who fired upon the people in the streets.

Several of the New York journals strongly advocate the hanging of the privateer and crew lately captured.

The general tone of the American press is hostile to England.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

Their Lordships met at five o'clock.

LORD STRATFORD DE RADCLIFFE inquired if the Government had any information as to the policy likely to be pursued by the new Sultan of Turkey? The danger of a policy of reaction at the present crisis would be very great. The late Sultan, though indolent and stained with Oriental vices, had continued the great reforms begun by his father, and had acted throughout his reign in a spirit of liberality and toleration. The present Sultan was represented to be a more energetic and violent man, disposed towards a revolutionary policy, and he thought that the Christian Powers might interpose with their advice. He himself, from personal experience, was conscious of the peril with a reactionary policy would involve, and therefore wished to know if the Government had received official intelligence of the accession of the new Sultan, and whether they had reason to expect from him a reactionary policy.

LORD WODEHOUSE said he had been assured by the Turkish Ambassador that the foreign policy of the empire would remain unchanged, and that the internal reforms so well begun would be carried out. He therefore trusted that the reign would be the inauguration of a fresh era of prosperity.

The Earl of HARDWICKE deprecated, as the most serious misfortune which could befall Turkey, all interference from this country.

The Earl of CARNARVON called attention to the prolonged occupation of Northern Savoy by France, and enquired if any, and what arrangements had been made in accordance with her Majesty's speech, with a view to give continued force to the engagements of the Treaty of Vienna, in connection with the assumed obligations of the second article of the Treaty of Turin, and to secure an effective guarantee for the maintenance and inviolability of Switzerland. He pointed out the danger which threatened Switzerland while Savoy was in possession of France, and while the railway system, in a few hours, could pour an overwhelming force into the country. Switzerland had fulfilled all engagements on her part; and he wished to know if the attention of the British Government had been turned to her position.

LORD WODEHOUSE admitted the political inconvenience which had followed the occupation of Savoy by France, and said that the British Government had done all in their power to remedy it; first by advice against it, and then by proposing a conference, to which Austria and Prussia would not consent. It was no doubt very unsatisfactory that Switzerland should remain with an unsettled frontier, and he should rejoice if France could be induced to make concessions which would put matters on a better footing. He assured the House that her Majesty's Government would use every effort to that end.

The Earl of CLANCARTY moved for a copy of any correspondence between the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, and the Royal Dublin Society, relative to the opening of the Glasnevin Botanical Gardens to the public on Sunday, together with copies of any communications from the Lord Lieutenant to the Committee of the Council of Education on the Royal Dublin Society on the same subject. He urged at length the expediency of opening the Gardens as a means of providing healthful recreation for the people. He blamed the Government for taking no decided steps in the matter, and for leaving the estimates for the grant to the Gardens to the mercy of the House of Commons.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE said that he had advocated the admission of persons after Divine Service to the Gardens. The society had been one of great utility. It was free from any political or religious bias, and he deprecated any harsh action of the Government towards it. He trusted that the vote for the Gardens would be properly supported by the Government in the House of Commons.

EARL GRANVILLE said that the subject had been brought under the notice of the Government by the Lord Lieutenant, and it had been thought that, as the society received a large grant of the public money, some privileges ought to be given to the Irish public which were granted to the English public at Hampton Court and Kew, but he would not go the length of compelling the opening of the gardens on Sunday, and considered that Government had taken the most constitutional course in referring the matter to the House of Commons when the grant came under their consideration. As for the correspondence alluded to, he had no objections to its production.

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE said that if he had been present at the meeting he should have voted for the admission to the gardens after Divine service.

After some further discussion, the motion was agreed to. The Royal assent was given by commission to several Bills, and their lordships adjourned at 7.55 P.M.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

The morning sitting was occupied in the discussion of the Irremovable Poor Bill.

MR VILLIERS, moving that the House go into committee on the Bill, explained that it conferred a claim of settlement after three years' residence, instead of five, as the law now stood; that it enlarged the parochial districts, and enacted a more equitable distribution of the rate.

MR HENLEY, MR LOCKE, SIR J. PAKINGTON, and other members of the bill, of the nature of which the country was ignorant, at which established the new and most objectionable principle of uni-

instead of parish rating. The principle once admitted, they would go on to county, and at last to a national rate for the relief of the poor.

On the other hand, Sir J. Graham, Sir G. Grey, and others, supported the motion for going into committee, where these objections could be best discussed.

Mr CAYLEY moved that the committee on the Bill be deferred for three months.

On a division the motion was rejected by 187 to 44.

The House then went into committee on the bill. Before any progress was made the Speaker was summoned to the House of Lords to hear the Royal assent given to certain bills, and on his return the hour for suspending the morning sitting had arrived.

[The debate in the evening sitting on the Garibaldi fund is too interesting to Catholics and anti-Revolutionists to be dismissed in a telegraphed summary. We shall insert, consequently, a full report next week.]

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY, June 24.

GLASNEVIN BOTANICAL GARDEN.

The Earl of CLANCARTY rose to move for a copy of any correspondence between the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education and the Royal Dublin Society relative to the opening of the Glasnevin Botanical Garden to the public on Sundays, together with copies of any communications from the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to the Committee of Council on Education or to the Royal Dublin Society upon the same subject. The noble lord briefly sketched the history of the society to which his motion referred, and stated its services to the cause of science and social improvement. The members of the Royal Dublin Society embraced men of all religious denominations, of all ranks and parties, and they were associated together exclusively for the promotion of science and art. These gentlemen ought not to have been addressed in that tone or manner which he was sorry to say characterised the letters of the Government. He did not believe the noble earl (Earl Granville) had any hand in those letters; but they were extremely offensive and derogatory to the society to which they were addressed. In a tone of arrogant dictation they were required, in opposition to the known feelings and opinions of the majority of the members, to open their Botanical Gardens to the public on Sundays. Because the Commissioners of Woods and Forests had opened Hampton Court and Kew Gardens for the amusement of the public on Sundays, therefore the Royal Dublin Society should open their Botanical Gardens for the same purpose. The correspondence for which he moved gave the reasons why the society declined to comply with that request. Among these reasons was the distinct pledge given by the Government in 1851 that they would not interfere in the general management of the society. That pledge was not asked by the society, but given by the Government in consequence of some valuable facilities the society had given for the establishment of the Museum of Industry. He believed that the obligation of the Sabbath was quite as much respected in Ireland as in England. What had taken place in the Royal Dublin Society itself, which declared by a great majority against opening these gardens on Sunday, might be taken as indicating more respect for the Sabbath than perhaps the Government thought desirable. A public meeting had also adopted an address to the Lord-Lieutenant, which had been signed by 6000 persons, in support of the course adopted by the society; and a petition signed by 8000 of the citizens of Dublin had been presented by the House of Commons to the same effect. These proceedings showed an amount of opinion in favour of Sabbath observances which was entitled to great respect; whereas the requisition of the Government in so far as it had a tendency to produce disregard of the Sabbath was far from beneficial to the interests of morality. He contended that there was no analogy between the gardens of Hampton Court, Kew, and Glasnevin. Hampton and Kew were spacious parks laid out for public promenades, while Glasnevin was on a comparatively contracted scale, not laid out for public walks, but for purely scientific and educational purposes. It was in the immediate vicinity of a cemetery which was much frequented on Sundays; and there were a large number of public houses in the neighbourhood, where those attending funerals were accustomed to procure refreshment. If the Botanical Gardens were opened on Sunday in such circumstances they would be resorted to by a disorderly crowd, and the property of the society would no doubt be injured. He admitted that it was a legitimate object to provide wholesome recreation for the working classes, but the Royal Dublin Society had no means at its disposal for the purpose. The members thought it desirable that their officers should rest on Sunday, but on the other six days of the week they had always endeavoured to make the advantages of the Glasnevin Gardens as available as possible to all classes of the community. He strongly deprecated the obvious design on the part of the Government to force gentlemen of character, education, and intelligence to act contrary to their known opinions, and he regretted that a society of Irish gentlemen should have been dragged against their will into that which they had always endeavoured to avoid—a religious controversy. The noble Earl concluded by moving for the correspondence.

Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE said that holding the office of Vice-President of the Royal Dublin Society he felt it his duty to say a few words on this important question. Although he regretted that the Government should feel disposed to withdraw any portion of the grant to that society, he could not entirely agree in the views stated by the noble earl opposite. He had frequently advocated the admission of the public to the Glasnevin Gardens on Sunday after Divine service, because he believed there was a large class of artisans who had no other day at their disposal. This society possessed an advantage which all institutions in Ireland did not enjoy, as it was perfectly free from any religious or political bias, and he thought it would be most injudicious to diminish the power of the society to keep up a good botanical garden. The Government were hardly justified in the strong measures which were threatened, and he trusted the Lord President of the Council would give some re-assuring statements on the subject.

Earl GRANVILLE said he should regret any want of courtesy in communications with so important a society as the Royal Society of Dublin, but having again looked over the correspondence, which he had no objection to lay on the table, he could not find in it any discourteous expressions. The question of the opening of the garden on Sundays having been brought under the attention of the Government by the Lord-Lieutenant, they had expressed an opinion that as there was a large annual grant of public money the Irish public ought to derive exactly the same advantage as the English public derived, under the sanction of successive Governments, and under the sanction of Parliament, at Kew and Hampton Court. The objection to the opening of the garden on religious grounds was taken away by the fact that the society had been in the habit of admitting the Fellows on Sundays to these very gardens, and the whole of the public on payment to another garden in Dublin under their administration. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of CLANCARTY said the Royal Society had no control over the garden to which the noble earl alluded.

Earl GRANVILLE said he presumed the noble earl did not deny that the Fellows of the society were admitted to the Botanic Gardens on Sundays. With regard to the police question, the fact of a memorial in favour of opening the gardens being signed by all the police magistrates in Dublin was a greater authority than any argument which he could use. The same objections which were made now were urged against throwing open Kew and Hampton Court, but the result had shown that the majority of the visitors on Sundays were artisans of this metropolis and that their behaviour was orderly and unexceptionable. (Hear, hear.) The noble earl could not wish to make an injudicious distinction between the artisans of Dublin and the artisans of London, and he believed that, if they placed confidence in the Irish working people, their confidence would not be misplaced. (Hear, hear.) Since he had been in the House he had been informed by an Irish peer that when he proposed to throw open his grounds to the public he was warned of the danger of disorder and devastation, but nothing of the sort had happened, and nothing could be more orderly

than the conduct of the population so admitted. (Hear, hear.) A deputation representing 59 Irish constituencies of all creeds and all politics had pressed on the Government in the strongest manner the desirability of opening these gardens on Sunday. They had further requested the Government to withdraw the grant in order to compel the opening of the gardens. The Government had declined to take that course, but they had determined to take the very constitutional course of deferring any proceedings until the subject had been discussed in Parliament, as it would be when the vote for the society was under the consideration of the other House. A petition signed by 16,000 persons, including the corporation of Dublin and the police magistrates to whom he had referred, had been presented in favour of opening the gardens, and there was good evidence that a large majority of the people of Dublin concurred in that view. The Lord-Lieutenant entirely agreed in the opinion of the members of the Government on this side of the water, that the gardens should be opened, subject of course to the usual regulations. The Lord-Lieutenant differed only in point of detail, being of opinion that a small money admission should be required; but in that view the Government did not concur. Under all the circumstances he thought the decision of the Government was most in accordance with the general opinion of the public. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE said that if he had been present at the meeting referred to he should certainly have voted in favour of the gardens being opened on Sundays after Divine service under certain regulations. If these gardens had been supported entirely by the private contributions of the members of the Royal Dublin Society, of course it would have been competent for them to take their own course in the matter; but the fact was that the Royal Dublin Society was merely the medium for expending the public grant given to these gardens. (Hear, hear.) No doubt there was a strong feeling in Dublin against the opening of the gardens; but, on the other hand, there was a petition to be presented to the House of Commons from 2,340 electors and 16,000 artisans in favour of their being opened. If Parliament should decide in favour of the opening of these gardens on Sunday, either the Royal Dublin Society must give way, or else notice ought to be given to them by the Government that the administration of the grant would be transferred to other hands.

The Bishop of CARLISLE protested against the sanction of the Government being given to the efforts of persons who were endeavouring to break down the sanctity of the Sabbath. The comfort and conscience of those public servants who were condemned to perpetual labour by the opening of these places ought to be considered. The opening of Kew gardens led to the running of no less than 93 trains on the Lord's Day, and, of course, in the employment of a very large number of guards, drivers, porters, and other officials. Having mixed much with working men he knew that they looked to the Legislature to protect them against the consequences which would flow from the sanctity of the Sabbath being broken down.

Lord MONTAGUE said it was a great boon to the poor people of Dublin that upon this day of happy rest and enjoyment they should have the opportunity of communing with the works of nature. (Hear, hear.) Such an opportunity tended to improve the hearts and the feelings of those poor people far more than if they were pent up in their close abodes and banished from all innocent enjoyment, because there were some persons who chose to put upon the Lord's Day restrictions which he did not think were to be found in its origin and ordinance. (Hear, hear.) In St James's and the London parks crowds of happy family groups might be seen on Sundays, and depend upon it these persons were not the worse Christians for being thus allowed the contemplation of the beautiful works of God. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he thanked the noble earl (of Donoughmore) for the manly, sensible, and religious view which he had taken of this question, and hoped that the manager of these gardens would have an opportunity of reconsidering their decision.

The Earl of EGLINTON entirely concurred with those who thought it most expedient that the Glasnevin gardens should be open to the public on Sundays. (Hear, hear.) The true interests of religion were best served by the promotion of innocent and healthy recreation, which prevented the lower part of the population from indulging in vice. (Hear, hear.) Still, he hoped the Government would not attempt, at least in the present year, to force this measure upon the society. If the Government grant were taken away, these gardens would probably shut up permanently, and that would be a result much to be regretted.

The Bishop of Down and Connor said he would in every possible way guard against the desecration of the Sabbath; but care should be taken, while upholding its sanctity, to remember the words of Him who said that the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath. (Hear, hear.) What could be more becoming than to give to the Christian people of a Christian country the innocent recreation on a Sunday which was denied them on every other day in the week? (Hear, hear.) The upper ranks of society were able to take recreation on all days, but the working classes in every large town were immured in close rooms, breathing a polluted atmosphere, with no possible means of enjoyment, and, that being so, the upper classes, he thought, could hardly reconcile it to themselves on religious grounds to exclude the poor from enjoying the fresh air and the recreation which such gardens as these naturally afforded. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the executive of the Royal Dublin Society would reconsider this question, and would not deny to their poorer brethren means of enjoyment which they possessed themselves. (Hear, hear.) It seemed to him most desirable that those who had the opportunities of reading the will and mind of God in His holy book should also have opportunities of contemplating the works of His hand in the other great book—the book of Nature—remembering that 'the earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof.' (Hear, hear.) He trusted that the Government grant would not be withdrawn, and that the result of a calmer consideration of this question by the Royal Dublin Society would render such a step unnecessary. He admitted it to be an evil that by the opening of holiday places on the Sunday a certain number of officials were employed; but at Glasnevin only two or three would be necessary; and, that being so, he thought the conscientious scruples of a few persons should not stand in the way of doing a great public good. (Hear, hear.) When they considered the many evils to which the populations of large towns were exposed on Sundays, they must admit that it was an advantage to remove them as far as possible from those unholy temptations. He must express a hope that public places of this sort would not be closed on that day. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of CLANCARTY briefly replied.

After a few words from the Earl of Donoughmore, Earl GRANVILLE said he would put himself in communication with the Lord-Lieutenant, who had most friendly feeling towards the society, and perhaps some satisfactory arrangement could be made before the vote was taken on the Estimates.

The motion was agreed to. The Holyhead Road Bill and the Portpatrick Harbour (Scotland) Bill, went through committee.

Their lordships then adjourned at five minutes to 8 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY.

POOR LAW REMOVALS.

Mr HENNESSY asked the Lord Advocate whether his attention had been called to a return to an order of the House for copies of all informations and other documents relating to the compulsory removal of Rebecca Kearney to Ireland from Glasgow; and whether, inasmuch as such return does not contain the 'informations' and 'order' required by law in all cases of compulsory removal of poor persons to Ireland, he could furnish the House with any explanation on the subject.

The Lord Advocate was sorry that he could not give the hon. member the information which he desired. The Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland were about to communicate with the Board of Supervision in Scotland upon the subject, and when any information was obtained he would communicate it to the hon. member.

SUPPLY.

THE GARIBALDI FUND.

On the motion that the Speaker should leave the chair, in order that the House might go into Committee of Supply.

Mr B. COCHRANE rose to call the attention of the House to the proceedings of a society advertised as the Garibaldi Fund for the Unity of Italy, which was presided over by the hon. member for the Ayr Dis-

trict of Burghs, while other members of the House were on the committee of management. The hon. member said that he intended no disrespect to the members of the House whose names he should have mentioned, nor did he desire to excite any angry discussion upon the affairs of Italy. The position of affairs in that country was much too critical for any hon. member to desire to excite any great difference of opinion upon the subject, and it was on that account that he most protest against the conduct of certain members of that House in associating themselves with committees such as that to which he should have to refer. As to mere opinions upon foreign affairs, he might hold to old traditions and old monarchies, while other hon. members of a more speculative turn of mind might prefer new alliances and young republics; but he trusted that the course which had been adopted by the committee, the conduct of which he was about to call in question, would meet with the reprobation of the noble lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who had recently on one or two occasions spoken of Austria in terms which were much more likely to be beneficial to this country than those which he adopted in the early part of last year. The advertisement of this committee, which appeared in the columns of the Times, was as follows:—

'Garibaldi Fund for the Unity of Italy.—Committee:—E. H. J. Craufurd, Esq., M.P., chairman; W. Coningham, Esq., M.P.; J. Stansfeld, Esq., M.P.; J. White, Esq., M.P.; Gore Langton, Esq., M.P.; P. A. Taylor, Esq.; W. Austin, Esq.; W. J. Linton, Esq.; Frederick Lawrence, Esq.; W. H. Ashurst, Esq., treasurer; and J. Sale Barker Esq., hon. sec.'

It would go abroad that such a committee as this existed, and that members of that House were members of it, and how prejudicial must that be to the interests of England in foreign countries! What were the objects of this committee? The advertisement said:—

'The emancipation of Italy has yet to be accomplished. One step towards it was made by the annexation of Tuscany and the Emilia to Piedmont. The expulsion of the Bourbons from Naples and the extension of the Constitutional Government of Victor Emmanuel to Southern Italy, formed the second step. It yet remains to free Venetia and instal the Italian Government at Rome. To promote this end the above committee has been formed at the desire of Garibaldi, and will act in concert with the Central Italian Committee at Genoa. Its object is to collect funds, and, in Garibaldi's own words, "to take whatever steps may seem advantageous for vindicating to the British people the aims of the Italian patriots, and otherwise promoting the interests and independence of Italy."

(Hear, hear.) Hon. gentlemen cheered that sentiment, and they had a perfect right to hold that opinion as to what might be for the interests of Italy; but what he protested against was that a committee composed of these gentlemen should raise subscriptions to be sent to a country with which we were in strict alliance, in order to rob it of part of its territory. (Hear, hear.) Last year the subject of another Garibaldi Committee was brought before the House by his hon. friend the member for the King's County; and he would prove, from the observations which were then made by the Solicitor-General and the late Attorney-General, that at any rate this committee must be considered illegal. The Solicitor-General said:—

'I do not deny that in the case of a foreign loan attempted to be raised here for the purpose of fomenting revolution in a foreign country in amity with us, the Court of Common Pleas, in an action on the contract, has held that the contract could not be enforced, being tainted with the character of illegality.'

This was a case in point; a fund was being raised for the purpose of exciting revolution in a foreign country with which we were in alliance. The late Attorney-General (now the Lord Chancellor) spoke more strongly. He said:—

'I quite agree that according to the common law of England any subjects of the Queen who directly or indirectly supply money in aid of the revolt of subjects of any nation or Power with whom we are in alliance commit an offence against common law. The hon. gentleman has said that the committee formed for the collection of subscriptions is open to an indictment for conspiracy. I must, however, observe that, according to the papers, almost the whole of that committee is constituted of foreigners. Now, I do not mean to say that the principle of the law does not extend its prohibition to all persons who are permanently resident in this kingdom, and who owe allegiance to, as they receive protection from, the Crown, but I do not believe that principle has ever been established by law.'

It was evidently the opinion of the late Attorney-General that the committee then complained of was only not illegal because it was composed of foreigners, but that a committee of Englishmen would have been decidedly illegal. How much stronger was the case when the committee was composed of members of that House? He would not for a moment go into a discussion of the merits or demerits of the King of Naples or those of the Papal Government. All he desired was that the principle of non-intervention should be carried out honestly and fairly. He simply said that we had no right to interfere at all in the matter. Suppose a subscription was being raised to restore to their country the princes of the House of Orleans, would not representations be made by the French Government, and would they not be attended to by that of England? But then it would be said the Government of France was a powerful Government, and one with which we could not trifle. Again, suppose that members of the French Senate formed themselves into a committee to collect money to revolutionise Ireland or the Ionian Islands, would not the English Government insist upon such a committee being broken up? Let us act on the continent upon the principles of justice, and adhere strictly to a policy of non-intervention. More especially was this necessary now, for what had been the state of Italy since the death of Count Cavour? We read in the 'Times' the other day that 25 men had been shot at Syracuse, that two villages had been burnt by the Piedmontese, that all the inhabitants had been deported, and that five had been shot. Outbreaks were occurring in every part of Italy. The present state of things was at once the enigma and the condemnation of Count Cavour. It was the only sign of his abilities as a Minister because he, and he alone, with the aid of Garibaldi, produced the revolution in Italy. It was his condemnation, because every Italian paper now stated that no dependence could be placed on the stability of affairs in Italy. With respect to Sardinia, what had we to trust to? Hon. gentlemen thought that they had the support of the 'Times' the most influential paper in this country; but, although that journal was now favourable to what was called Italian unity, it on the 2nd of March last thus described the conduct of Sardinia during the last two years:—

'An able publicist may convict Sardinia of a gross violation of Vattel or even of higher authorities. Sardinia entered into a war against Russia, not being a party to the treaties respecting the Porte. Sardinia provoked Austria deliberately, and Austria fell into the trap laid by her enemy. Sardinia took advantage of the popular commotion to annex Tuscany and the Legations, although the Grand Duke and the Pope had taken no part in the war of 1859. Sardinia invaded the Papal States without a declaration of war and under a shallow pretext. Sardinia connived at the expedition of Garibaldi, and reaped the fruits of his daring enterprise. Sardinia is probably now meditating how she can reduce the most ancient sovereignty in Europe to a name, and annex the city of Rome to her rapidly extending dominions. Finally, she threatens an attack on an empire with which she made a solemn peace less than two years ago, and does not conceal her desire to wrest the province of Venice from its legitimate master.' Every gentleman had a right to sympathise, if he chose, with the desire for Italian unity; but with regard to a nation so important to this country, as the noble lord had declared Austria to be, with whom we were so perfectly in accord as to wishes and objects that an eminent man remarked that the battles of Solferino and Magenta were as fatal to us as if fought on the soil of Sussex or Kent, he protested against any steps being taken to disturb what slight chance of repose existed in Northern Italy. The noble lord's despatch to Sir J. Hudson, written on the 21st of March, exhibited an admirable spirit. The noble lord said:—

'The obligations of the various States of Europe towards each other, the validity of the treaties which fix the territorial circumscription of each State, and the duty of acting in a friendly manner towards all its neighbours with whom it is not at war,—these are the general ties which bind the nations of Europe together, and which prevent the suspicion, distrust, and discord which might otherwise deprive peace

of all that makes it happy and secure. It is not without a purpose that I have made these general observations. My despatch of the 31st of August last need not here be repeated, but the sentiments there expressed continue to animate her Majesty's Government. After the troubles of the last few years Europe has a right to expect that the Italian kingdom shall not be a new source of dissension and alarm. These were excellent sentiments. But, on the one hand, while Europe entertained expectations with regard to the Italian kingdom, Italy had a right to require that those occupying high places in this country, should not conspire to raise war against a country with which we were in strict alliance. The hon. member concluded by moving 'That the existence of any society formed for the purpose of raising funds to assist a revolutionary party in any country with which we are in strict alliance, is inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention.'

Lord J. Russell.—It is hardly necessary for me to answer the hon. gentleman at any length. I thought some person who was more directly aimed at by the hon. gentleman would have risen to speak with regard to this Garibaldi Fund. So far from being a revolutionary association, I believe the purpose for which the Garibaldi Fund was set on foot was to support the Italian Government. (Hear, hear.) I cannot say that I approve of it, or that I think it desirable to maintain that society, but I really do not think it is a matter which requires the attention of the House at all. (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. Manners.—Do I understand it to be the noble lord's impression that this society was formed for the purpose of maintaining the status quo in Italy? (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. Russell.—I really know so little about the society that I am unable to answer the noble lord's question.

Lord J. Manners.—Perhaps the noble lord will not think it beneath him to institute inquiries and satisfy his mind whether this is really an innocent society, or whether its object is to raise civil war in the dominion of a friendly power. (Hear, hear.)

Mr Stanley thought inquiry perfectly unnecessary, as the Italian Kingdom had now been recognised.

Lord C. Hamilton could not agree with the hon. member, and wished to point out one inconvenience which resulted to Englishmen from this direct violation of good faith, and the principle of non-intervention. A great many English families were naturally anxious to visit Austria, and heretofore they had been received with great courtesy and kindness; but since the establishment of the committee headed by those five gentlemen, and since some natives of this country had gone about expressing opinions completely subversive of the existing state of things, they ceased to be regarded as citizens of a friendly State. Recently an English gentleman and his family were exposed to great inconvenience. But what was the history of the case? They wanted to proceed from a part of Austria little visited by travellers into the kingdom of Sardinia, and their baggage being subjected to a very close search, there were found among it some photographs of Garibaldi. (Laughter.) Hon. members might laugh, but it was really no joking matter for English travellers, as this party found—for they were immediately surrounded by police, and treated with the greatest harshness. He believed they owed all this discomfort to the hon. gentleman and his four colleagues; for the subscriptions to the Garibaldi Fund were for the avowed purpose of creating civil war; and this English family having been led by their natural admiration for a very remarkable individual to possess themselves of his likeness, were exposed to the suspicion of being agents of this improper and revolutionary society. He believed gentlemen who had become supporters of this society were merely actuated by a desire to see their names figuring in the public papers with that of a great man; and it any of them regarded the matter in any more serious light he would ask, did they believe they were going to take the Quadrilateral? (Hear, hear.) The noble lord at the head of the Foreign-office must surely feel that the existence of such a society was contrary to his own sense of good faith and honourable English feeling, and he trusted that he would take steps to put an end to such a nuisance.

Sir G. Bowyer felt it difficult to express in Parliamentary language his opinion of the answer which had been given by the noble lord. Could he mean to tell the House that he believed the only object of this society was to maintain the status quo in what was now called the Kingdom of Italy? A great many things were publicly said under the guise of debating dexterity which he would pay the noble lord the compliment of declaring that he would shrink from avowing in private. The character of the society was stamped by the name which it bore—that of Garibaldi, the most aggressive man in the world. What danger threatened the Kingdom of Italy that it could be said this was merely a defensive organisation? The noble lord, surely, had not heard the advertisement, which stated distinctly, 'It yet remains to free Venetia and to instal the Italian Government at Rome.' (Cries and counter-cries of 'Hear, hear.') If that did not mean aggression against the Emperor of Austria and the Pope there was no meaning in the English language. If the noble lord heard the terms of the advertisement, he was still more astonished at the reply which he had ventured to give. We were at peace with the Courts both of Austria and Rome. It was true the Queen had no regular representative at Rome, but there was a diplomatic agent, a near relative of the noble lord, who resided on the spot, and practically there could be no doubt that the Pope was recognised as the lawful Sovereign of his dominions. The Emperor of Austria had a representative in London, and we had one in Vienna. Now, he maintained, without fear of contradiction by the Solicitor-General, that any person within these realms, whether actually subjects of the Queen, or but temporarily resident beneath her sway, who levied money for the purposes of aggression against the Sovereign at peace with the Crown of England was guilty of an offence against the law of England. (Hear, hear.) He would not go into the question of the state of Italy, for he hoped before the Session the important events which had taken place in that country; but he must observe that the noble lord when he detailed what he believed to be the state of things in the Kingdom of Naples, spoke doubtless what he believed, though it was the reverse of fact. He would quote an authority hostile to the Bourbons and the King of Naples, and friendly to the revolutionary party, and he would ask the noble lord whether in the letters of the 'Times' correspondent, who wrote in the strongest manner, not only as a partisan, but almost as an advocate, proofs of the grossest oppression were not visible, showing that Naples had been treated as a conquered country? It was perfectly untrue that the Piedmontese came as deliverers and were welcomed as such; everything which had transpired proved such a statement to be utterly false. They came there by false pretences, by treason, and corruption, and they kept down the people since their arrival by the rigour of military discipline and by the cruelty of military executions. They knew from the accounts sent home by the 'Times' correspondent, that there was anarchy in Naples and Sicily, and that in those countries there was no law at all. The loyal subjects of the King of Naples who endeavoured to maintain their rights were called 'brigands'; but call them what they might, there was no doubt that the people were opposed to the Piedmontese, and that the latter had shot scores—hundreds of men for no crime but loyalty. It was equally certain that the prisons were full. One viceroys after another had been sent from Turin to keep the peace in those countries, and yet there was no safety for life or property. That was the liberty which the noble lord's friends had brought to the people of Southern Italy; that was the freedom from that people were forced to accept by the bullet and the bayonet. That the votes for annexation were mere folly and delusion was perfectly well known. The noble lord was aware of it. He knew that they were worth as much as, and not more than, the votes received for the annexation of Nice and Savoy. (Hear, hear.) Everything which had happened since the annexation itself showed how worthless was that ceremony of taking votes, and that the votes themselves did not express the feelings of the people. All that had occurred since showed that the people desired the return of the Sovereign, and they would yet see his return. The people were at present very cruelly treated; and therefore his observations bore directly on the motion of his hon. friend, because they went to show that if gentlemen were banded together for the purpose of aiding in the further conquest of Italy by the Piedmontese, they were banded together to extend the same system of cruelty, dishonesty, and revolutionary aggression which now prevailed in what was called the Kingdom of Italy, in Sicily and Naples. The state of things now existing in the South of Italy could not last, and ought not to last. It

was impossible to know anything of what was going on in that part of Europe without feeling that it could not last.

The Solicitor-General said that he was as ignorant as his noble friend had professed himself to be of the organisation, combination, and objects of the society to which particular reference had been made (Sir G. Bowyer here handed the hon. and learned gentleman the advertisement of the society, which the Solicitor-General did not pause to read); but he must observe that the proposition contained in the motion before the House was not directed in form, and ought not to be regarded as directed, against the particular society to which the hon. member for Honiton had thought fit to call the attention of the House. It was what might be called an abstract proposition of international law, and it was to this effect—that the formation of any society established for the purpose of raising funds to assist any revolutionary party in any country with which Great Britain was in alliance was inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention. (Hear.) He ventured to express his opinion that it would be a mistake of the House to discuss that abstract question, and that it would be a still more grievous mistake for them to arrive at any such conclusion as that to which the hon. gentleman invited them. (Hear, hear.) The discussion of such a question could not possibly be attended with any good results, while it might be productive of the greatest mischief. By passing a resolution they would be simply and spontaneously giving a handle against themselves to foreign Governments. (Hear, hear.) It was not the function of the House of Commons to be debating or deciding abstract propositions of law of any kind. There was much more useful business to which the House could apply themselves at the present moment—(hear, hear)—and whatever opinion he might entertain he would not be drawn into an expression of opinion on that abstract proposition. (Hear, hear.)

Mr HENNESSY observed that the hon. and learned gentleman was drawn into an expression of opinion on this subject last Session. (Hear, hear.) He then told them what his opinion was; and when he ventured to question the judgment of the hon. and learned gentleman, every lawyer who took a part in the debate coincided with him in the opinion that the hon. and learned gentleman had not pronounced what the law of England was on this important question. (Hear, hear.) Seeing that, for his part he could not bow to the decision of the hon. and learned gentleman, that this was not the time to discuss a question of this importance. He thought that it was a fitting time; for they had had hon. members of that House, they had had Ministers on the Treasury Bench, upholding the doctrine that you might wage war against a State with which the Sovereign of Great Britain was in alliance, and wage it in the most cowardly and underhand manner. (Hear, hear.) That was a question of the deepest importance. He confidently stated that the people of the South of Italy were in a state of siege—that martial law was in operation among them, and that the proceedings which had led to this unhappy position of affairs had been, to a great extent, promoted by the acts of this country. (Hear, hear.) He thought it was of great importance to ascertain this—whether the gentlemen who were subscribing money for Garibaldi were subscribing money to oppress the people of Southern Italy. (Hear, hear.) He had on two or three occasions asked the noble lord to give the House whatever information he possessed about what was called the reactionary feeling of the people of Southern Italy. He certainly had not made a motion, but he had asked the noble lord about the papers on that subject, and he had not laid them on the table. It appeared to him that on a matter of such grave importance information ought not to be withheld by the Government. (Hear, hear.) However, in the absence of information from the Government, they had been supplied with some by the correspondent of the 'Times,' and he should quote a few passages from the letters of that gentleman. ('Oh, oh,' from the benches below the gangway on the Ministerial side, and 'hear, hear,' from the Opposition,) as they were the only authority they had in addition to the private letters which some hon. members were in the habit of receiving. In quoting the 'Times' correspondent he would be citing the authority of one who wrote in a spirit antagonistic to the ancient institutions, and in favour of the Piedmontese and rebellion policy in Italy. There were three particular stages of the revolution described in this correspondence, to which he would ask the attention of the House. With reference to the popular feeling towards the King of Sardinia, the 'Times' correspondent, under date November 23, used these observations, in speaking of His Majesty's entry into Naples:—

'The unfortunate wretches cry out they are being invaded. This cry is eagerly taken up by the Tuscans and Lombards. Victor Emmanuel has not made that impression on the minds and hearts of the Neapolitans which might have been desired. . . . It is a misfortune that it should be so in a man who presents himself in the new character of King of Italy.' (Hear, hear.) Alluding to the King's departure, the correspondent, in his letter of the 1st Dec., remarked:—

'The Renown and Hannibal fired a Royal salute to Victor Emmanuel. The bowsprit of the Admiral's vessel was manned. . . . A few Neapolitans assembled in Santa Lucia to gaze, as it were, on a pretty sight. But there was no life, no enthusiasm. . . . They are still in their shrouds. . . . A pretty dandaise, with a good ankle, would have driven them into fits.' (Hear, hear.) When a united Italy was proclaimed, and the people were told that for the first time they were free, how did they manifest their joy? In his letter of the 14th of June the same correspondent stated:—

'The national fête is over, and were I an Italian, as, thank God, I am an Englishman, my blood would be at freezing point. This is strong language to use, but I get disgusted with the apathy and puerility, the impatience, and the egotism of the people, and long to seize them by the shoulders and shake them into some kind of life. . . . Early in the morning the ships in the harbour were dressed. The forts and vessels of war fired salutes, in which the Exmouth joined, at midday, and the people were fairly in for their rejoicings. I went through the city to mark how far the counsel of the syndic to the inhabitants to hoist flags had been followed. Long rows of streets exhibited severely a banner. The Toledo had a fair sprinkling, and so had some of the side streets leading into the great artery. I remarked another fact, too, and it was that in private houses, with one or two exceptions, no preparations had been made for the illuminations, or, if any, just such as conventional usages appointed.' (Hear, hear.)

The next extract which he would read to the House was one from a letter which had appeared in the Times within the last day or two. The House would recollect that it was not more than about six months since General Cialdini, when invading the country, proclaimed that he would shoot all who might be taken in arms fighting for their King. The 'Times' correspondent, however, in that day's paper, stated that the reactionary movements were increasing. He said:—

'The reactionary disturbances—call them by whatever name you please—occasion much disquietude and increase in audacity. . . . There are many here who affect to ignore or pool-pool them (though they admit their frequent occurrence) by saying that the bands are small and are always put down. Yet, however small they may be, they are found more or less in all directions; they increase and multiply, and show a general dissolution of society. . . . It was not since the Piedmontese were repulsed in an action with these 'canaglia,' and we have reports continually of the members of the National Guard being shot, and lately a small detachment of them was massacred. Within the last few days the audacity of the bands has been shown within a few miles of the capital.' In a discussion of this kind it would be well hon. members should be reminded of an attempt at a subscription for the Italian cause, got up not in London, but in Italy. How had that subscription succeeded? He would refer hon. members on this point to the same authority—the 'Times' correspondent—which ought to be regarded with so much veneration by hon. gentlemen opposite:—

'Unks have put themselves down for 3s 6d., Ministers—Piedmontese—at the most for 21; and the vast majority of those whose voices were making the welkin ring with their sympathy and admiration of their brothers have not been ashamed to write themselves down for 4d., 6d., not have been great. I cannot tell the gross amount; but I have seen published lists, and they have been formed in the way I have described. I have no hesitation in saying that the foreigners have shown ten times the amount of substantial sympathy that the Neapolitans have shown.'

He met some English Garibaldian officers in Italy, and he heard one of them, an officer occupying a post of high authority, say that he was never more mistaken than in the feeling of the people. There was but one sentiment, indeed, among them, and that was detestation of the Piedmontese. Reference had been made to the presence of the British fleet; but when so much was said about the British policy of non-intervention, he must tell the House he heard that the aide-de-camp of General Garibaldi was in daily communication with Gen. Garibaldi on the one hand, and the British fleet on the other. The aide-de-camp in question was the eldest son of a Cabinet Minister, who presided over the department of the Admiralty. It was natural, therefore, if the Italians were mistaken as to the intervention of the English Government. He regretted that the English people should appear to take any share in the oppression of the people of Southern Italy, and he hoped this discussion would do something to alter the tone of public feeling on the subject. (Hear, hear.)

Mr Serjeant Pigott should like to know what the House was called upon by this resolution to do? Was it called upon to express its sympathy with the Governments of Austria and Rome—(hear, hear)—or to affirm some plain constitutional principle, or was it intended to urge the Government to set the detective force to work to get up evidence for a political prosecution against the supposed offenders? (Hear, hear.) He quite approved of the refusal of the noble lord and of the Solicitor-General to be drawn into a discussion on this subject. If hon. gentlemen opposite thought that this society ought to be prosecuted it was open to them to collect evidence, to prefer a Bill before a grand jury, and to get a common jury, if they could, to convict. (Hear, hear.) Those hon. gentlemen might sympathise with Austria or Rome as much as they pleased, but they would never induce an English jury to convict any one brought them for subscribing to such a society. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. WALSH thought it would be extremely difficult for the Government to interfere with advantage in this matter, or to institute a prosecution against this society. But the Government might interfere in an indirect manner—by the more open and decided expression of their opinion in that House against a course of conduct and policy on the part of private individuals which seemed likely, if it became general, to involve this country in great difficulties with foreign Powers. (Hear, hear.) The tendency of similar proceedings was to compromise the character of this country, and render English unpopular on the continent. A great moral responsibility therefore rested on persons who set up this sort of private society to carry on a kind of unbecoming expedition. He trusted that they would succeed in eliciting from the Government some strong expression of disapprobation of this kind of private warmaking. (Hear, hear.) It was in itself a breach of the law of nations, and might mix up this country in a foreign struggle which it might be our wish and policy to avoid. Suppose a society of this kind was to arise for the purpose of taking a part one way or the other in the delicate and difficult questions now at issue on the other side of the Atlantic. In the present state of exasperated feeling against this country which at the present moment existed so causelessly in the Northern States, what would be said if a society, headed by a member of Parliament, and containing other representatives of the people among its members, evinced a disposition to interfere on one side or the other? Why, such a society would defeat the whole policy of the Government, and probably plunge the country into a disastrous war. (Hear, hear.) A course of conduct which would be wrong in that case was equally objectionable in the present instance. A policy of non-intervention in Italy was, he believed, the policy of England, and individuals were bound to concur in that general policy.

Mr CRAWFORD did not suppose that the House would follow the course which it was now called on to take; and if the society to which he had the honour of belonging was so heinous in its character, the proper course of proceeding would be that which the law pointed out. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Honiton drew attention to a particular society, and asked the House to pledge itself to an abstract resolution, which impliedly seemed to impute revolutionary designs to that society. The hon. member, had stated no facts against the society, and, if the hon. member, he would not have entered upon his defence in that House, for it was not his duty to implicate the House in any expression of feeling, either of sympathy or otherwise, with reference to the policy which, as a private member of society, he thought proper to pursue. (Hear, hear.) He felt grateful to the hon. member for having so effectually advertised the society while laying no ground whatever for a resolution condemnatory of it. He believed that the House would not be willing to entertain the suggestion made by the hon. member in language so vague and general that, if affirmed, it could lead to no practical result. (Hear, hear.)

Mr HENLEY said that if the amendment moved by the hon. member for Honiton were not withdrawn, the House would be placed by it in rather a curious position. Hon. members had listened to a speech and had heard an advertisement read, but he could not connect the amendment with either the one or the other. (Laughter.) The few lines of which the amendment consisted appeared to express something very like a truism, and he did not know whether the Government meant to negative that truism.

Lord J. Russell explained that the Government would vote in favour of the question that the words proposed to be left out of the original motion—namely, that the Speaker leave the chair—should stand part of the question.

Mr HENLEY observed that that was a way of getting rid of the difficulty by a sort of side wind, but it was very like negating a truism. In the existing state of things in the world he certainly did not think that it would be a very convenient course to negative a proposition such as that before the House, but upon the whole he thought it would be a good thing if it could be got rid of by a side wind, in consequence of the way in which the question would be put.

Mr MALINS concurred with the hon. member for Radnorshire that there was great inconvenience in the establishment of societies of the description referred to. His sympathies were strong with the Italians in their attempt to maintain their liberties; but he supported the principle of the strictest non-intervention in these matters. He asked, however, if societies were formed to collect subscriptions to aid particular parties struggling in a foreign country, whether it could be said that strict neutrality was preserved in this country. Supposing such things to be permitted, societies might be established here avowing themselves the respective partisans of the American Northern and Southern States, and the result might be a struggle between the contending parties in this country. If the present proposition went to a vote, he felt it would be impossible to negative a truism; and he thought the course suggested by the noble lord would be the proper course to adopt, but he trusted that the hon. member for Honiton would not insist on going to a division. The best way to avoid all misconception on the subject was, he thought, that his hon. friend should withdraw his motion.

The Solicitor-General, in explanation, said it was a mistake to suppose that he had at any time pronounced an opinion in public as to the legality or illegality of such societies as those in question. Mr COCHRANE then withdrew his motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY. POLAND.

Mr HENNESSY, on rising to call attention to the recent events in Poland, with reference to the treaties of 1815, and to move for copies of certain despatches, said he had endeavoured to make his notice as comprehensive as possible, including not only the Eastern question but the whole foreign policy of the Government. It was impossible to touch upon any branch of foreign policy, more particularly upon any thing relating to the Eastern question, without finding that our ignorance of everything relating to Poland was a barrier in the way of our arriving at the truth. There were two principal points to be considered—the partition and the incorporation of Poland—and it was to the incorporation chiefly that he wished to direct attention. Public opinion in England seemed to be under the impression that in showing sympathy for the Poles we should have to deal with the three great Powers, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, among whom Poland was originally divided; but that was not the case. In 1814 one of the first subjects discussed by the Allies was Poland. Russia was then desirous of making a Russian province of part of Poland, but Lord Castlereagh not only recognised fully the justice of the claims of the Poles, but was also fully alive to the importance of making of Poland a strong barrier to the west of Russia. In 1815 both England and Austria, however,

seemed to have held different opinions to those they entertained the year before, but Russia still continued steadfast to her former policy. The treaty of Vienna stipulated that the civil rights of Poland should be maintained, that the nationality of Poland should be preserved, that the commercial system of Poland should be continued, that the Diet should be summoned every two years, and a Budget laid before them every four years, that no Russian official should hold office in the administration of Poland, and that the rights of the Catholic and the Eastern Greek Church should be preserved. It was alleged by Russia that these conditions were broken by the Poles when they rose in insurrection in 1831. The treaty of Vienna was the title deed by which Russia held Poland, and he defied any friend of Russia to maintain that the trusts of that deed had been broken by the Poles before they were broken by Russia. The Poles rose in insurrection to defend their rights from the breaches of the treaty committed by Russia. The statement of the Poles to that effect had never been denied by any Minister in that House. We were, however, in total ignorance of what the conduct of England had been in regard to these events of 1831 and 1832. Many hon. members had asked over and over again for copies of the despatches which passed between the Courts of St James's and St Petersburg, but none had succeeded in getting them. He hoped the Foreign Secretary would not now refuse to produce them. Russia then incorporated Poland, and the Emperor addressed the Poles in a speech at Warsaw, telling them that he did so as King of Poland no longer, but as Czar of Russia. Austria at that time was friendly to the Poles, and even during the insurrection assured them of her support if the other great Powers would join her. The French Government, at the suggestion of Austria, not only took up the case of Poland, as Austria had done, but addressed a despatch on the subject to the British Government. He hoped this despatch would be furnished by the noble lord, but M. Louis Blanc, in his 'Ten Years,' gave the reply of the then Foreign Secretary of England to Prince Talleyrand. In this despatch his lordship stated that the object of the note presented to him by the French Ambassador was, 'to induce the British Government to interfere, in concert with France, in the affairs of Poland, for the purpose of stopping the effusion of blood, and of procuring for the country a political and national existence.' This course, the noble lord said, his Majesty refused to take on account of the frank and amicable relations between the courts of St Petersburg and of St James, being also of opinion that the time had not arrived for adopting the proposals then made 'against the will of a Sovereign whose rights are incontestable.' He (Mr Hennessy) hoped for the credit of England that this despatch was not genuine. What! Talk of the rights of the Czar over Poland as being incontestable, those rights resting upon a treaty every important part of which had been violated in the face of Europe! The proposal of France must have been to establish Poland as an independent and self-existing Power, and the noble lord's despatch, if correctly set forth by M. Louis Blanc, appeared to recognise and to advocate the Treaty of Vienna, for it declared that his Majesty will insist upon the maintenance of the political existence of Poland as established in 1815, and of her national institutions. So far with regard to the year 1831-2. Since that time the Polish question had undergone some phases. In 1841, he believed, the Russian Government issued ukases still further pressing on Poland. But the event of the greatest interest to the country since 1831 was the Crimean war. Now, he was informed that they were prepared and were most anxious to re-establish Poland, and actually asked the allies for a contingent of 100,000 men for the purpose. France approved of the policy, but what did England do?

An hon. member here moved that the House be counted, but as including incomers from the library and smoking-room, 40 members were found to be present.

Mr HENNESSY resumed—He said that we were without information as to the language held by the English Government at the time of the Crimean war with regard to Poland. But some time ago Mr Nassau Senior made known a report of some remarkable conversations, one of which took place in May, 1854, with a General Sharnofski, who said:—

'I have reason to believe that Austria is thinking seriously of reconstructing Poland. Ever since she joined with Russia in the partition of Poland she has left Russia pressing more and more heavily on her. I have lately seen a letter from Bourqueney to a friend of mine in Paris, in which he says that the Cabinet of Vienna proposed to join England and France, on condition of their lending themselves to restore Poland.'

He hoped that her Majesty's Government would to-night give them some information with reference to this subject. The intimate alliance existing between England and Russia before the Crimean war might to some extent account for the extraordinary conduct of England. In 1850 the Marquis of Lansdowne said that upon some of the important questions which then agitated Europe, and more especially affected the interests of the north of Europe, the community of feeling, sentiment, and action between the two countries was as perfect as at any period of their history. The present Foreign Secretary made similar remarks. He said—

'There is no week passes that my noble friend is not in communication with Russia with respect to points of policy on most important subjects, on which the two powers are fully agreed.'

No wonder, under such circumstances, when the Crimean war gave England such an opportunity that England neglected it. But it might be said, was it an English question at all? That was a very narrow ground to take; but he would call attention to the increase of the military expenditure of the Powers of Europe and of England consequent on the destruction of Poland? Even in the half-and-half condition in which Poland was left by Lord Castlereagh and the treaty of Vienna she was intended to be a barrier to Russia. The truth of what the first Napoleon said was remembered, that if Russia destroyed Poland England would lose India. The action of Poland in the West would check Russian encroachments in the East. That was the opinion of Lord Castlereagh and all the statesmen of his day. And from the time Poland was destroyed an extraordinary increase took place in the military armaments of Europe and England. The committees that from 1818 to 1820 inquired into the expenditure, in their reports laid down the principle that, as a rule, the expense of the military armament of England should not exceed £5,000,000 a year; and up to the period when Poland was incorporated into Russia a reduction of the military estimates took place year by year. After that incorporation the estimates, military and naval, began to increase, not merely in England, but on the continent of Europe also. An increase in one country led to an increase in others. The lesson that had been taught them by this rivalry of the European Powers was one they ought to take to heart; and they could trace it to the effect of the incorporation of Poland with Russia, and the removal of the great Western barrier to that Power. Again, how had that measure affected the commerce of England? That inference was not lost sight of at the time; but a few years afterwards the 'Times' of September 13, 1842, thus wrote—

'One of the fundamental conditions on which the kingdom of Poland was constituted and handed over to Russia was the freedom and commercial intercourse by land and by water throughout all the provinces which had formed a part of that unfortunate State before the first partition. Cartel treaties, commercial prohibitions, frontiers, hermetically sealed against the ingress of merchandise and the egress of men, and all the machinery by which jealous States protect what they call their interests formed no part of government which was promised to the several portions of Poland. But in defiance of stipulations Russia has now advanced the strict cordon of her prohibitive system to the furthest western limits of the Emperor's dominions.'

English goods were once admitted into Poland with a duty of five per cent.; now they were practically prohibited, and were so at the period the 'Times' wrote. What was the loss to the commerce of England by the prohibitory laws of Russia in Poland? It was calculated at £1,000,000 per annum. But that calculation did not take into account what would have been the effect of the Free-trade policy England adopted fifteen years ago. Poland was one of the great corn-growing countries of Europe, and the Free-trade policy of 1845-6-7, had much increased that loss of £1,000,000. But that was not all. Russia prohibited the export of corn from Poland so strictly that the production was diminished, in many places it was not grown, because it was not allowed to be sent out of the country. Russia did this to develope the resources of other portions of her

corn-growing dominions. The interest of England went beyond the preservation of treaties; and she had had several opportunities of supporting Austria and France in procuring the independence of Poland; but England had purposely evaded those opportunities, and they now saw the state of Poland. He did not wish to encourage revolution. He did not regard this as a revolutionary question in the slightest degree; it was rather Conservative. If the preservation of the faith of public treaties was Conservative so was the question of Poland; if the preservation of the ancient traditions of a kingdom, and, above all, if the preservation of right against despotic force and truth as opposed to fraudulent diplomacy, was Conservative, so was this question. He asked the noble lord to give him the despatches that passed between the Government of England and that of Russia in 1831 and 1832. He had said that England had been to blame throughout the whole of this business. When Lord Clarendon touched the Polish question he did it damage. Lord Aberdeen and others rather injured it. But the Minister who had from the beginning to this hour done the most against Poland was the present Premier. It might surprise the house to be told that when other great Powers were anxious to assist Poland the noble lord stepped in and prevented them. Had he himself heard such a statement some time ago he should have been surprised also. But this Session he had seen what he thought should lessen the confidence the country reposed in the noble lord; he had seen him rise in his place and lose his temper when accused by one of his own supporters of falsifying Sir A. Barnes' despatches. Proofs as to the Polish question were thickening; he asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs to supply the links that were wanting. He particularly asked him to give the correspondence between France and England in 1831 and 1832; and any between France, England, and Austria relating to Poland at the time of the Crimean war. He also wished to ask whether a circular letter addressed to the Cabinets of Europe, in April last, by Prince Gortschakoff, was authentic? He did not ask the noble lord to produce it; he knew the answer would be the stereotyped one, that it referred to recent events in Warsaw, and that it would be inconvenient to give it. He only asked, therefore, whether the circular was authentic? Having said so much of the past history of the question, he would now ask the House whether the recent events in Poland and the present attitude of the people did not justify some consideration of the subject? If England was a party to the oppression of Poland, if England did not avail herself of the opportunities there had been for giving Poland its independence, did not these facts justify the house in showing that country some consideration? Some members of that house seemed to have a fear of Russia, but if an independent kingdom of Poland was formed it would be a curb upon Russian ambition in the East and Russian intrigues in Europe. Probably on another occasion some member of greater influence and position than himself would make some important motion on this subject. If they did not he should himself take that course. At present he confined himself to moving that an address should be presented to her Majesty, praying her to direct that certain correspondence, which took place in the year 1831 and 1832 with reference to Poland, should be laid on the table of the house.

Mr M. MILNES—I rise to second the motion of my hon. friend opposite. I need hardly say that there was much in his speech with which I by no means agree; but in the substantial part of it—viz., as to the importance of from time to time directing the attention of this house to the condition of Poland, I entirely concur. No one feels more than I do the impolicy of interfering capriciously with the administration of foreign countries, even if it be wrong; but if treaty rights are to be respected we have certain responsibilities with reference to the condition of Poland which we cannot altogether set aside, and certain duties to perform which we cannot altogether neglect. That the independence of Poland formed a substantial part of the treaties of Vienna, and that if those treaties are to be appealed to all that independence must be respected, are facts upon which it is not necessary to expatiate; but at this moment I think it would be well if the great Powers of Europe who rest so much upon the treaties of Vienna would remember that if this question of the independence of Poland is to remain unsolved, and if such an outrage as the destruction of the Republic of Cracow is to continue unremedied, it is impossible for those Powers with an unfaltering voice to ask France or any other Power to respect those treaties. If we are, as it is said, upon the eve of great changes; if French ambition, not perhaps so much that of the Emperor as of the nation, is likely to lead that country to endeavour to recover its natural frontiers, I cannot see how England could be called on to assist those Powers in protecting what they consider their legitimate rights, unless they each do what they can to remedy the infractions of the treaties which have taken place. I cannot agree with my hon. friend that the conduct of England towards Poland has been such as he has described. The question of the nationality of Poland has always excited deep and permanent interest in the minds of the people of this country—(hear)—a singularly permanent interest, considering how little intercourse there has been between the two countries, and how little material interest we have in the fortunes of Poland. There was, however, about the disruption of Poland in the last century a cold-blooded immorality which shocked the conscience of Europe, and the feeling of which, despite the great events which have since occurred, the shock of the French Revolution, the wars of the Empire, and other important and stirring movements, remains now as strong, and perhaps stronger, than it was when that act of spoliation was committed. The interest which is taken in the affairs of Poland is entirely disproportioned either to the political importance of that country or to the political contingencies which might occur upon its disruption, because it rests upon a deeper basis than anything connected with political circumstances. The events which have lately occurred at Warsaw have greatly shocked the people of England, because we thought we had reason to believe that the Government of Russia under the new Sovereign would do nothing to shock the opinions of the nations of Europe. We saw the Emperor of Russia engaged in one of the most noble and, at the same time, one of the most difficult operations that have ever been undertaken by a Sovereign—determining, almost in the face of a hostile aristocracy, to liberate his people from serfdom. I only wish that that Sovereign could be made sensible of the feeling of deep disappointment which was shed over this country when we saw that while with one hand he was labouring in this great and glorious work, with the other he was striking cruel blows of physical force upon the defenceless population of Poland. All that we can do is to implore the Sovereign and rulers of Russia to remember that the great social questions which they are agitating do in a certain degree require for their settlement the moral confidence and the moral assent of the people of Europe. Every day by railways and other means she is brought into closer physical contact with other European nations, and it will be impossible for her to maintain much longer the sort of almost Chinese exclusion which at one time separated her from the rest of the world. The Russian Government, enlightened and well-informed as it is, cannot fail to perceive that the one question which is now agitating the public mind of Europe is that of the orderly direction of the national spirit of peoples. They must see what an effect the feeling of nationality produced in Italy, and what results it is slowly working out in Germany. In the face of that feeling of nationality, rising even in places where it was supposed to be extinguished or overlaid by other intellectual processes or moral feelings, can the Russian Government suppose that any good is to be done with Poland, which has maintained that feeling unbroken and unshattered through such a series of years, except by in some degree recognising and regulating it? If there is one country which owes more than another to national feeling it is Russia. When the events of our time become the history of the world, the defence of Sebastopol by the Russian nation and the Russian army will be recorded as one of the most glorious instances of national feeling and national sacrifice which have ever been witnessed. Let not, therefore, the Russian Government, which owes much to that feeling, believe that it can, with the approbation and assent of Europe, continue to keep down and utterly destroy the national feeling of Poland. There is no reason why these nationalities should be antagonistic or repulsive or why one should lead to the destruction of the other. On the contrary, if they are to be properly recognised and duly regulated, they may be advantageously united and prove a source of strength, where now there is only weakness.

Lord J. RUSSELL reminded the house that it was the opinion of the great Napoleon that as Russia, Austria, and Prussia were all in possession of Polish provinces, it was beyond even his power to hope to restore the independence of Poland. Everything that could be done

by British diplomacy was done at the Congress of Vienna to re-establish that independence; but the return of Napoleon from Elba thwarted our efforts, and a feeling still existed in Russia and at St Petersburg that Poland should not enjoy larger privileges. He defended the Government of this country from the charge of complicity in the treatment of the Poles. England, he said, had been altogether hostile to the partition of Poland. With regard to Russia, he urged the delicacy and the danger of any interference on behalf of the Poles, and even to go to war on their behalf would not accomplish the object, or be for the interests of Poland. Greater hopes might be entertained from the peaceable progress of enlightenment and knowledge. He did not oppose the production of the papers moved for.

After a few words by Sir H. Verney, Mr WHITE said he could not join the hon. member for Buckingham in his exuberant eulogy of the noble lord's speech, which he must say abounded in the feeblest platitudes that could be uttered on a great question. From that speech one moral was to be gathered—viz., that if a great Power were guilty of any enormity or atrocity its conduct would not provoke a protest from this country. Despatches were freely written respecting the late king of Naples, respecting Greece, Turkey, Brazil, Spain, and Portugal; but when a great Power was concerned a remarkable reticence was observed, which induced people out of doors to think that our Government was prepared to interfere in the wrong cause and at the wrong time, and very reluctant to do it for the right cause and at the right time.

Mr SCULLY, while concurring in all the generous sentiments which that debate had elicited, wished that those who gave utterance to them on behalf of a distant country would not refuse to practise them nearer home; he trusted the Poles would not be induced, in consequence of that discussion, to place themselves in collision with the great Powers which now ruled over them, because if they did so they would find that they would receive no support from England beyond a few spirited speeches. It was true, as the noble lord said, that the Czar was acting nobly in liberating many millions of serfs, but that act of enfranchisement extended to Russians, not to Poles. In this country we had a most liberal Government, which did everything liberal for England, but which did not assist in removing the oppressions under which the sister island laboured. Ireland was an exact parallel to Poland, with this only difference, that it was a very much worse case. When he had been requested to advocate the cause of Poland in that house, he had asked those who made the request to come down there and see the reception he would meet with in attempting to bring forward the wrongs of Ireland, and they would find that the grievances of any country in the world would awaken a better response than those of Ireland. When 250 destitute human beings were turned out upon a bleak mountain side, and their characters blasted, an inquiry into their case was denied. If hon. gentlemen were sincere in the generous sentiments they enunciated on behalf of foreign nations, they would surely place a country which was under their own rule upon an equality with the rest of the kingdom.

Lord PALMERSTON said he agreed with Lord J. Russell that it was impossible not to admire the Polish character, or lament the misfortunes which had befallen Poland; and he concurred with him, likewise, in thinking that a people who had resisted all attempts to destroy their national spirit must ultimately enjoy a better fate. The Government were, however, not prepared to recommend any decided course of interference on her behalf, which would not meet with the support of this country.

The motion was agreed to.

THE DERRYVEAGH EVICTIONS.

Mr BURT, in rising to move a resolution to the effect that, 'having regard to the papers which have been laid before this house in relation to the evictions which have recently taken place on the lands of Derryveagh, in the county of Donegal, the nature and extent of those evictions, and the allegations as to the causes by which they are said to have been produced, it is expedient that a full and efficient inquiry should be instituted into all the circumstances attending these transactions,' said that the inquiry which he sought was, essentially, to the tranquility of Ireland. It might take place either by a committee of that house or by a Royal Commission. Upon that point all he could say was that he would willingly allow the inquiry to be made in any way which the Government might propose. The honourable and learned gentleman proceeded to recapitulate the main facts of the case, making copious quotations from the paper before the house, and concluded by moving the resolution of which he had given notice.

Mr CARDWELL was not aware that when this question was brought before the house on a former occasion the conduct of the Government was in any way impeached, nor did he think it necessary to defend it. The letter written from the Castle, and his own remarks on the subject, evinced, he thought, very plainly the feelings of the Government in regard to the eviction of so many families, a great part of whom could not have been concerned in the outrage which was said to have occasioned the measure. He held that the Government would not have been justified in removing Mr Adair from the commission of the peace on account of their individual opinion on an act which was not in itself illegal, and the pith and gravamen of the charge having failed, he did not think it would be right to seek in Mr Adair's correspondence for an excuse for such a step. If the object in view was to discover the perpetrators of the crime there were the magistrates and police, armed with legal powers, and anxious to bring the guilty to justice. A Royal Commission would have no power to compel the presence of witnesses or to take evidence on oath. They might give complicity to the tracks of evidence by which it was hoped to detect the criminals, but they could not possibly promote the ends of justice. Returns showing the state of the district for the last ten years were ready to be laid on the table, and no Royal Commission could add to the information which would be furnished to the house. The appointment of a Royal Commission might interfere with the efforts of the constituted authorities to detect the perpetrators of the murder, but could not lead to any practical or useful results. He could not, therefore, advise the house to do otherwise than adhere to the opinion which upon the occasion of the former motion they had expressed.

Mr M. O'FERRALL wished for an inquiry as to whether the law could not be so altered as to restrain individual landlords from these gross outrages, while preserving the protection which it afforded to the rights of property.

Mr MAGUIRE thought the Government not entitled to remove a gentleman from the commission of the peace who had only exercised the rights of property which the law gave him in Ireland, but deemed it the worst part of the case that Mr Adair had not transgressed the limits of law. He suggested that a Parliamentary Commission would be as satisfactory as a Royal Commission, and avoid the objections urged by the Chief Secretary. The case had created the strongest indignation among all classes in Ireland, and in proof of this the hon. member read a strong condemnatory resolution recently passed by a meeting of the board of guardians of a large union in Ireland.

Mr MONSELL said, the Chief Secretary for Ireland has not taken into consideration the special circumstances of this case. He never remembered any case where the eviction of so large a number of persons had been justified by such motives. The indignation of Parliament ought to be brought to bear on every man who was guilty of such a barbarous outrage. An attempt had been made the other night to justify the act of Mr Adair by reference to the proceedings of the late Lord Lorton, in the county of Roscommon, but there was no analogy between the two acts. In that case not a single tenant was removed except by purchase.

After a few words from Mr Bruen, Mr SCULLY said the motion was merely one for inquiry, but did not prescribe any particular mode of inquiry. A very able article had appeared in the Times, which in his opinion, set forth the necessity of further information. On the other hand, the Conservative organ in the country had alluded to Mr Adair's assertions as established. He thought, therefore, a clear case was made out for inquiry, and hoped hon. members on both sides of the House would concur in granting it.

Mr W. E. FORSTER hoped the Secretary for Ireland would not force them to a division, or he should feel compelled to support the motion for inquiry. The house ought to have some information as to what had brought society in Ireland into such a dreadful state.

Lord PALMERSTON observed that Parliament, possessed as it was of large powers, ought to be very careful in the exercise of them, and not

overstep the bounds prescribed by the Constitution. He held that it would be a most outrageous abuse of the power of the house to interfere with the private transactions of individuals and the actions of men within the limits of their legal rights. The only object of the proposed inquiry was the exercise by Mr Adair of an unquestioned right of ejecting his tenants. If he had exceeded his legal power, the tenants had their remedy by process of law. It was, however, admitted that he had acted within the limits of his rights, and no proper ground had, therefore, been laid for inquiry.

Mr Bury having replied, upon a division, his motion was negatived by 38 to 23.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY. SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Sir R. PEEL asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could give the House any information with reference to a statement which appeared in the official journal of Madrid of 29th June, stating that the Spanish Government had resolved to abandon its claim against Morocco, and to declare Tetuan the property of Spain.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that since he informed the House that both Spain and Morocco had accepted the good offices of her Majesty's Government, the Spanish Government had been informed that the Moors did not intend to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty. The Spanish Government therefore said that they must either renew the war or retain possession of Tetuan. They had taken the latter course, but as they were still ready to receive offers from Morocco to comply with the treaty, this decision could not be considered definite.

Mr S. FITZGERALD said that the Spanish Government, before the war, had pledged their word to Great Britain not to permanently occupy any portion of the Moorish coast. He could not but regard the speech of the noble lord as an indication that the British Government would submit to the pretensions of Spain.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that Morocco had entered into a treaty, and the British Government could not say that it was not bound by it. It was its duty to endeavour to propose terms of peace, but not by imputations which would bring on an European war.

SUPPLY.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

On the Miscellaneous Estimates, a vote of £800, as the contribution of the Crown to the restoration of Glasgow Cathedral, was agreed to by a majority of 159 to 51.

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DEATH.

At her residence, 10 Monteith Row, on the 3d inst., Agnes O'Hara, relict of the late Bernard O'Connell, Esq., merchant, Glasgow.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE were favoured with an invitation to a Dramatic Entertainment in St. Andrew's School-room, at one o'clock of the same day on which the performance was to take place. Our duties took us to another exhibition in the forenoon of the same day. This day was Thursday—the day before the publication of our Paper. The night of Wednesday and the first morning of Friday together, are seldom long enough to enable us to discharge the work we have on hand. If our friends would therefore give us the least chance or availing ourselves of their obliging invitations, we must ask of them to give us a much longer notice than six hours!

The Second Notice of the London Exhibition of Modern Paintings is unavoidably held over another week; it may be for two weeks. The Report of the Glasgow Water Company next week.

We found it impossible to correct the proof of the letter of 'Vox Clamantis' in time for our this week's issue.



GLASGOW, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1861.

It is a fact, susceptible of the clearest historical proof, that in every country of Europe that has cast aside its allegiance to The Church, the immediate result has been tyranny of one kind or another. A more grinding, vexatious, and, at the same time, more vulgar tyranny cannot be imagined than that which supplanted in Scotland the mild and civilising rule of The Church and the Stuarts. No sooner had France thrown off the easy yoke of The Church than the prisons were full of victims, and the scaffold red with blood. True to the tradition, no sooner has Piedmont, or rather have the tyrants of Piedmont, entered on their career of apostasy than a system of repression more than ordinarily brutal has set in; the patriots who endeavour to defend men's most sacred heritage—their religion and homes—are shot down in platoons in cold blood as brigands, whilst the brigands who, behind the hypocritical mask of patriotism, have robbed them of their country and made desolate their hearths, run riot in all the savage excesses of superior brute force unchecked by any of the restraints of honour, morals, or religion.

It is a fact no less remarkable that the chief sufferers by the tyrannical tendencies of Protestantism are the poor. The most exulting canticle of the Church is exactly the reverse of the only one Protestantism can chant with truth, which must run thus—'It exalts the mighty in their seat,

and putteth down the humble; it filleth the rich with good things, and the hungry it sendeth empty away.' Rank and wealth constitute the world's supremacy. The Church claims an equal sway over all alike. Indeed, wealth constitutes no personal advantage in Her eyes; and She has, on that account, always been found to inaugurate and defend true liberty in States. Invariably She is found defending the weak and defenceless against the strong, and the sway of just laws against whimsical enactments of private caprice. As a general rule too, the great ones of the earth, the noble and the wealthy, have shown themselves impatient of the superiority of religion. They like it to be their tool, not their director; and but too often they have succeeded, as in these countries, in imposing on the ignorance and credulity of the more subject classes so far as to induce them to join in crusades against that divine and beneficent authority whose especial clients they are, on the plea of freeing themselves from those restraints of conscience which He asserts over poor and rich alike.

Be Her position, however, what it may, in a State—whether poor and comparatively unimportant, as in England and Scotland, or powerful as in France, Austria, Italy, and Spain—She is invariably to be found defending the liberties of individuals and classes against the encroachments and vexatious usurpations of this world's tyranny. Modern Europe, as has often been remarked, owes to Her all the real political freedom she enjoys. Whereas, wherever Her authority and influence have been disowned, tyranny, in one shape or another, whether of an individual or of an order, has invariably supplied Her place. Even in those countries which have profited the most by her lessons of political freedom, the poor and defenceless are oppressed, and ground down almost in proportion to the license, rather than liberty, which the other classes of the community have assumed.

In no country in the world is this fact more strikingly illustrated than in Great Britain. Not to go now into details which are obvious to any one who gives the subject a moment's reflection, we wish for the present merely to direct attention to one feature which every fresh enactment of our Legislature has been developing yearly with increasing vividness, and which has been happily termed 'class legislation.'

Decidedly the most impudent specimen of this we have yet met with, always excepting that special and unique example of anti-Christian and class legislation, the New Poor Law, is a measure entitled 'The New Public-House Bill for Scotland,' of whose parentage Messrs Mure, Dunlop, and Buchanan claim the questionable honour. Not that we question the motives of those gentlemen. On the contrary, we give them full credit for being actuated by a sincere desire to benefit the class for whom they would so rigidly legislate. We do not even arraign the motives of the respective authors of the whole system of class legislation with which we are cursed. It is rather a matter of necessity with them. You cannot, try as you may, make Government the mere administration of joint-stock affairs. To attempt to eliminate out of the idea of Government a moral standard and individual responsibility is quite a hopeless task. Good must be protected against evil—the weak against the strong. The only question is how to do it—by external force, or by the voluntary assent of the individual will, the conscience quickening under the Spirit, and eager to render filial homage to the authoress of its life. There is but one existing authority on earth, nor can there be any other, which can claim to rule simply and solely on this latter principle, and that is The Church. Protestantism is merely so much of an imitation of Christianity as the world finds it necessary to adopt in order the more completely to effect the subjugation of the human mind to itself. Hence, inasmuch as vice increases more and more under its sway, it endeavours to remedy the evil by police regulations and civil penalties. Whenever, as in the case of that 'Social Evil' itself, has developed, it has tried, out of sheer shame, to imitate the charity of The Church, it has only made itself supremely ridiculous—in that instance, supremely disgusting. Drunkenness is another of those social evils which is sure to luxuriate where the conscience is unshackled from the Faith and discipline of The Church. The process by which Messrs Mure, Dunlop, and Buchanan propose to cure it is without doubt the most summary ever attempted even by our class legislation legislators.

What Ministers Sanderson, M'Swill, and the other rev. Maes have failed to effect is to be accomplished by Constable B. 166. The irreverend crew having thumped and bawled to their own great self-gratification for the last 300 years, to the great decline of religion and morality, the respectable individuals irreverently dubbed 'Peelers' are to try their hand. Men are to become converted, not by messengers of peace, but by messengers of the law. Whisky-drinking Bailies, and champagne-drinking Judges of the Court of Session, are to make poor men sober by police terror. And in order to effect this not altogether unexceptionable benefit, on such motives, even if it were accomplished—which it cannot be—the most tyrannical arbitrary and vexatious provisions are enacted in this Bill.

The worst, the most offensive feature pervading the whole measure is the audacious preference it ascribes to money. Here is a regular graduated scale of immunities and privileges for wealth. In a town of less than 3000 population, a rent of £9 a-year is to be considered as below the spirit &c.-selling certificate gratification. A rent of £10, however, is to be accepted as a sufficient guarantee to the law against the drinking propensities of that house's in-

mates. In a town of 5001 population, nothing less than a rent of £20 will satisfy the demands of this money-grubbing Bill. And when the population exceeds 20,000, there the law is to insist on a rental of £20, as a bribe for granting a certificate. This is worse than the game laws. A man without a baubee may bring down a pheasant, a partridge, or a grouse, if he pay a certain fixed sum which is the same for all. This too, is, of course, a class law, and of the worst kind. But the proposed Public-Houses' Bill for Scotland is worse still. We need only hint at the opportunities it will throw in the way of house owners of getting a higher rent than their premises are worth, at the temptation it will offer to publicans to take dearer premises than they can afford, and to the kind of monopoly it would introduce, as one or two of the practical evils that must arise from such a Bill.

But the money privilege is not to stop here. A rental of £50 will entitle the owner of a spirit-selling certificate to keep his house open and dispense his liquors an hour later than his less wealthy fellow-tradersmen.

We must not, however, pass by the careful consideration displayed in this Bill for 'soakers' of the 'better sort.' If an entertainment, or in blunter phrase, a 'jollification' is to take place at an inn or hotel, the participants of which deliberately propose beforehand to trench upon the small hours with their festivities, the host must get a written permission to that effect from a baillie, or a judge, and must then bustle off to the Police Superintendent to tell him the good news that Baillie Goodfellow or Justice Late-a-bed has given him leave to allow his guests to stay as long as they like.

Then follow a few provisions framed for the express purpose of protecting the clubs frequented by persons of the wealthy class; although the objects for which those clubs exist are precisely those for which others of a more humble description may be instituted.

After this one can hardly wonder at the clause which, in the true spirit of the proposed new Police Bill, empowers any police constable, if he fancy that he has 'reason to believe that a breach of certificate is being committed,' at any time to enter the shop or premises of any person licensed for the sale of exciseable liquors.

But even this is beat by another clause, which enacts that 'if any person shall be found on any premises who has the appearance of having been recently drinking, it shall be sufficient evidence to convict the tenant of a house not licensed for spirit-dealing of a breach of this proposed law. And the unfortunate wight whom constable C 167 may conclude to exhibit this evidence in an eye possibly naturally blood-shot, or a face naturally dyspeptic, may be dragged off at such constable's will and pleasure and locked up in a police-cell.

To enter into all the tyrannical results and practical absurdities that would flow from such a measure as this would take up more of our time and space than we are inclined to devote to it. We cannot suppose, powerful as are the wealthy classes; powerless as are the poor and labouring population, that such a piece of legislation as this will even be fathered by a British Parliament.

We direct attention to it merely as a striking illustration of the inevitable tendency of Protestant legislation to tyrannical enactments, class preference, and oppressive of those in the humbler walks of life.

THE LATE BISHOP SMITH.

Few events of recent occurrence have created so great a sensation in Glasgow as the funeral of this lamented prelate, a short notice of whose amiable and zealous life we subjoin. The life of a hard-working Bishop of the Church in such a country as this, affords but few materials for a popular biography. The unpretending round of arduous but unostentatious duties, is not of a nature to feed the greedy appetite for excitement which a cheap press has created in the public mind. The duties, moreover, of a devoted and spiritual member of the Church, whether priest or laic, resemble the beauty and the fragrance of the primrose or the violet. They shun the vulgar gaze of the thoroughfare, and covet retirement and obscurity. Yet a word or two must be written of one, who, during a not very long life, had evidently conciliated the respect of those who are not of the faith, as well as the affection of all who knew him. The long array of carriages, and still more, the vast crowd of followers on foot, composed of Protestants as well as Catholics, who attended the remains of the departed prelate to his last resting-place at Dalbeth, afforded an unequivocal testimony of the universal estimation in which he was held. We hail with delight this tribute of respect paid to a departed Bishop of the Church by our Protestant neighbours, as well as the patient manner in which they submitted to a short invasion of the thoroughfare. It demonstrates what we have often asserted, that the bigots, the illiberal, the furious Protestant partisans are remarkable more for their noise than their number.

The late Right Rev. Dr Smith, and coadjutor Bishop of the Western District, whose solemn funeral obsequies we recorded in our last issue but one, was born in Banffshire, in 1813. He was sent to the seminary of Aquorthies in the year 1826, and transferred, along with the other students in 1829. Having completed his classical studies, he was selected with seven others, to go to Rome, for his philosophical and theological education. The greater number of that youthful colony was intended for the Scot's College, but he was enrolled for the College of Propaganda. In that celebrated ecclesiastical institution his diligence was great, and his conduct most exemplary, while, by his kindness of heart, he conciliated the warm regards of his fellow-

students, who were, it is no exaggeration to say, 'from every nation under heaven.' The strict discipline of that establishment, as well as his close application to study, began long to tell upon a constitution never very robust, and he was obliged in consequence to return to Scotland before completing his course of education. In 1836 he was ordained priest, and his unwearied labours in Greenock, and other places, testify to his zeal as a missionary, and to his devotedness as a pastor. He was consecrated coadjutor Bishop in 1847, and began with renewed earnestness the sacred work of the apostolate. Ever was he intent about promoting the glory of God, the interests of religion, and the salvation of souls. The heavy liabilities which weighed upon the district induced him, in company with another reverend friend, the Rev. J. Gray to go to America to solicit the charitable offerings of the faithful in more distant lands, in favour of their more needy brethren. His mission was most successful, while he won golden opinions from the prelates, and priests, and people, with whom he came in contact. The state of his health, and his long-continued suffering, prevented him from bringing to bear all the energies of his mind, but his faithful superintendence over the Church, the religious establishments, especially the Franciscan Convent in Charlotte Street, which he himself founded; and in which he always manifested a special interest, and the schools of the district, served to prove how anxious he was for the due discharge of his episcopal duty. He has gone to receive his crown, and while we gather flowers to strew upon his tomb, and breathe many a prayer for his departed spirit, fervently do we beg that our last end may be like unto his.—R. I. P.

ANNUAL ACADEMICAL EXHIBITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT ST ALOYSIUS'S COLLEGE, GLASGOW.

This interesting exhibition, to which, as we stated in our last, we had been kindly invited, took place on Monday last. It proved as we had foretold, a great treat to all present. Amongst those who witnessed the performance we observed—Right Rev. Dr Murdoch, who occupied the chair; the Very Rev. John Gray, V.G.; the Revs. J. Vassall, J. Macintosh, P. Forbes, V. Chisholm, Donald Carmichael, Fathers Thomson and Parkinson, S.J.; E. Small, Anthony Amatori, J. Black, P. Hanly, Coll Macdonald, J. Carlin, T. Keane, McGuinness, J. Sheady, J. O'Dwyer, Conaghan, Donald, Maccaehen, and a great number of the parents and friends of the children.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather the large room of St Andrew's schools was filled with an attentive audience. Proceedings were opened by Mozart's beautiful trio—'The Poor Blind Boy,' which three of the students rendered with good taste and feeling.

As the scholars on the platform were ranged in two contending factions, under the banners of Rome and Carthage. 'Hannibal's address to the Carthaginian soldiers,' then followed most appropriately. After this speech, which was most correctly delivered by T. Casey, J. Collins and J. Kirk came forward to undergo an examination in 'Caesar de Bello Gallico,' their answers to the questions proposed alike by each to his rival, and by some of the audience to both these youthful combatants showed not only a perfect knowledge of the meaning of their author, but likewise a thorough knowledge of the principles of Latin construction, exemplified in his works. J. Collins now came forward once more, his rival being J. Montague, the rapidity with which both these young gentlemen, and likewise J. Shannessy, W. Jeffrey, and J. Gourley worked out the most difficult problems in arithmetic was most creditable; and proved that a deep study of ancient literature had by no means unfitted them for a solution of the practical questions of daily life. If fresh evidence of this fact were needed, it was certainly afforded by the great acquaintance with modern history, which was displayed by a large number of the students who now came forward in a body, and most vigorously contested amongst themselves by question and answer, the high-prized honour of victory. Every word spoken was carefully attend to, and the slightest error instantly corrected by a too eager rival—harpies.

The following is a list of those who appeared in this brilliant contest:—J. Gourley, C. Haverly, D. Doherty, F. McGowan, J. Fletcher, who had two rivals—viz., J. McGuire and E. Conolly; J. Jeffrey, and J. McKay.

The proceedings were here agreeably diversified by a variety of English, Irish, and Scotch airs, which drew forth loud plaudits.

A spirited extract from 'Macaulay's Lays of Ancient Rome' opened the second part of the proceedings. This speech was delivered with great effect by W. Carlin.

Three of the younger scholars next came forward in the 'Epitome Historice Sacre.' Here to particularise seems almost invidious; but we must say that W. Dougherty in this contest, with Abraham Heron, did seem to us to deserve especial praise. And now came a most pleasing part of the performance. This was no other than an original drama, in three acts, 'The Martyrdom of St Hermengild,' composed by one of the professors of the College. The character of St Hermengild was sustained by John Allan; King Leovigild was represented by F. Simson. These were the two leading parts, and the manner in which both they and even the minor characters, represented by Masters J. McCulloch, P. Cogan, P. Garrity, J. M'Elaney, J. M'Yver, &c., were portrayed drew forth loud applause from the audience.

The student's acquaintance with another branch of learning was now most clearly shown. A beautiful map of Italy was traced, and on it Masters T. Garrity, P. Dougherty, T. Loughran, F. M'Yver showed the different States of Italy and their boundaries, not only as they existed a few years or even a few months ago, but as they actually stand at the present day. Nor was the knowledge of these young gentlemen confined to a mere acquaintance of the position of different places; their study had evidently been rendered interesting by the communication of every fact which attaches fame to each particular spot in this most classic land. The beautiful recitation of 'Beth-Gilert' stood last on the programme. On coming forward to deliver this poem, Master James Allen, we suppose from previous recollections, was greeted with loud applause. The touching manner in which he recited this beautiful ballad seemed to hold the audience spell-bound. At the termination of the piece, he resumed his seat amidst loud and continued cheering.

A beautiful solo with chorus, the 'Mother and Child,' then followed.

Before the distribution of the prizes, the Rev. Rector and Prefect of Studies of the College, Father Blackett, said a few words on the method which had been taken in the distribution of them. He said that some time before the close of the year there had been an examination of all the scholars in the various subjects they had learned during the year, and that marks had been assigned to them according to the merit of their answers. Those who had gained most marks would obtain a prize; and as in each class there were two or three divisions, a prize would be awarded to each division. A prize would also be awarded to the first in each class of arithmetic. The Rev. Father remarked that whilst it was a great honour to obtain a prize, it was no disgrace not to obtain one, as the marks of some of the hardworking but unsuccessful candidates would well show; and that, on the other hand, some who had been unsuccessful last year had obtained this year the long wished-for and well-earned reward. 'Perhaps,' he said, 'some would have wished for more prizes to have

been given, and, to tell the truth, I should have had no objection to a few more myself; but when I asked Father Provincial for them, he very kindly but very decidedly wrote back to me that the college cost him so much that he could not afford prizes as he had done last year, and hoped that I should be able to find friends to give them. Perhaps it would have been so, if our friends had known this; as it is I have great hopes that next year we shall have a few more prizes.

I have already been promised two prizes for English Composition. (Loud and long continued applause.) One word on our method. We aim at giving a good solid education, and not at simply cramming into the mind a certain number of facts as into a lumber-room, where they would be of very little use, and scarcely ever to be found when wanted by the owner. We wish to train and develop the mind, to bring it up in such a way that it will be able to use, and to use to advantage, whatever it may learn. It is for this that we teach something, the use of which may not be clear to all. Latin, for example. This especially is acknowledged by all who have any experience in education as of great service. It is not, therefore, cause Latin is the language of the Church; it is not because a little Latin is required for those who wish to become priests; or a smattering demanded of those who apply themselves to the medical profession, that we insist so much on teaching Latin. It is because as yet no system that excludes Latin has been found effective in training the mind and making people good, solid, and practical scholars. Some time ago I condensed a lecture of Dr Newman's on this matter, and it was kindly published in the *Free Press*. He is a great authority. I could add many other names if necessary, but it is scarcely needed. He then concluded by thanking his Lordship and the rest of the college's friends there for honouring the exhibition with their presence, and by hoping that the college would soon emerge out of its present difficulties and be gradually better known and better supported.

The Rev. gentleman then proceeded to read out a list of the prizes which were bestowed by his Lordship on the successful candidates. On the back of each book was a beautiful gilt scroll containing the name of the successful candidate and the date of his obtaining the long-coveted reward.

FIRST CLASS—(1st Division).—J. Collins, 940, prize; P. M'Laughlan, 915, J. Kirk, 905, T. Loughran, 810, next in merit. 2nd Division.—T. Garrity, 885, prize; P. Dougherty, 873, F. M'Yver, 872, H. Scanlan, 860, T. M'Connell, 805, R. Layton, 794; T. M'Gowan. 3rd Division.—W. Jeffrey, 770, prize; A. Gourley, 703, J. M'Cluskey, 701.

SECOND CLASS—(1st Division).—W. Dougherty, 789, prize; W. Carlin, 693, prize; D. Doherty, 660, do., next in merit; J. Allen, 599; A. Heron, 561; J. Gourley, 442; F. M'Gowan, 441; J. Lynch, 437; C. Harvey, 320. 2nd Division.—J. M. Fletcher, 581, prize; J. McKay, 460, next in merit; T. Casey, 421; J. Montague, 414; H. Simeon, 359; J. Jeffrey, 337; F. Conolly, 325; J. McGuire, 280; T. Shannessy, 275.

THIRD CLASS—(1st Division).—John Allen, 858, prize; J. M'Yver, 816, prize; P. Garrity, 794, do. next in merit; W. Campbell, J. Lynn; J. M'Elmail, 786; J. McCulloch, 706; E. Kelly, 440; P. Cogan, 440; F. Simeon, 344. 2nd Division.—P. Loughran, 278, prize; J. Monach, 270, next in merit; J. Conway, 263; J. Murty, 261; J. M'Davit, 257; J. M'Yver, 253; P. Murty, 70.

ARITHMETIC—FIRST CLASS.—J. Collins, 150, prize; F. M'Yver, 148; R. Layton, 138, next in merit; T. Loughran, 126; J. Kirk, 121; P. Dougherty, 119; T. Garrity, 116; T. M'Connell, 97; J. Montague, 85; A. Gourley, 74; A. Heron, 59; T. M'Gowan, 56; D. Doherty, 55; C. Harvey, 43.

SECOND CLASS.—J. Shannessy, 130, prize; J. McKay, 114, next in merit; F. Conolly, 80; W. Dougherty, 74; J. McGuire, 74; W. Jeffrey, 74; W. Carlin, 72; T. Casey, 60; J. Lynch, 58; J. M'Cluskey, 56; J. Allen, 40; F. M'Gowan, 40; H. Scanlan, 38; H. Simeon, 38; J. Gourley, 20; J. Jeffrey, 20.

THIRD CLASS.—J. M'Elmail, 183, prize; J. M'Yver, 178, next in merit; P. Garrity, 169; J. M. Fletcher, 168; J. Allen, 150; P. Cogan, 136; F. Simeon, 136; E. Kelly, 130; J. McCulloch, 123; J. Monach, 123; J. M'Davit, 94; J. Murty, 92; F. Loughran, 81; J. Conway, 79; J. M'Yver, 66; P. Murty.

After the distribution of the prizes the victory cards were awarded, where many who were unsuccessful in obtaining a prize, were consoled by receiving some mark, at the close of the academical year, of their having gained a victory over their rivals.

Dr Scanlan then asked permission of the Bishop to say a few words. He said that the college had now been opened for two years, that up to this time no one as yet had thanked the good Fathers of the college for their efforts. He now, therefore, rose to propose a vote of thanks. He had attended at every exhibition, and had remarked a visible improvement in each of them up to the present one, the most successful of all. He too could have wished that more prizes had been given, but at the same time he was far from advocating the system pursued in the Protestant schools of this town, where prizes were given, as bait to catch salmon, viz., to please the parents and to ensure the attendance of their children during the coming session. He thought there was a good deal of 'quackery' in all that, and he could speak with the more freedom as his own boy had not obtained a prize, although he had certainly worked very hard. But he had himself noticed at previous exhibitions a boy whose talents convinced him that he was more deserving. He intended, however, to give him one himself. (Laughter.) He regretted that the number of the scholars was still so few, and that on that account great difficulty was found in keeping up the establishment; but he trusted that support would soon be given, and that in the meantime the Fathers would practice what they preach, and persevere in their good work. This was the substance of what Dr Scanlan said, as far as we could gather.

The Rev. Eugene Small, of St Mungo's, then rose to second the motion, which was carried by universal acclamation.

The Right Rev. Dr Murdoch then rose and declared the motion carried by acclamation.

The Right Rev. Prelate then proceeded as follows:—Dr Scanlan, I am truly thankful to you for the remarks you have just made, and I most fully concur in them. Great as has been the pleasure with which I have attended the various exhibitions given by the students of St Aloysius' College, that joy has never been so great as on the present occasion, when I witness so marked an improvement in each and all the scholars. The large number of persons present on this occasion, and far exceeding the attendance at previous exhibitions, encourage me to hope that a greater appreciation of the good education here afforded is beginning to extend itself amongst Catholics. I do most sincerely hope that every person will do the utmost in his power to support this excellent institution; the clergy in particular will, I hope, use every effort for this purpose. I cannot find a word sufficiently strong to express what would be my feelings if this institution, once established amongst us, were ever to be closed through any fault of ours; to say the least, it would be a foul disgrace on Catholic Glasgow. I sincerely hope this misfortune may never happen. And you, my young friends (his Lordship here turned to the assembled students), will, I trust, avail yourselves of the opportunities now offered you, to gain knowledge which shall fit you for a noble position in after life. Yes, it may not be in my life-time. I may not live to see it; but still I would fain hope that the time will come when former students of St Aloysius' will be leaders of public opinion in Glasgow. (Loud cheers.) The 'Holiday Chorus' was then sung by the pupils, and the interesting proceedings terminated.—Schools re-open August 1.

CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

We had the pleasure of being present on Thursday at another of those gratifying scenes, which are doubly so as proofs of the great strides making in Glasgow by the Church in behalf of education, viz: the distribution of prizes by his Lordship Bishop Murdoch at the Convent of the Immaculate Conception in Charlotte Street.

The proceedings opened by the following address to the Bishop being read by Miss Jeffrey:—

MY LORD,—We are now once more about to return to our respective homes for the annual vacation. For several amongst us, that specially critical and important period of our lives has at length arrived, when we must take a final leave of those dear friends who have laboured with such unwearied love for our eternal and temporal interests, and we feel deeply convinced that we can never be sufficiently grateful to that sweet and loving Providence who has placed us for so many years within His own sanctuary under the shadow of His tabernacle, where we have received not only the advantage of a good education in the worldly acceptance of the term, but have been made rich participants in the far more precious blessing of a training in virtue. We owe much to God, much to our dear parents, and much to the good religious; and we fondly hope that our future lives will be an unequivocal testimony that we are doing all we can, not to liquidate the debt, which would be impossible, but at least to prove that so many priceless favours have not been conferred in vain. My Lord, to-day we are assembled here, some to receive from your hands the rewards of their assiduity during the past year, others who may not have been so fortunate as to merit premiums, to hear at least your ever kind words of encouragement for the time to come, but all with the desire of obtaining your parental blessing before leaving the dear convent where we have spent so many happy days. With many grateful thanks for your Lordship's presence on this occasion,—We are, my Lord, your respectful children,

THE PUPILS OF THE FRANCISCAN CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The Right Rev. The Bishop, in reply to this address, spoke to the following purport:—

I thank you very cordially for your pretty and welcome address. The feelings of your hearts which it displays, and the sentiments which it expresses are as gratifying to myself as they are creditable to you. And I am sure that both those feelings and those sentiments are alike genuine.

It has given me the greatest gratification to learn from the Rev. Superiors of this Convent, as well as from the Priest who superintends that your progress has been great; and, what is better still, that your conduct has been progressively good.

There cannot be a better way of showing your gratitude for the educational advantages which God has placed within your reach; for which indeed you ought to be most grateful. Your predecessors, some twenty years ago, would have given anything to have had these advantages. For, it is not only an admirable secular education you receive here. A merely secular education turns out not infrequently an evil and a curse. But here you have a superior secular education, and pre-eminently—in this religious Institution—a religious one. And not only have you who receive from such an education the direct and chief benefit, a right to be grateful for it, but your parents and friends, and indeed all who are interested in you ought to experience the same in a proportionate degree.

This has been a pleasant week for me. This is the third occasion this week on which I have been called on to discharge the agreeable duty of giving prizes of merit to deserving pupils.

On Monday I had the happiness of presiding at a distribution of prizes to the pupils of St Aloysius College in this street; and on Wednesday the same agreeable office devolved on me at St Mungo's.

At both, I was most gratified with the ardent and rapid educational progress that has been made of late years amongst us Catholics in Glasgow. And now I have to hand to such of you as have achieved the chief success, prizes of excellence. All of course cannot have prizes, or they would no longer be prizes. They cannot, and ought not, if they are to produce their proper effect, to be given to more than a few. But those few are selected with justice and impartiality.

All, of course, have not the same talent. But a deficiency in that respect is often able to be even more than made up by industry and toil, and perseverance.

The success of those who have obtained prizes on this occasion will not, I hope, discourage those who have not succeeded. Their turn may come next. They must try all the harder to do so. And I assure you nothing will give me greater pleasure than to preside on a similar occasion next year, and, indeed, as many future years as I may be spared to you.

Some excellent musical performances by some of the pupils, both vocal and instrumental, then took place, at the conclusion of which the prizes were awarded as follows:—

First-Class Boarders.—Good Conduct.—1st prize, Miss Hair; 2d do., Miss Jeffrey. Excellence.—1st prize, Miss Hair; 2d do., Miss Kenny. Application.—1st, Miss Hair; 2d, Miss Kenny. Grammar.—The prize drawn for by Miss Hair and Miss Kenny. History.—Prize, Miss Kenny. Arithmetic.—Miss Hair. Geography.—Drawn by Miss Hair and Miss Kenny. Globes.—Miss Phillips. Christian Doctrine.—Miss Murphy. Writing.—Miss Jeffrey. Work.—Miss Lizzie Gray. French.—Miss Kenny. Painting and Italian.—Miss Phillips. Drawing.—Miss M'Clusky. The prize for order, Miss Susan M'Clusky. Music.—first-class, Miss Jeffrey; 2d do., Miss S. M'Clusky; 3d do., Miss Carruthers; 4th do., Miss Welkie. Singing.—1st class, Miss Hair and Miss Jeffrey; 2d do., Miss Carruthers.

Second-Class Boarders.—Excellence.—Prize, Miss Lucy Wright. Application.—Miss Lucy Wright. Grammar, &c.—Miss Lucy Wright and Miss A. Kenny. Geography.—Miss Lucy Wright. Writing.—Miss A. Kenny. History.—Miss Lucy Wright and Miss A. Kenny. Arithmetic.—Miss Small. Work.—Miss Hendrie.

Third-Class Boarders.—Application.—Miss Murdoch. Reading and Grammar.—Miss Shkel. History.—Miss M'Bearty. Christian Doctrine.—Miss Gordon. Writing and Arithmetic.—Miss Shkel.

First-Class Externs.—Good Conduct.—Miss Birk. Excellence.—Miss M'Taggart. Grammar.—Miss M'Taggart. History.—Miss M'Taggart and Miss Murphy. Geography.—Miss M'Taggart and Miss Murphy. Arithmetic.—Miss M'Taggart. Writing.—Miss Murphy. Plain Work.—Miss Watson.

Second-Class Externs.—Reading and Spelling.—Miss Kirk. Grammar.—Miss M'Clement. Geography.—Miss Hendrie. Arithmetic.—Miss Kelly. Writing.—Miss Heron. Work.—1st prize, Miss Lyons; 2d do., Miss Sharkey.

Third-Class Externs.—Reading and Spelling.—1st prize, Miss Loughlin; 2d do., Miss Swan. Grammar.—Miss Burns. Arithmetic.—Miss Hamilton. Geography.—Miss Vogt. History.—Miss Loughlin. Work.—Miss Hamilton.

After the prizes had been presented by the Bishop, some more musical performances took place; and his Lordship, after a short stay, announced that he must take his departure, having other engagements. The needle work, paintings, and drawings of the pupils were laid out in a large room. They displayed great proficiency, and formed very gratifying proofs both of the painstaking of the pupils, and of the exertions in their behalf of their kind instructors. The visitors were most hospitably entertained by the good sisters with cake and wine, and we are sure that every one experienced great gratification from their visit to the Convent. A great many of the clergy were present.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT IN ST ANDREW'S SCHOOL-ROOM.

On Thursday evening a dramatic entertainment was given to a crowded in St Andrew's Schoolroom, consisting of the performance of an original play, written expressly for the occasion by Mr Charles J. Connaghan, a pupil teacher of St Andrew's School, and entitled 'The Early Christians; or the Saving of Rome by Pope Leo III.' The subject was well fitted for representation; and the manner in which it was produced—whether regarding its excellent composition, or the happy selection and disposition of its characters and scenes—reflected the highest credit on its youthful author. The characters were undertaken by quite youths, who acquitted themselves remarkably well. The characters of 'Avienus,' by Master P. Taylor, and 'Maximus,' by Master J. Ward, were very effectively rendered; whilst the personification of a 'Drunken Soldier,' by Mr J. Johnstone, elicited frequent burst of laughter. Several clergymen honoured the entertainment with their presence, amongst whom were the Vicar-General, the Rev. J. Gray; the Rev. Messrs. M'Intosh, Vassal, M'Ginnis, Black, Campbell, and Connaghan. The drama concluded shortly before ten o'clock, when the company dispersed, evidently much gratified by the treat which they had received.

ST LAWRENCE'S CATHOLIC SCHOOL, CARTSDYKE, GREENOCK.

On the three last days of the preceding week, were held the usual annual examinations of the children of St Lawrence's School, Cartsdyke. The examiners were the Rev. M. Condon and Mr John Denry, the teacher of the Cartsdyke school. The school is a mixed one; and, on the days of the examination, 180 boys and girls were present and exhibited a considerable amount of intelligence in their several classes—viz., reading, writing, dictation, grammar, arithmetic, geography, and singing.

The following, in their several classes, were the successful competitors for the prizes which will be distributed to them on the resumption of the school on the 15th of July:—

Reading.

FIRST-CLASS.—1st Division—Edward M'Gilvery, Patrick Risk, Robert Doherty, Charles Sharp. 2d Division—John Daly, Thos. Harper, Thomas Ure, Margery Govan.

SECOND-CLASS.—1st Division—William Boyle, Michael Black, Anne Brice, and Susan Toole. 2d Division—Catherine Meagher, Dan. Taggart, Mary Jane Doherty, Ellen Campbell. 3d Division—

Robert Doherty, Hugh M'Cosland, Martin Coyne, Eliz. Nisbet. 4th Division—Francis Fanning, Anne Strange, James Devlin, James Geary.

THIRD CLASS.—2d Division—Ellen Devlin, Chas. Mulhearn, John Fullerton, Mary Meagher. 1st Division—James Doran, Margaret Laird, Patrick Mulhearn, Thomas M'Mahon.

FOURTH CLASS.—1st Division—John M'Ginn, Peter Dorans, John M'Aurthur, Bridget Devine. 2d Division—Anne Curran, Cor. Smith, Bridget Dunlevy, Patrick Sharp.

FIFTH CLASS.—1st Division—Sarah Kennedy, Rose A. Fullerton, James Mulhearn, James Marshall. 2d Division—Robert Heany, Mary Gallagher, Eliz. Murray, Mary Nisbet.

Dictation.—1st Division—James Mulhearn, Mary Gallagher, Mich. Campbell, Edward M'Caffry. 2d Division—Rose Anne Fullerton, James Mooney, Sarah Kennedy, Mary Nisbet.

Writing.—1st Division—Sarah Sweeney, Sarah Kennedy, James Mulhearn, James Stewart. 2d Division—Eliza Murray, Henry M'Guckin, Rose A. Fullerton, Dan. Gallagher. 3d Division—Mich. Campbell, Mary Milligan, Bridget Devine, Mary Kelly.

Grammar.—1st Division—James Mooney, Edward M'Caffry, James Mulhearn, Henry M'Guckin. 2d Division—Rose A. Fullerton, Mary Gallagher, Bernard Carson, James Stewart.

Arithmetic.—Edward M'Caffry, James Mulhearn, Eliza Murray, Sarah Kennedy.

Geography.—1st Division—James Mulhearn, Ed. M'Caffry, Henry M'Guckin, Sarah Kennedy. 2d Division—James Mulligan, James Marshall, James Mulhearn, junr., Hugh M'Ivroy. 3d Division—Robert Heany, Peter Dorans, Sarah Harvey, Rose A. Fullerton.

Singing.—Latin Piece—Sarah Sweeney, Anne Hagerty, Mary Gallagher, Eliz. Murray, Sarah Kennedy, James Mooney, James Hagerty, Hugh Sharp, James Mulhearn, Hugh M'Cabe, Patrick M'Gill. English Piece—William Heany, Robert Heany, Patrick Sharp, Mary Kenna, Catherine M'Guire, Ellen M'Gregor, Anne O'Connor, Margaret Mulhearn.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES AT ST MUNGO'S ACADEMY.

On last Tuesday evening the distribution of prizes to the students of St Mungo's Academy, came off in the school-room, Glebe Street, shortly after 8 o'clock. His lordship, Bishop Murdoch, honoured the occasion with his presence, and was greeted, on his entering the hall, by the whole assembly standing up, whilst the excellent brass band played 'See the Conquering Hero Comes.' His lordship took his seat in a chair prepared for him fronting the platform. On his right sat the Vicar-General—the very Rev. John Gray—and several other clergymen. On his left we observed the Rev. E. Snell, the respected and worthy pastor of St Mungo's, the Rev. J. Black, the pastor of St Vincent's, and several other priests. The band opened the proceedings with the 'Spirit of the Ball.'

The distribution of prizes was then proceeded with, each of the successful candidates coming forward in turn to receive his reward from the hands of his Lordship. The prizes consisted of framed prints, books, and crucifixes, and two boxes of drawing materials, one for P. M'ulloch for a well drawn map of the British Isles, and the other for Edward Little for his ably drawn map of the world.

The following is the programme of the evening's proceedings:—Band.—Glee, 'Here in Cool Grot; Recitation, 'The Death of Marmion,' Master J. Cusick.

Prizes.—Good Conduct.—French: First Class, E. Little; Second Class, T. Fannon. Austrians: First Class, R. Kelly; Second Class, P. Rafferty.

Result of the Examination.—Prizes awarded for Personal Victories, First Class.—French: P. M'Mahon, J. Cusick, J. Kelly, E. Little, J. Sharkey, W. Driscoll, P. M'ulloch; Second Class, T. Fannon, H. M'Gee, J. Walsh.

Austrians, First Class.—M. Nelus, J. M'Guire, J. M'Cardle, D. Hendrie, P. Foley; Second Class, Ed. Quin.

Map-Drawing, P. M'ulloch, 'The British Isles,' Ed. Little, 'The Map of the World.'

In thirty-four contests during the last quarter, the Austrians obtained 17 victories, and the French only 8. The other 9 were drawn battles.

Prizes awarded for Personal Victories—first class—French, P. M'ulloch (victorious by) 11. Austrians—R. Kelly (victorious by) 11; M. Nelus, 6; J. M'Guire, 5; R. Clarke, 14; J. Clarke, 11; B. Daly, 7; J. M'ulloch, 8. W. Driscoll and R. Synnott equal.

Second Class—French—H. M'Gee (victorious by) 11; T. Fannon, 9; W. Quin, 24. Austrians—J. M'Geaghan, 23. J. Walsh and H. Sharkey equal.

Prizes awarded for Home Work during the Easter holidays—French—(points obtained) E. Little, 69; J. Clarke, 56; W. Rafferty, 54; W. Driscoll, 49. Austrians—R. Clarke, 97; M. Nelus, 70; J. Cusick, 69; R. Synnott, 63; P. Rafferty, 62.

Application and Diligence as Monitors—1 D. Carrigan; 2 R. Waters; 3 J. M'Cardle.

General Progress.—W. Glenn, J. Nelus, A. Fox, T. Walsh.

Flute band. Song, 'The harp that once through Tara's halls,' Glee, 'Mark the merry elves;' Recitation, 'Modern Logic,' Master M. Nelus; Song with chorus, 'When silently falling the snow,' Glee, 'Come, fairies, trip it o'er the grass;' Round, 'The bird that soars on highest wing.' Band.

The various recitations and songs were exceedingly well done by Masters Cusick, Kelly, M'Cardle, Nelus, Walsh, Hendrie, Kelly, and Synnott. The latter was encoered.

J. Walsh then came forward to the front of the platform, and read the following address to the Bishop:—

My Lord,—How could we sufficiently express our gratitude for the kind visit with which you have honoured us to-day? What a consolation for us to think that we also have a place in your charitable heart. Encouraged by the kindness with which you come to us, we will share the happiness of those children who formerly pressed themselves round our Saviour. Your presence, my lord, not only renders us happy, but it inspires us with the sincere desire to grow up in grace and in wisdom, as well as in age; and we hope to follow this noble inspiration if, to the favour of your visit, your lordship would deign to add that of your holy blessing, accompanied by a few of those paternal words which cannot fail to make a lasting impression on the mind of those who will ever be, your Lordship's respectful and obedient children,

THE PUPILS OF ST MUNGO'S ACADEMY.

Glasgow, July, 1861.

After the execution of the last piece in the programme, the Rev. E. Snell ascended the platform and said—My Lord, ladies and gentlemen, the pupils of St. Mungo's Academy have simply done their duty in presenting their thanks to his Lordship for his presence amongst us to-night. I, as pastor of St Mungo's, do the same. His Lordship has done a great deal for Glasgow and especially for St Mungo's, I can bear testimony to the fact that he never failed me whenever I was in need of his assistance. To him must be attributed the happy reality of our having amongst us such excellent teachers as the good Marist Brothers. I beg again to thank his Lordship and our many friends assembled for your kind visit here this evening. (Applause.)

His Lordship, who on rising was received with rounds of applause, said—Mr Small, Rev. Gentlemen, Brothers,—It would be out of reason for me, at this late hour, to detain you much longer by a lengthened and prosy address. I am delighted to be present here to-night, as I am sure all must be who have witnessed the proceedings. His Lordship turning towards the students said, I thank you, my little young friends, for the neat address which you presented. You concluded by asking my blessing. I give it to you then with all my heart, and may God bless you, and make you good and useful men. His Lordship expressed his regret for being absent on the occasion of the examination, but he was assured by those who were there that it came off to the entire satisfaction of all interested. He was sure the parents of the boys particularly must have been very much gratified with the result of the year's studies. What a change has taken place in Glasgow since he came here; then we had no educational institutions of much worth, now we have several fitted out and suited for every class in society. The children of the poorest of the poor have now opportunities afforded them of becoming educated. It must therefore be the fault of the parents, unless these opportunities are taken advantage of. Education is absolutely necessary for Catholics in this country, in order to get on; but it must be an education based upon, and blended with, religion, otherwise instead of a blessing it would be a curse. The religious element predominates in the system pursued by the good Marist Brothers, and its good fruits were now apparent. He yet hoped to see the day when all the schools in the city would be conducted by them. The rising generation of the present day have advantages far superior to those which are held out to their ancestors. His Lordship concluded by saying—Enjoy, then, my young friends, your month's vacation, enjoy it fully but innocently, and at its expiration come back to your academy again, refreshed and determined to carry on the war for another year, when we will then see who will be at the top of the list. Remember to be diligent and apply well, and then you will have done your duty whether you obtain prizes or not. The parents should remember that although the good Marist Brothers lighten their responsibility, to a certain extent, yet they had their duties to discharge towards their children at home, and care should be taken that the salutary lessons which they learn at school should not be poisoned by evil causes at home. His Lordship concluded by bidding the assembly good night, and calling upon them to join with him in giving thanks to Almighty God for the inestimable blessings which were being conferred on the Catholics of Glasgow.

His Lordship resumed his seat amidst loud applause, which was again and again repeated, the whole meeting standing up. The proceedings then terminated at about 11 o'clock.

A RUNAWAY OMNIBUS.—As the Corstorphine omnibus was standing at the Coach Office door, Princes' Street, a few minutes before eight o'clock—the hour of starting—last evening, the horses became excited by the passing of a juvenile procession with music and flags. Two ladies had taken their seats inside, but the driver had not mounted the box. Starting furiously along Princes' Street, the frightened horses excited great alarm amongst the cabmen at the stands, who used strenuous efforts to keep out of their way. Notwithstanding many attempts to stop the horses, they persued their course till within a mile of Corstorphine, when, dead beaten, they were brought to a stand by some carters. The two ladies in the inside, who had courageously kept their seats, were rescued without any injury. The occurrence naturally caused great excitement in Princes' Street, the pavements of which were for a time covered with persons looking after the runaways.—*Scotsman.*

GLASGOW FAIR.—We notice that the Glasgow and South-Western Railway Company advertise their annual excursion trains to Dumfries and Ayrshire on the Saturday and Monday of the Fair holidays, at the usual low charges.

FIRE.—On Tuesday evening, about half-past six o'clock, fire broke out in a three-storey building situated in Burnside Street, in the occupation of Messrs Alexander & Co., cotton spinners and thread manufacturers, Duke Street. The building, which is three storeys in height, and about 40 feet in length by 37 in breadth, was used for bleaching and drying yarns, the former process having been carried on in the ground flat, and the latter in the two upper flats. The drying department was filled with yarn when the fire broke out; and the goods being nearly dry, the flames spread with great rapidity—the two flats being a mass of fire in a very brief period. The fire brigade, under Mr Bryson, was soon in attendance, and succeeded in confining the flames to the drying department. The roof of an adjoining building, used as a turning shop, took fire, but the firemen speedily extinguished the flames, and prevented them from spreading farther. The damage, which is somewhat considerable, is, we are informed, covered by insurance.

DISCHARGED BANKRUPTS.—William Neilson, some time builder and quarrier, Glasgow, one of the individual partners of Neilson, King & Co., malleable iron manufacturers, Port-Dundas, Glasgow, was sequestrated on the 15th December, 1859, and discharged on 2d July, 1861, without composition.—Charles M'Laren, zinc and glass merchant in Glasgow, was sequestrated on the 24th of March, 1861, and discharged on the 4th July, 1861, on composition of 12s. per pound.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Thursday.

The meeting I spoke of last week on behalf of the victims of Lord Bishop Plunkett, was held at the Hanover Square Rooms on Monday, and was very numerously attended. Father Lavelle, the undaunted champion of the oppressed, had the opportunity of bringing his eloquence and his even more heart-stirring facts to bear on the British public. It remains to be seen whether the said public will exhibit any active philanthropy in a matter where no controversial stimulants exist to fan the flame of its zeal. That learned and unflinching assistant of Catholic rights, who has so often braved the scoff and the sneer of Protestant bigotry, leagued with revolutionary fanaticism in Parliament, Sir G. Bowyer, Bart., M.P., took the chair, and on the platform I observed Messrs J. P. Hennessy, M.P.; J. F. Maguire, M.P., Hon. J. F. Arundel, E. M'Evoy, M.P.; and numerous other Catholic gentlemen. The chairman, in opening the business, said it was a matter of difficulty to bring before the English people anything affecting the Irish or Catholic people, and the English press, writing for the English public, dressed up facts in a way to make them more attractive than in accordance with truth. He hoped that the proceedings of the evening would be characterised with moderation and truth. Letters of sympathy were read from the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Hexham; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Shrewsbury; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newport; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Northampton; the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Clifton; and Major Fullarton. Father Lavelle then proceeded to say that when he went to Partry there was not a single Catholic child attending the schools, while now there were 524. He read several letters which had passed between himself and Lord Plunkett—[groans, and some friend of the exterminator who had got into the room with the view of bringing discredit on the proceedings, here uttered a cry of 'Shoot him!'] With reference to the conduct pursued as to the children of the Catholic tenantry, Father Lavelle then read copious quotations from a pamphlet published by the Rev. gentleman, and containing the history of the trial of Lavelle & Co. for libel, which had been recently settled by the defendant making an ample apology and paying all costs, this being in an action for libel against the Editor of the *Mayo Constitution*, and in which the libels were justified by alleging that Father Lavelle libelled Lord Plunkett and his family, the reply being on the part of Mr Lavelle that all that had been written had been true about the proselytism. The speaker went on to point out that many had been evicted because they would not bring the children to the school. These numbers were stated to be sixty-eight, whose refusal to meet the 'earnest desire' with the opposition to the personal demands to the bailiffs, Scripture-readers, ladies, &c., had met with its full retribution. The recital of the evidence elicited warm expressions of disgust, at the facts stated, and the Rev. gentleman resumed his seat amid much sympathy. I add a copy of the resolutions which were passed *unanimously*:

That this meeting unites with a great portion of the press of this country in pronouncing the conduct of Lord Plunkett, the Protestant Bishop of Tuam, to be a 'hideous scandal,' and himself to be 'condemned by the tribunal of public opinion.' That the coercion practised by Lord Plunkett and his various agents on his tenants, under the pretence of an 'earnest desire' that their children should attend his proselytising schools, is altogether flagrantly opposed to the English principles of religious toleration, and contrary to the spirit of English law. That this meeting, having heard the statement of facts put forward by the Rev. Father Lavelle, offers to his flock and himself its sincerest sympathy.

Numerous addresses were delivered by the clergy and distinguished laymen present, and the proceedings terminated in the usual way at a late hour. It will afford gratification, I am sure, to all your numerous readers, both lay and clerical, to know that the Cardinal Archbishop is once again in the possession of an amount of health and vigour, such as to enable him not only to get through the ordinary routine duties of an official character, which will scarcely admit of delay, but to exert himself in other ways—ways marked out by his own brilliant and original genius, for the good of souls and the promotion of the great cause of religion. His Eminence has lately inaugurated an academy which is, in fact, a literary and philosophical institute, as to most of its functions, but founded with the express object of watching and counteracting the tendencies of the age to prevent the discoveries of science, to the detriment of religion.

The inaugural meeting was held on Saturday. A friend who was present informed me that it was attended by nearly 100 of the leading Catholic clergy and gentry in London. Lords Camden, Fielding, and Petre were there, as also Sir John D. Acton, M.P., Provost Manning, the learned Canon Rock of Southwark, &c., &c. The inaugural address, by the Cardinal himself, was extremely eloquent and clever (said my informant), and, on a motion by Lord Petre, was agreed to be printed. If I can obtain a copy, you shall have the benefit of it.

A remarkable conversion, amongst many of late, has taken place here; that I mean of the Rev. J. T. White, B.A. of Magdalene College, Cambridge, late editor of the *Union* newspaper. Let us not despair of the Puseyites.

The great fire of London, since 1666, still burns. This is its twelfth day, and the savans and the fire-men are still disputing how it is to be put out. Firemen and pumper are still busy about the ruins, but the fire still defies their efforts. The newspapers are busy discussing the means of extinction. I went down to the ruins yesterday. They were inclosed in with high boardings, and the public in hundreds around were getting what view they could through the crannies. Getting admission as a favour, I saw vast volumes of smoke, and in some places flames, where what was the cellage of acres of ruined warehouses, is now a collection of tanks filled with passing oil and tallow, mingled with myriads of tons of wheat, rice, flour, starch, gum arabic, shellac, and samac.

The heat is still intense, and the danger great from the incessant explosions and the still falling buildings. A fearful scene, and one only describable in Miltonic terms—'hideous ruin and combustion,' 'fiery gulf,' 'dismal situation, waste and wild, a dangeon horrible on all sides round, as one great furnace flamed; yet from those flames no light, but rather darkness, visible, served only to discover sights of woe'—a fiery deluge, fed with ever-burning sulphur unconsumed. A civil policeman pointed out the spot where poor Braidwood met his death. A wall fell on him unexpectedly, thrown down by the explosion of saltpetre, while he imagined himself in security. At that particular moment he was not exercising an act of heroism, but one of kindness, serving out refreshment to the exhausted firemen. He was, however, a brave as well as a skilful man, and well deserved the somewhat eloquent eulogium which Carlisle, in his own oddly forcible language, has paid him. He says there is a great deal of public sympathy, and of deeper sort than usual, awake at present on the subject of Inspector Braidwood. It is a beautiful emotion and a perfectly just one, and well bestowed. Judging by whatever light one

gets, Braidwood seems to have been a man of singular worth in his department, and otherwise; such a servant as the public seldom has. Thoroughly skilled in his function, nobly valiant in it, and faithful to it—faithful to the death. In rude, modest form, actually a kind of hero, who has perished in serving us! Probably his sorrowing family is not left in wealthy circumstances. Most certainly it is a pity when a generous emotion in many men, or in any man, has to die out futile, and leave no action behind it. The question, therefore, suggests itself—Should not there be a 'Braidwood Testimonial,' the proper parties undertaking it in a modest, serious manner, the public silently testifying (to such extent, at least) what worth its emotion has?

His funeral was a great popular demonstration in the above sense, and remarkable, too, as solemnised by the reading of the Episcopalian burial service by the Presbyterian Dr Cumming. What will Mrs Grundy—I mean the Presbyteries—say to this 'backsliding' into the 'mummies' of 'Black Prelacy'?

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLERGY OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

The yearly meeting of the Friendly Society of the Clergy of the Western District was held on Wednesday, the 3d instant, at the Bishop's House, Great Clyde Street. The meeting was presided over by our venerated Bishop, and was attended by a large number of the clergy.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLERGY OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

The annual meeting of the clergy of the Eastern District was held on Tuesday last, at the Clarendon Hotel, Princes' Street, Edinburgh, under the presidency of the Venerated Bishop, who has that district in his pastoral charge.

ST PATRICK'S, ANDERSTON.

His Lordship Bishop Murdoch gave Confirmation at this church on Sunday last, when more than two hundred children and adults received that Sacrament from his Lordship. The service commenced at three o'clock by an excellent discourse from the Bishop, on the duties and privileges of the Sacrament; Confirmation was then administered, and the function concluded by Benediction of the Most Adorable Sacrament.

We must remark, in passing, on the admirable arrangements at this church on all occasions when there is any chance of confusion and crowding, such as at Communion on a great festival; the giving the ashes on Ash Wednesday; and again last Sunday, when more than two hundred persons approached his Lordship without the slightest disorder or confusion. Some of the laity assist in keeping order and carrying out the Priests' wishes, and certainly nothing can be better managed.

THE COMET.

In a letter to the *Times* of yesterday, Mr. J. R. Hind says:—Having obtained observations of the splendid comet now visible on three successive evenings, I have been enabled to calculate the elements of its orbit, which I now transmit, together with a few particulars founded upon them.

The comet arrived at its least distance from the sun about one o'clock on the morning of June 10, in heliocentric longitude, 244° 35', being then separated from him by 76,000,000 miles. It crossed the plane of the earth's orbit from the south to the north side in longitude 279° 1' on June 28, in a path inclined 35° 58' to the ecliptic. The true orbital motion is direct.

Its distance from the earth on Sunday evening was rather over 13,000,000 miles, and a little less than 16,000,000 at eleven o'clock last evening. It is therefore receding slowly from us, as well as from the sun. The apparent length of the tail last night was 70 deg., corresponding to a true length of 16,000,000 miles. The nucleus, which is extremely brilliant, was about 400 miles in diameter.

The comet has a very striking and interesting appearance in the telescope; but it would be difficult to describe it without the assistance of a diagram. It is certainly not the comet of Charles V. (1556), the return of which has been anticipated about this epoch.

I subjoin a few places, calculated from my elements, which will sufficiently define the track in the heavens during the ensuing week:

FOR MEAN MIDNIGHT AT GREENWICH.

	Right Ascension.	North Declination.	Distance from the Earth.
July 3 ...	9 47.8	66 3	16,500,000
" 4 ...	16 57.7	66 54	18,400,000
" 5 ...	11 53.7	66 8	20,500,000
" 6 ...	12 34.8	64 40	22,200,000
" 7 ...	13 4.7	63 0	25,100,000
" 8 ...	13 26.5	67 22	27,500,000
" 9 ...	13 43.0	59 51	30,000,000
" 10 ...	13 55.6	58 28	32,500,000

Galilei's reports.

The Comet gave rise to an animated discussion at Monday's sitting of the Academy of Sciences. M. Elie de Beaumont read a letter from M. Goldschmidt, the amateur astronomer, in which he stated that the comet was 35 deg. in length, and between three and four in breadth, so that it measures seventeen millions of leagues. M. Babinet remarked that M. Hind's Ephemerides of Charles the V.'s comet give the precise position of the present one. M. Boming had predicted its return in 1858, and Mr. Hind admitted that it might return between 1855 and 1860. Considering the imperfect manner in which observations were taken three centuries ago, it would surprise no one that a difference of six months should exist between the time of its appearance and the time calculated. If this were so the present comet was the same that had been observed in 1556, and caused the abdication of Charles V. It had previously appeared, according to Pingre, in 1264, when it was supposed to announce the death of Pope Urban, IV., and its appearance had been recorded even earlier, in July 975, by the Chinese. M. Leverrier was not of M. Babinet's opinion. Mr. Hind's table showed different positions which Charles the Fifth's comet might occupy in the event of its return, and the question was so undetermined that it was no wonder to find a position in the table answering to that of the present comet. And, indeed, there was one corresponding to the position of the 30th of June; but the motion of the present comet, in the course of twenty-four hours was so different from that given in the table, that the identity of the two comets could no longer be admitted.

UNITED ASSURANCE SICK AND BURIAL SOCIETY OF ST PATRICK.

The Glasgow branch of this excellent society is to hold a public meeting at the Trades' Hall, Glassford Street, on Tuesday next. The society has the countenance of Cardinal Wiseman, many of the English and Scotch Bishops, and of the clergy of the various districts where it is established. The number of members is 100,000. Its object is to provide opportune relief in sickness, and in the hour of bereavement by death. We hope to see a large number of St Patrick's sons on Tuesday evening gathering together to support an object of so much importance to most of them.

DINGLE.

JUNE 28th, 1861.—Never within the memory of that venerable adult 'the oldest inhabitant' have the crops in this neighbourhood looked more blooming and luxuriant than they do at present. The potato crop is the topic of constant and general praise, and is said to be the finest and most promising of any raised in this district, even prior to the great famine, and should Providence in its bounty, avert for a few weeks longer that dreaded scourge, the blight, why the Murphy family (more power to them) would soon be in a position to recover their lost dominion in Dingle. Corn, hay, turnips, &c., are all in an equally forward and flourishing condition.

Another crop, for which poor Dingle of late years, has obtained an unenviable sort of fame, is now (D.C.) all but extinct. I mean the crop of soupers. The Dingle Colony, once an inexhaustible mine for certain itinerant swindling 'saints' that we know of, is crumbling daily like a rotten fabric, as it was, and 'the lemon coloured soupers,' formerly a pretty numerous faction in these parts, have dwindled imperceptibly to about a dozen wretched families of the original tribe. Even those worthies who took a very prominent and active part in establishing the 'Dingle Mission,' as the cant goes, are all, with a solitary exception, dead and gone, a pregnant, though I fear an unprofitable warning to the ranting, roving adventurers, and their dupes who carry on that unhallowed traffic.

Let us hope that with the dying embers of souperism, its inseparable *moloch* too may depart from amongst us, and that prosperity may at length dawn upon the oppressed but moral and devoted people of Dingle.—*Kerry Star*.

THE LATE MR BRAIDWOOD.—Thirty years ago, this gentleman, whose life has just been sacrificed by the great fire in London, was superintendent of the fire engines in Edinburgh, where his invariably kind manner and good nature endeared him to all who knew him. By the firemen themselves he was idolised. His bravery and presence of mind under difficulties were remarkable, and even in the most trying circumstances his good humour never left him. About the year 1830, a fire took place in the back premises of an ironmonger, in the High Street of Edinburgh, and two firemen were employed in directing water upon the flames, Mr Braidwood approached them, and, with a smile, added if they 'would like to take there breakfast in Fife this morning; because,' said he, 'there is a barrel containing gunpowder in your neighbourhood.' Mr Braidwood then went among the blazing boxes, barrels, and hampers, lifted the cask of gunpowder on his head, and called on the men to play the water on him. In this way he walked through the fire, and placed the explosive commodity in the centre of the High Street.—*Alba Advertiser*.

THE CROPS.—With the exception of a few fields of potatoes, the crops in this district are looking remarkably healthy, and meanwhile predict a much earlier harvest than last year. Some fields of barley and oats, but barley especially, are said to be 'denser in plant and deeper in green' than ever seen in this neighbourhood before. As for the weather, it is all that could be wished—glorious sunshine and refreshing showers—so that growth, at present, is really equal to that of tropical climates, and has every prospect of continuing to be so. About Colinsburgh district the wheat is already 'shot,' and, consequently, an August instead of a September, harvest is being anticipated.—*Dundee Advertiser*.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Flatulency—Nausea—Indigestion.—Nothing depresses the mind more rapidly, or wears out the body much faster, than a stomach incapable of fully digesting its food. Indigestion renders life so miserable that from it springs most of the suicides which daily shock our nerves. If Holloway's Pills be taken regularly for a time, and his Ointment be twice daily rubbed over the digestive organs, these melancholy symptoms will soon cease, and pleasurable thoughts succeed the dismal forebodings engendered by Dyspepsia, which drive the sufferer to misery and despair. Holloway's priceless preparations have long stood prominently forward in the wonderful cures effected over this Protean disorder which, beginning with flatulency, nausea, listlessness, and headache, often ends fatally.

MADELINE SMITH.

It will be remembered that some time since there was a great excitement throughout the land, occasioned by a charge of the most serious nature being brought against a young lady of Glasgow named Madeline Smith. She was put upon her trial, for poisoning her sweetheart, a French teacher, but after a long investigation the case was declared, in Scotch legal phrase, to have been 'not proven.'

It was said that this young lady immediately afterwards had been sent to Australia, where, it was hoped, that, amongst the great family of the Smiths, her name would be altogether lost, and that she would be able to relieve her position.

However, she has lately turned up in the neighbourhood of Plymouth. A great deal has been done here of late in the way of Homes for Fallen Women, and one of the clerical gentlemen, who has been very prominent in this peculiar business, has had a fascinating young lady in his house and under his care, on whom it is said he was receiving £200 per annum. This syren, like the famous ladies of old, shot her arrows into many a heart, but all the young gentlemen who came near her were mysteriously cautioned not to be entangled. But where is the man who could withstand the blandishments of youth and beauty and coquetry? Half-a-score of the sterner sex were struck to the senses by her, in no time. Although she was permitted to see society, and went to church on all proper occasion, she was, we are informed, never formally introduced. Still, the want of that formality was no want to her, as is proved by the fact that during the present week she has left our Home circle, and gone away to be married to an inspired lover of the fine arts—to whom we wish all health and happiness in his new position.—*Western Daily Mercury*.

The copyright of the drama, entitled 'The Early Christians, or the Saving of Rome by Pope Leo III.,' we are requested to state, can be had at 7 St Andrew's Square, where the author will meet any manager who wishes to come to terms about it.

A HINT TO THE LADIES.—In making your purchases always see that you get value for your money: it is doubtful economy to purchase an inferior article at any time, even although it may be offered at an apparently low price, and positive thriftlessness to pay as much for an inferior article as you can obtain a superior article for. Dealers are now beginning to find that it is more profitable in the end to sell superior articles at moderate prices, and in illustration of this we have much pleasure in informing you, that the GLENFIELD PATENT SEARCH, which has been exclusively used in HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRY for many years, can now be obtained from your grocer almost as cheap as the most common kinds made; for although it costs him more, the large quantity of it which he sells yields him a larger profit in the aggregate than the inferior kinds, which are little in demand, and he has the satisfaction of giving his customers an article which he has every reason to believe will please them, seeing that the QUEEN'S LAUNDRY uses it exclusively in getting up the Laces, Linens, &c., of HER MAJESTY and the ROYAL FAMILY.

BROWNE'S LIQUID BLUE.

CAUTION.

IN consequence of the very great success which has attended the introduction of this truly superior domestic article by the late Mr BROWNE, various unprincipled individuals have of late palmed upon the public an article of inferior quality, under various shapes and pretences, as the original. Therefore the Subscriber, who is the sole Proprietor of the Original Receipt, beg to acquaint the public that he has secured the services of Mrs BROWNE, together with Mrs BROWNE's servants, thereby assuring customers that the BLUE so long made by Mr BROWNE will be supplied its original genuine state, by

JAMES ORME,

MANUFACTURER,
29 ST ANDREW SQUARE,
GLASGOW.

Get BROWNE'S LIQUID BLUE one trial, and be convinced as to its superiority.
In Bottles, 1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s. each.

FAMILY MOURNING ORDERS.

CITY OF GLASGOW MOURNING WAREHOUSE
241 SAUCHIEHALL STREET.

JAMES GRAHAM, respectfully intimates to Ladies that they may effect a saving in time and expense by forwarding orders to his Warehouse. The Stock of MOURNING CLOTHS is one of the Largest in Scotland. Parties unable to visit the Establishment may, by a note descriptive of the Mourning required, ensure its being sent to any part of the Town or Country *direct*.
Widows' Bonnets and Full complete, 12s 6d to 32s 6d; Widows' Skirts, Cape Trimmed, from 1 Guinea; Cape Trimmed Mantles, 14s 6d to 7 Guineas; Widows' French Tartan Capes, 2s 6d to 6s 6d; Black French Cashmere Plaid, 16s 6d to 42s; Black French Merinoes, 2s to 7s per yard; Black Alpaca and Coburgs, 7s 6d to 2s 6d; Black Henriettas and Paramattas, 3s to 6s; Black Cape Royals and Bartheas from 9s to 2s; Black silks of every make. Gents' Crapes. *Complete Assortments sent to show Stock and take Orders.* Estimates furnished for Complete Outfits of Mourning.
241 SAUCHIEHALL STREET.

JAMES CAIRNS & SON,
CLOTHIERS, CLOTH MERCHANTS, AND SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, 35, 37, 39, AND 41 LONDON STREET, GLASGOW.
ESTABLISHED 1812.

IMPORTANT TO MASONS.

WHITE KERSEY JACKETS..... 9s 6d.
MOLESKIN TROUSERS, without Seat Pieces, and with Rule Pockets..... 6s 9d.
MOLESKIN VEST, with Moleskin Back..... 4s 6d.

IMPORTANT TO MECHANICS.

MOLESKIN TROUSERS, with Rule Pockets, and without Seat Pieces..... 6s 9d.
MOLESKIN VEST, with Moleskin Back..... 4s 6d.
CANTASS JACKET..... 2s 6d.

IMPORTANT TO MINERS.

WHITE KERSEY PIT JACKETS..... 9s 6d.
WHITE KERSEY PIT TROUSERS..... 6s 3d.

SOILED CURTAINS of every description
Cleaned, Dyed, and Re-finished.
CARPETS CLEANED, and returned in FOUR DAYS.
GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES Cleaned (without being TAKEN TO PIECES).
LADIES' WOOL and WOOL and COTTON DRESSES Cleaned, or Dyed (without Unpickings the Body, merely separating the Skirt).
SILK, SATIN, and VELVET, Cleaned, Dyed, and Re-finished.
FEATHERS Cleaned, Dyed, and Re-finished in a superior manner.
Orders from the Country promptly executed.

ROBERT MURRAY,
259 ARGYLE STREET,
AND
263 SAUCHIEHALL STREET, GLASGOW.

HUGH MCCARTNEY,
CABINETMAKER & UPHOLSTERER,
136 MAIN STREET, GORBALS, GLASGOW.

Country Orders punctually attended to, on the Cheapest Terms.

STEEL'S
EAST LOTHIAN, AMBER MILD,
AND
EAST INDIA PALE ALES,
In Hogsheads, Half-Hogsheads, and Quarters.

SOLE AGENT FOR GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND,
A. B. M'LAHLAN,
100 GREAT CLAYE STREET.

If you want a GOOD TEA, be sure and go to
HUGH REID,
TEA MERCHANT,
105 EGLINTON STREET.

SWIMMING.

JAMES BANKS M'NEIL, at the urgent request of several influential Gentlemen in Glasgow, has undertaken to Teach the *Useful Art of Swimming*, in the ELLIOT BATHS, Elliot Street, Anderston, and in which he will guarantee to Teach, in Twelve Easy Lessons, any one who may become his Pupil. Fee, 10s. 6d.
The Baths were Opened for Teaching on Wednesday, 24th April, at 6 A.M.
The Water in the Baths is temperate suit the weather.
Hours of attendance, 8 to 9 A.M., and 6 P.M., Saturdays excepted.

THE HALL.

WE are Showing, at THE CLOTH HALL, 44 HUTCHESON STREET, GLASGOW, the following Lots of BLACK DOESKINS, which will be found worthy of notice:—

- No. 1 Lot BLACK DOESKINS, at 3s per yard.
- No. 2 Lot BLACK DOESKINS, Piece Dyed, 3s 10d per yard.
- No. 3 Lot BLACK DOESKINS, Piece Dyed, 4s 2d per yard.
- No. 4 Lot BLACK DOESKINS, Wool Dyed, 4s 8d per yard.
- No. 5 Lot BLACK DOESKINS, Wool Dyed, 5s per yard.
- No. 6 Lot BLACK DOESKINS, Very Superior, 5s 2d per yard.
- No. 7 Lot BLACK DOESKINS, Superfine, 5s 8d per yard.
- No. 8 Lot BLACK DOESKINS, Extra Superfine, 6s 6d per yard.

The above Lots are something more than is ordinarily understood by the term Cheap. Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are Goods very suitable for a first-class Trade; and, bear in mind, you can now have at THE HALL any lengths of any description of Woollen Cloths at the same prices as if purchasing the entire Webs.

Bank or Post-Office Orders from the Country should be made payable to

WATSON & GRAY,

WHOLESALE WOOLLEN CLOTH MERCHANTS,
44 HUTCHESON STREET, GLASGOW.

NEW HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM.

D. & W. DUNLOP'S
(149 ARGYLE STREET.)

Commodious Premises, abundant Stock, and Variety of everything New and Good, surpassingly Cheap, for Ready-Money Buyers.

Quality being the Test of Cheapness, compare DUNLOP'S BRILLIANT DRESS HATS At 8s, 11s, and 15s.

149 ARGYLE STREET.
Third Shop East of St. Enoch Square, and Opposite Arthur & Fraser's.

RETAIL, 12 AND 14 ARGYLE STREET, VIRGINIA STREET.
WHOLESALE, 12 AND 16 VIRGINIA STREET.

MANN, BYARS, & CO.,
WAREHOUSEMEN, GLASGOW.

Intimate to their Friends and the Public that they have now added those Extensive Premises, No. 16 Virginia Street, and that Shop, No. 14 Argyle Street, East Corner of Virginia Street, to their present Warehouse.

The above additional Accommodation has enabled them to extend considerably several Departments of their Business, thereby affording increased facilities for the speedy execution of Orders.

The various Departments will be found replete with all the NEWEST PRODUCTIONS in the HOME and FOREIGN MARKETS.

DEPARTMENTS.

Silks. Shawls. Mantles. French Merinoes. French Delaines. French Poplins and Plain Ribbs. Coburgs and Alpacaes. Prints and Muslins. Cottons. Umbrellas. Parasols. Wineys and Furs. Mantle Cloths. Gentlemen's Cloths. Hosiery. Gloves. Haberdashery. Ribbons. Fancy Dresses. Flowers. Laces. Bonnets. Millinery. Flannels. Blankets. Druggists. Table Linens. Table Covers. Carpets. Damask. Floorcloths. Rugs. Mattings. &c., &c., &c.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERCLOTHING Made up or Made to Order.

FAMILY MOURNINGS.

CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

The attention of those Furnishing is directed to the Stock of CARPETS, which is unusually large, with many New Designs, both in Scotch and English Manufactures, and at Prices that cannot be undervalued in the City.
MUSLIN WINDOW CURTAINS, all Lengths, Patterns, and Qualities. Experienced Men sent through Town or Country to lay down Carpets, &c.

SOMETHING FOR THE TIMES!

OWING to the depressed state of Trade, Manufacturers, Weavers, and Merchants are forced to send their Goods into the Market at what they will bring, consequently, J. CARSWELL has secured several very Cheap Lots, which he will clear out at an immense Reduction. The following are examples:—

- A Bale of Irish Linens, Brown and White, 54d., worth 30 per cent. more, for Jackets, &c.
- 20 Dozen Linen and Lawn Jackets, all sizes, cheap.
- 50 Dozen Sewed Collars, 34d., worth 9d.
- 1000 Very Rich do., the pick, 74d., worth 1s. 6d.
- 50 Sets Sleeves and Collars, 1s. 6d.
- A Rich Lot Mohair Robed Dresses, 3s. 34d.—a great wonder.
- 50 Pieces Mohair Striped Lustres, 54d., usually sold at 9d.
- Pure Alpaca Wool, rich goods, 94d., cheap at 1s. 4d.
- A Weaver's Stock of Thibet Skirts, 2s. 11d., 3s. 9d., 4s. 6d.
- This Lot puzzles customers altogether.
- A Bundle of Odd Pieces Druggat, capital for Aprons.
- A Cart-load of Prints, from 24d. Muslin Dresses, &c.
- A Great Variety of Hosiery, 30 per cent. below maker's price.
- Several Pieces Beautiful Black French Merino, 2s. 34d., such as is sold at 3s. 6d.
- A Lot Ladies' Bags half-price.

Inspection of the above is sure to please every one.

CARSWELL'S,
29 CANDLERIGGS.

FOR SALE AT GREENOCK.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand for Sale, in Good Order,
20,000 COTTON BAGS, and 50,000 SURAT BAGS,

In same condition, Whereby the Trade can be supplied on the Shortest Notice, and on reasonable terms.

BALE COVERS

Of any size, made to order, and with the greatest despatch. For any of the above Articles, apply to

JOHN BANNIGAN,
No. 9 East Stuart Street, Greenock.
1st May, 1861.

REMOVAL.

H. & T. KALISH
BEG to intimate that they have now REMOVED from 157 Cowcaddens Street to their New Premises, 293 Argyle Street, where they continue to Sell their BOOTS and SHOES, which are of First-Class Material and Workmanship, at the most moderate Prices.
293 ARGYLE STREET, GLASGOW.

IMPORTANT TO ALL CLASSES OF THE COMMUNITY.

JAMES CAIRNS & SON, nearly Half a Century ago, first introduced the system of supplying

READY-MADE CLOTHING, Equal to the best Bespoke; and they are still the ONLY HOUSE where such Goods can be procured.

Gentlemen's DRESS SUITS, from..... £3 0 0
Gentlemen's TWEED and DOESKIN Do..... 2 0 0
Gentlemen's Do. Do. TROUSERS 0 10 6

Always on Hand a Complete Stock of WEARING APPAREL FOR BOYS.

Nos. 25, 37, 39, and 41 LONDON STREET, GLASGOW.

MANGLES.

PATENT MANGLES AND SCREW PRESSES, WASHING AND WRINGING MACHINES.

THE SUBSCRIBER returns his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal support he has received in the MANGLE DEPARTMENT of his business, and having always a stock of well-seasoned Materials, both for PATENT BOX and CYLINDER MANGLES, they can be confidently recommended.

He also calls particular attention to his WASHING and WRINGING MACHINES, as being of great advantage both to Public Establishments and Private Families, enabling them to execute a Washing in as sufficient a manner, in about one-fourth of the time, as that taken by the ordinary process. Any of the above machines made to order, with the utmost promptitude and attention to the wishes of the patron.

Old Mangles taken in Exchange at a fair Valuation.

WILLIAM M'FARLANE,
WRIGHT AND MANGLE MAKER,
39 SPOCKWELL STREET, GLASGOW.

CITY OF GLASGOW OYSTER ROOMS,
No. 14 and 16 SALTMARSH STREET.
JOHN O'HARA, PROPRIETOR.

THE Proprietor of the above Rooms returns his thanks to his Friends and Patrons for the very liberal support he has received during the 25 years he has been in the Oyster Trade, and begs to say, he has daily on hand a supply of the Best OYSTERS, from the most Celebrated Fishing Grounds; also, LOBSTERS, CRABS, SHRIMPS, and other Shell Fish, which he will supply at the Shortest Notice to Hotels, Taverns, and Private Families, on the Most Reasonable Terms.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.
OBSERVE—14 & 16 SALTMARSH STREET.

THE EGLINTON RESTAURANT.

MISS COWAN, PROPRIETRIX,
From FERGUSON & FORRESTER'S MARRIAGE AND CHRISTENING CAKES, TEA BREAD, AND PASTRIES, in every variety, etc.

3 RENFIELD STREET, AND 62 GORDON STREET.

M'ARTHUR'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL,

132 TRONGATE.
Established for 17 Years. The most central Temperance Hotel in Glasgow. First-rate Bed-room accommodation. Committee Rooms and a Hall to Let for Public Meetings. Beds, 1s; Breakfast, Dinner, and Teas on the same moderate scale.

WHYTE'S COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND COFFEE HOUSE,
28 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW,
LATE OF 132 TRONGATE.

GENTLEMEN travelling will find every accommodation they may wish for, combined with thorough comfort and prompt attendance, at a very moderate charge.
28 JAMAICA STREET.

THE LONDON, FLEET STREET.

SAWYER'S FAMOUS LONDON DINNER, consisting of Two Soups, Two Fish, Two Entrées, Joints, Two Sweets, Cheese and Salad, at 2s 6d each, is served from Two till Eight o'clock in the spacious Saloon.

IN THE COFFEE ROOM,

Dinners from the Joint, with Vegetables, Cheese, and Salad, 1s 6d each.
Soups, Fish Entrées, &c., a la carte, from One till Nine o'clock.

Ladies' Private Rooms and Dinners. Saloons spacious and well ventilated. Wine, Coffee, and Smoking Saloons.
An extensive and carefully-selected Stock of Rhenish, Moselle, and other Wines, imported expressly for the London Dinner.

F. SAWYER, Proprietor.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEAPOT.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

TEAS Retail at Wholesale Prices, at AITKEN'S TEA and CONFECTIONERY WAREHOUSE, No. 254 Argyle Street, Glasgow (directly opposite the head of Oswald Street).

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEAPOT.
Those who purchase their Tea in Quarter Lbs. and upwards, can be supplied with the very Best BLACK TEA, mixed with Finest Orange Pekoe, at 3s. 8d. per Lb., or 11d. per Quarter Lb. This Tea will be found, upon trial, to be even superior to what is generally sold at 4s. 4d. per Lb.
A trial is respectfully solicited.
Please observe the above Address.

THORNHILL & CO., HATTERS, will shortly REMOVE to those Extensive Premises, 65 ARGYLE STREET, Corner of Dunlop Street, and will Sell off their present Stock at a Great Reduction, previous to Removal to 65 ARGYLE STREET.
SHOP TO LET.

IF YOU WANT GENUINE IRISH BUTTER,

GO TO
78 PRINCES' STREET,
FIRST DOOR FROM KING STREET (CITY).
Where you will be supplied with a first-rate Article at the Cheapest Rate.

OBSERVE—

M. C. HUME & SON,
78 PRINCES' STREET.

JOHN HAMILL,
POULTERER AND PROVISION MERCHANT
13 WEST HOWARD STREET,
AND 385 ARGYLE STREET.

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has Opened the above Premises. His Stock consists of IRISH HAMS and BACON of the best quality.

Turkeys, Geese, Fowl, and Eggs arrive twice a week from the best Markets.

None but Choice Articles sold. The best value given at the lowest market prices.

13 WEST HOWARD STREET,
AND 385 ARGYLE STREET.

'BUTTER FIT FOR ANY TABLE, 10d. PER LB.'

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the very great success which has attended my efforts to supply the Working Classes of this City with a first-rate article in BUTTER for TEN PENCE PER POUND.

Several parties, envious of the great Sale a good article, when Sold Cheap, is sure to produce, have advertised themselves as a 'Cheap Butter Shop,' and even attempted to appropriate my Number to their Premises, in order to mislead the Public.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

That it is only at the SECOND SHOP from BRIDGEGATE, foot of KING STREET, No. 119 and 121, that Genuine WATERFORD and BELFAST BUTTER is to be had at the astonishing Low Price of TEN PENCE PER POUND. Examine for yourselves! Buy or not, as you please! An effort which seems to be appreciated, as the Sale has already reached ONE THOUSAND POUNDS A-WEEK!

BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!!

BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!

BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER

BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER

10d. PER LB. 10d. PER LB. 10d. PER LB.

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121 KING STREET. 121 KING STREET.

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OBSERVE—SECOND SHOP FROM BRIDGEGATE, FOOT OF KING STREET, NO. 119 AND 121, JOHN PARK.

IRISH TOBACCO!! IRISH TOBACCO!!

ANDREW LIVINGSTON,
50 ADELPHI STREET, GORBALS,
CHANDLER AND TOBACCONIST.

HAS always on hand a Stock of the Best IRISH TOBACCO, direct from Belfast, Dundalk, and Lurgan. Genuine Taddy Snuff, warranted. Also SUGARS and the Finest Flavoured TEAS, at the lowest market prices.
Oils and Soaps of the best quality.
American Pails, Brooms, Brushes, etc., etc., to be had retail at wholesale prices.
Furnishings and Small Wares in great variety.
Bell's Matches, wholesale and retail.
Observe—Third Shop from Main Street.

MONEY.

PARTIES desirous of Selling their Furniture, Stocks-in-Trade, or Merchandise of any description, either by Auction or otherwise, can have immediate Cash Advances, upon application to Messrs M'Coron & Co., Auctioneers, 116 St. Vincent Street.

MONEY ADVANCED upon every description of Heritable Property, Reversions, Life Interests, &c.; upon Merchandise, Wine, Spirit, and Dock Warrants, suitable for Shipment or Home Trade, and by Bill of Sale; upon Furniture, Farming Stock, &c., with approved Personal Security.
Apply to Messrs M'Coron & Co., Monetary Offices, 116 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

