The Thurles Board of Guardians have set an example of liberality which bigoted and anti-Catholic boards would do well to imitate. For the last three months there has not been a single Protestant inmate in the Thurles workhouse, yet the Protestant chaplain, the Rev. Phineas Hunt, continues to receive his salary of £20 per annum, although his ministra-tions are not required in the establishment, his office, at any period of his chaplaincy, being at best a sine-Four months ago, one or two Catholic members of the board, considering it unfair, in a financial point of view, to retain an officer whom circumstances had rendered completely inoperative in the establishment, brought forward a motion for his dismissal, but which was negatived by a majority of almost the entire Catholic members of the board. The Catholic workhouse chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Wall, the respected Parish Priest of Thurles, receives but £70 a year, which, considering the extent of his labours, is a salary vastly disproportioned to that of the Protestant chaplain, as the following figures will demonstrate. There are 380 inmates in the house, of which 113 are in the fever hospital and infirmary, and all of whom demand the incessant attention and care of their pastor.

Inish PLAN CULTURE. - The following statement is extracted from the Northern Whig :-" The imports of foreign fibre for the past year fell far below requirements, and, at all events, the medium quality of flax, for the growth of which Irish lands are so well adapted, cannot be had out of the boundaries of our country. There are at present, on the average, of idle and partially employed spindles, about onceighth of the whole number, and all the mills totally out of work, and this almost solely caused by the dearth and scarcity of raw material. In course of the past 12 months hand-scutched flax has arisen nearly 50 per cent., and even at the current rates supplies full short of current requirements. Capitalists ready to invest largely in the erection of power-loom factories for the weaving of linen are kept back from engaging in the enterprise, because, of the state of the markets and the famine rates for flax. In Ulster alone there should be 200,000 acres annually grown; and, if the other three provinces only produced one-fourth that area, the whole 250,000 acres would be fully absorbed by the wants of local factory owners and the demand for the continental markets. Dark and lowering as are the political affairs of France at the present moment, we feel some hope that, were the clouds a little passed away, the Emperor Napoleon would make a movement in the way of free trade. And, were that great object once accomplished, the linen manufactures of Gaul would be able to take 10,000 tons per annum of that quality of flax which cannot rightly be raised on their own lands. Throwing aside, however, all these anticipations as to France, the case of the 1rish flax-spinning trade is one of vital consequence to the general commerce of Ulster. Every incidental circumstance that effects the linen manufacture gives its peculiar tone, in a greater or less degree, to all other sections of trade, from that of the highest merchant to the humblest shopkeeper."

Saunders's Newsletter has the following paragraph: " After hearing a tedious will case on Saturday, Master Lytton convulsed the gentlemen of the long robe present by requesting their opinion on the following point, on which he had been consulted that morning :- The governor of a gaol not a hundred miles from Dublin was on Friday acrested and incarcerated in his own gool for a debt of £490, the attorney for the plaintiff demanding and obtaining a certificate from him that he was in custody. Now, in the execution of his duties as governor, could he go beyond the walls of the good without being liable for arrest for escaping from prison under the above committal? Counsel seemed quite posed as to the buy of the case, there being no precedent, but would consider it, and talk with his Lordship on it on an early day.

LUCKY ESCAPE PROM MUEDER. - The following statement appears in Naunders's News Letter :- "The brother of a Catholic clergyman was fired at on his way to Newport a short time since. He was riding, when he was suddenly attacked by three armed rafhaus-one of the party fired at him, fortunately without effect. A severe struggle ensued; but, in a manner which reflects the highest credit upon him for bravery and presence of mind, he secured two of the rufficitis; the third in the meantime fled. Having proceeded but a short distance they were met by some country people. The prisoners immediately dropped on their knees and implored mercy, stating that they 'mistook their nun'-the land-agent of a gentleman in the neighborhood. They were immediately allowed to depart, which extraordinary conduct can only be accounted for by the dread from intimidation which exists in the neighborhood. The informations were sworn before the resident magistrate and also lodged, as our informant believes, in Dublin Castle."

A respectable farmer, one Penis Shea, residing about three miles west of Macroom, has been captured, and is now an inmate of Cork Jail, on suspicion of being a member of a secret society. The authorities, it appears, will not permit any communication between their new prisoner and his friends.

MEETING OF LANDED PROPRIETORS.-Pursuant to a custom in vogue during the more stormy periods of this country's history, the coming faceting of the Parliamentary ression is to be preceded by a regular Irish demonstration, the objects of which will be found embodied in the subjoined documents which have been forwarded for publication in the Mail of this evening. It is almost difficult to believe that the noble and gentle projectors of the movement can entertain a reasonable hope that the leading provislons of this new Reform Bill can receive the tenance or support of any Government, Tory, Whig, or Radical. Some of the suggestions look, no doubt. very well on paper, but great changes must take place in the social condition of Ireland before the British Legislature could safely venture upon the hazardous scheme to be debated in Dublin on the 27th of the current month :--

## (Circular,) " Committee-rooms, 30, Westmoreland-street.

Dublin, Jan. 12, 1859 "Sir,-We beg to inform you that a meeting of the nobility, gentry, and others interested in the peace and prosperity of Ireland, will be held at the Roundroom of the Rotunda, in the city of Dublin, on the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock, when your attendance is particularly requested, and on which occasion the Marquis of Downshire has kindly consented to take the chair. The object of the meeting is to consider the propriety of forming a permanent association for obtaining such amendments in the law as may appear from time to time necessary for the better pro tection of life and property in this country. This is an object in which it is expected all classes will cordially unite. We enclose a statement of the most important matters which will be submitted for the consideration of the meeting. It is also intended to propose measures for the encouragement of improving tenants and the assistance of the laboring poor. The committee will feel obliged by an early reply. addressed to Mr. J. Overend, at the committee-rooms, stating whether they may expect your attendance. The committee-rooms will be open daily from 10 o'clock a.m., till 5 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of affording information, and issuing cards of admission to the meeting.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient ser-

vants, "GEORGE A. HILL, Honorary "J. L. W. NAPER. Secretaries. "The provisional committee for convening a meeting of the nobility, gentry, and others interested in the peace and prosperity of Ireland, will submit

the following matters for its consideration :-"(1. Prom the impunity which has for many years attended the most atrocious agrarian crimes in this sountry, and the recent revival of Riband societies. and other illegal combinations, it is manifest that the law needs to be amended and rendered more effective for the protection of life and property. This in the Dublin police.

amendment is necessary, not alone for the security of landlords who wish to improve their estates, but also for the protection of the well-disposed among the peasantry from the demoralising terrorism, under the pressure of which they are coerced into an apparent complicity with crime.

"'2. This impunity, which affords so much encouragement to criminals, is to be ascribed chiefly to the sympathy of the lower classes, extending to jurors, many of whom are drawn from these classes who cannot be expected to act independently in any case which strongly excites popular feeling, namely small shopkceprs, publicans, and others, whose means of living might be destroyed or materially diminished by the withdrawal of custom. It is, therefore, important that there should be a higher standard of juror qualification, and even with jurors of a better class the venue should be changed in trials for agrarian crime, to prevent the possible risk of a failure of justice from local prejudice or intimidation. It is also desirable that in criminal cases the Crown should have the right of requiring a special jury.

"'3. Stipendiary magistrates, who are specially charged with the detection and prosecution of offend, ers, should be invariably men of education, energy and ability; consequently they should be appointed and promoted according to a system founded upon some adequate test of capability and merit. They should be strictly prohibited from engaging in any other occupation, and where practicable they should be bound to reside in the centres of their respective districts. The public interest absolutely requires that those who are at present incompetent through age and infirmity should be compelled to retire, which many of them are now entitled to do, on full pay.

"14. The commission of the peace should be given by the authorities only to gentlemen whose station and character are such as to command the respect of the people, and who possess a property qualification such as is required in England, and the local magistrates should have the same authority, privileges, and immunities in everything connected with the discharge of their duties as those enjoyed by the stipendiary magistrates.

"'5. As so much depends on the efficiency and fidelity of the constabulary, no constable should be appointed to the force without a certificate of good character from the magistrates in petty sessions for the district where he resides; and as it is stated that considerable numbers, comprising the best men of the force, have retired from it during the last two or three years owing to the inadequacy of the pay, and as, by the abolition of the revenue police, additional duties have been imposed upon the constabulary, it is but just that their pay should be raised in proportion to the importance and extent of their duties. It is, moreover, unwise not to give a constable extra pay when attending at assizes or quarter sessions, as he is thus indirectly interested in not being concerned in the prosecution of offenders.

6. And inasmuch as Riband conspiracies are generally concocted in low public-houses, more effective restrictions should be placed on the granting of licenses; publicans should be compelled to post up conspicuously on their premises Government proclamations and police notices. The license should be forfeited by any breach of this regulation, and the same penalty should be immediately inflicted upon any publican in whose house Riband lodges or other illegal societies shall be proved to have been in the habit of meeting. As a publican is by the nature of his business exposed to undue influences, he should by law be ineligible to act as Poor Law Guardian, Relieving Officer, Town Commissioner, or Juror .--And whereas, under color of grocers' licenses, no merous public-houses are virtually established, which are subject to little or no control, the law prohibiting the sale of spirits, to be consumed on the premises should be strictly enforced, and these houses should be subject to the same control and supervision as in the case of public-houses.

"7. The absence of power in grand juries to grant compensation to the family in cases of murder, and to the individual in cases of malicious personal injury, is a very serious defect in the law. is just and expedient to enforce such componsation in the same manner as for malicious injury to properly, and grand juries should be empowered to decide on claims for it when rejected at the presentment sessions on merely technical grounds, and to order an immediate levy of all sums awarded as compensation for malicious injury either to the person or property.

"'S. As the law for the punishment of those who harbor and conceal felons is not practically useful, the Lord Lieutenant, upon information given, should have power to issue a proclamation calling on the accused party to surrender and take his trial, or, in default, all persons harboring him would be guilty

of felony.

449. While we are anxious to see the laws repressing crime made more effective, we are not unmindful of the necessity of improving the social condition and habits of the humbler classes. The improvement of the dwellings of the laboring population and of the small farmers of Ireland are matters of vital importance, and an association of persons interested in property would feel it their duty as well as interest, to give their best consideration to questions hearing so immediately on the means that may promote the suppression of those secret societies which have hitherto counteracted every effort towards amelioration.

"10. In conclusion, the committee earnestly so ligit the co-operation of the landed proprietors in their respective counties, and their attendance at the proposed meeting, so that the matters mentioned may be fully discussed and considered, in order that they may be brought before Government, in full confidence that the Imperial Logislature will see the necessity of strengthening the hands of the executive in the suppression of agrarian crimes.

Downsmike, Chairman. " LORD GEORGE HILL, Gweedore, county Donegal, "J. W. LENNOX NAPER, Esq , Lough-Hon Secs.' crew, Oldenstle,

DARING ESCAPE FROM A JAIL.-CORK JAN. 13 .-Yesterday, an escape was effected from the County of Cork Jail, which for during and ingenuity almost equals any of those recorded of the famous Jack Sheppard. A person named William Johnson, who was awaiting his trial on a charge of sheep-stealing, was sent to a small ward whore untried prisoners were generally confined, for the purpose of cleaning it out, and being locked in alone, he determined on effecting his escape. Having got a couple of sheets from one of the cells, he tied them together, and then fastened an end of one of them to a hand brush about a foot and a quarter long, which he had been using. He next made a pretty long pole, by rudely splicing together the handles of some sweeping brushes with twine, which he had made from oakum, and by means of this he succeeded in inserting the hand brush crosswise, inside the bars of an upper cell window. The sheets being torn, served him as a means of drawing himself up, and he thus succeeded in getting on the wall of the small pard attached to the ward, rom whence he scrambled on the roof Between this and the outer wall of the jail was an insulating passage, over eight feet wide, and the outer wall itself was between thirty and forty feet high, and he must have sprung across this passage, and either lit on the wall, from whence he let himself down by some means, or else have cleared the passage and wall both at a jump. In either case the feat was a most astonishing one, when the breadth of the passage and the height of the wall is considered, but that such was the way in which he got out there seems no doubt, for some of the slates were found displaced on the roof where he had stood, and the marks of his feet were found deeply indented in the bed of clay, which was close under the jail wall in an adjoining or-chard, and on which he must have alighted after his descent. Johnson, who is an able young fellow, of among the people of Canada, that august and Im-

## GREAT BRITAIN. .

The British Government has given notice to Hanover of its intention to discontinue the payment of the oppressive and unjust duties levied on ships navigating the Elbe. More than £600,000 out of £1,300,000 have been paid by British vessels .- Weckly Register.

We are enabled to state that the Abbot of St. Bernard has resigned his office, and that the resignation has been accepted. The Abbot, Mary Bernard (for a Cistercian Abbot, once consecrated, retains for life his dignity, cross, ring, &c.,) has retired to the Cistercian Abbey of Melleray, in France, one of the largest houses of the Order; containing above 120 monks. No new Abbot, it is understood, will be appointed, the Government of St. Bernard being entrusted to a Prior .- Weekly Register-

It will be a source of gratification to all our readers to learn that the Rev. Richard Boyle, whose relations towards his ecclesiastical superiors a few years ago caused sincere grief to all good Catholics, has addressed the Sovereign Pontiff on the subject in a very proper and laudable spirit. Penetrated with sorrow and repentance for the past he besought the Holy Father of his elemency to bestow pardon upon him, and at the same time entreated to be relieved from the censures be had incurred, declaring himself willing and desirous of accepting any penance which His Holiness should think fit to impose upon him -"It will be easily comprehended," justly observes the Giornale di Roma, "how consoling is this act of courageous repentance which offers to all good Catholics and especially to the illustrious Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, full reparation, and at the same time relieves them from the painful impressions under which they were suffering" "The common Father of the Faithful," adds our contemporary, " has here found a happy opportunity, of exercising the ele-mency so dear to his heart, the distinguishing characteristic of which brings him nearer and nearer to the Divine Redeemer, of whom he is the representative on earth."- Weekly Register.

The Rev. Arthur Marshall, B.A., late Curate of St. Matthew's Church, Liverpool, has been received into the Church, at the Catholic Institute in that town .-Mr. Marshall was a graduate of Oxford and a studeut of the Wells Theological College. Some correspondence has appeared in the Liverpool papers with reference to this event; the Rev. Incumbent of St. Matthew's (sorely annoyed at the course adopted by his curate) is very wroth and bitter in his complaint. Mr. Marshall writes as becomes a christian. Shortly before his actual reception, he remarks in one of his published letters :-

"The perplexities and struggles of such a position as that in which I now find myself are necessarily very trying. I have long given myself up to prayer for the guidance of that Spirit which can alone di rect us into paths of peace; and I believe, and feel, that my prayers have been heard and answered, and that I have at last been blessed with a conviction of the truth.

"Perhaps you will ask why I did not sooner noquaint you with my state of mind. My dear friend, there is nothing on this earth so cruel, so unsympathising, as the conduct of the Church of England towards her own children, when they happen to have Catholic tendencies; and the very last thing a clergyman can do, with safety, is to confess his spiritual troubles to his own brethren."

A fact most lamentable and most undoubted .-Weekly Register.

PITY A POOR PRINCE .- These things are matters of public notoriety. It is perfectly well known that the Prince cats and drinks and sleeps as other midshipmen eat and drink and sleep; that his outfit has been exactly regulated (though the tradesman who made his chest is ramoured to have gone the royal length of french-polishing it) by the outfits of other midshipmen; and that every distinction, in short (except the too cuthusiastic polishing of the chest) has been most strictly and sensibly levelled between the many young officers who are the sons of gentlemen and the one young officer who is the son of the Queen. Under these circumstances, it would seem hardly necessary that Her Majesty should have been obliged to express a wish (as she is understood, however to have expressed a wish) that no public reception of the Prince should take place when the Euryalus happened to touch at any particular port. Every circumstance connected with the manner in which the Queen has sent her son to sea must surely speak for itself, to the same plain and direct purpose, in the case of any official personage, in any part of the world, who possesses one atom of tacor one grain of common sense. Here is the man-ofwar Enryalus, and one of the midshipmen on board bears the Christian name of Alfrei. Surely the clumsiest of mankind may be trusted not to commit the gross blunder of tearing off the wisely assumed incognito of the young officer, and setting him at before his messmates and companions (in flat, defiance of the principle on which his own parents have so considerately and so sensibly acted) as a Prince of the blood Royal, who is not, and never can be one of themselves. Alas I alas! the clausiest of manki d must and will make a blunder, to the end of the world, even in the plainest and simplest matters. Exactly as the disastrous tradesman at home french-polished the chest, so the distatrous diplomatic tradesmen abroad frenca-polish Midshipman Alfred, the moment they get hold of him, with a Royal reception.—Dickens's Household Words.

The writer of the articles in the Times upon the dreadful condition of the Homeless Poor in London, giving offence to the Protestant proseltysers by hinting that the want, misery, and disease, which are to be found in the abodes of poverty and sadness a home should first claim attention. He has this week contributed another article on the Homes of the Poor, in which he graphically describes the result of a visit to several of the alleys in the neighbourhood of Smithfield. He says, that the scenes he describes should teach us " to look with more equanimity upon the spiritual destitution of Ashaniees, and strive for the day when we shall have as many and as well paid Missionaries among our poor as we have now among the blacks." We would suggest that the Societies which s end some hundreds of thousands annually, in the fruitless endeavour to protestantise Ireland, may find nearer home ample scope for their philantrophy. Meanwhile, the appeals in the columns of the Times have been nobly responded to. Before Wednesday last £8,000 had been sent in for the relief of the homeless poor, and each subsequent day has further swelled the list of contribu-

tions . - Weekly Register. ENGLISH MERCANTILE INTEGRITY. -- The Case of Davidson and Gordon has been before the Bankrupt Court, which has refused their certificates; what is more important is the judgment of Mr. Commissioner Gulbourn, that Mr. Chapman, late partner of the great house of Overend and Gurney, "has been an accessory after the fact to a most gross and wicked His partners wrote to the Times to complain that, appearing merely as a witness, he "had not the usual facilities of defence which are allowed to the commonest defendant," and that every step was taken "with the concurrence of the whole firm."-The whole transaction and especially, we must add, this last circumstance, is a very melancholy illustration of the characteristic peculiarities of our day, as an age of fraud rather than of crime.

THE CHANGE OF OFFICES JUDGMENT. - The London Morning Post has an acticle commenting on the judgment given in favor of the Canadtan Ministry, by the supreme courts of Upper Canada, in reference to the change of offices of August last. The article closes thus :- "Technically the conclusion of the Judges may be right. But the matter does not rest with the Canadian Courts. There remains an appeal to the Privy Conneil; and if public spirit be not extinct perial tribunal will be invited to review the decision murder of a police officer in Baltimore, has been con-of the Provincial Courts. In this country we believe victed of murder in the first degree. about twenty-nine years of age, was for some time perial tribunal will be invited to review the decision

the statute would be interpreted by the right of constitutional practice, which establishes this principle, that when Ministers of the Crown in a body resign, they shall not return to office till they have gone to the country. The English law is too clear to permit the possible occurrence of such a shuffle as that which the present Canadian Ministers have been permitted to perpetrate. The spirt of the Provincial statute would seem to be, that changes of office by members of one Administration should not carry with them a Parliamentary disqualification, but this is a very different thing from a principle, which, if established as good law, would enable an unpopular Cabinet, with the complicity of the Governor Generai, altogether to ignore the opinion of the country. There are certain organic laws which precede and interpret the provisions of positive statutes. Ministerial responsibility is one of those laws, and as Mr. Chief Justice Draper very properly remarks, that the Legislature could not have contemplated a Ministerial intrigue so artful and suspicious in its nature common sense and an equally common regard to the interests of the people of Canada should, we submit, have led the Courts to have travelled out of the miserable verbiage of the Act of Parliament, and to have buildy asserted the constitutional right, which ought to be held as dear in the Provinces as it is in England."

Occasional letters are received, entreating that a warning may be given to the public regarding certain new savings' banks in London and the provinces which offer the temptation of high rates of interest and profess to be in possession of subscribed capitals under the Limited Liability Act. "It is, however impossible," says the Times, "even though very decided opinions may be entertained with regard to them, to expose any mischief until the occurrence of actual defaults such as are usually not allowed to take place until the last funds have been squandered. All that can be done is to urge every poor person to consult his employer or some established business man before entrusting his savings to any fresh conceru, especially if the promises made are particularly attractive."

Burns and the Mouse .- A correspondent sends as (Falkirk Herald), the following anecdote respecting our national poet :- " About forty years ago, whilst travelling from Dumfries to Glasgow, and being seated beside the conchman, I got into conversation with him, when we arrived at Mauchline, on the character and writings of Burns. I asked if he had any personal kowledge of the poet. He promptly replied, 'Well I knew him, for I was his servant, and wrought with him many a day on the farm of Mossgiel.' This farm lies on the left side of the public road from Manchline to Kilmarnock. As we approached Mossgiel he began to relate some anecdotes of Barns, one of which struck me as not a litthe interesting. 'You have read,' said he, 'the poem of "The Mouse?" I answered that I had. Then pointing with his whip to a spot about six yards from the roadside, That, said he, is the very rig where the mouse was turned up. Barns was holding the plough, and I was driving the horses. When it spring out, I attempted to kill it. "Let it alone cried Burus; "what harm as it done you?" He then got into a musing mood, and I did not get a word from him the whole afternoon. About nine o'clock in the evening, when I was littering the horses, and giving them a little oats and hay, Burns came into the stable, and read to me the poem of the mouse, and then said, "What do you think of the mouse now?" "Very much, indeed," [replied: I am glad I did not kill it." On leaving the stable, he said, " Never do a cruel thing to the meanest of God's creatures." In the course of conversation I asked him what was his opinion of the moral character of Barns. In answer to this question Lesaid, Baras often went astray, and at times was guilty of hadae, any too freely in drink; but this ! know, he was a kind master and also that while ! ! was in his service he made family worship morning and evening; but I cannot tell whether or not he continued to do so after Heft him. On reaching Kilmurnock the coachman went down from the box, and another took his place, and so ended our dislogue-the greater part of which I still distinctly

THE "TIMES" AND ITALY .- The Times is at its old game of writing up revolution. When any agricultion springs up in Italy (and among those tiery spirits it takes into its pay certain Mazzinist emissaries who write mainly from the Sardinan States, and who, by dint of gross exaggeration of truth and a tolerable sprinkting of barefaced face-hoods, contrive to humbug the people of this country, and make them believe that a popular outbreak is really those regions. This profligate journal played this same game some three or four years since, when "Death-in-Tyrants" Miss White was uppermost in Liberal politics, and who, it turned out, had been the correspondent of that print. It is now again at work, and it has this time a double motive for its unscrupulous marœuvres, in that all these tirades may serve to embarrass the present Government on the ground of their foreign policy, and to bring back Lord Palmerston and Mr. Robert Lawe into power. An atrocious letter, as from a private correspondent at Turin, appeared in the Times of last Saturday, which seems to be one of a series from some Mazzinist hand, on the affairs of Italy, and Rome in purticular. It is the stuffed with the greatest untruths; but we dare say they will all go down with the greater part of its readers. For instance, the Pope is said to reign through the agency of foreign bayonets; it being well known that the Pope himself desires them -or at least a large portion of them-to he removed; and that the late difference between his Government and that of France has mainly arisen from the fact of the French having reinforced their corps, and of their fortifying Civita Vecchin. Again : it is impudently asserted that the "clergy govern the country to the exclusion of 3,000,000 of lar subjects;" whereas late returns have shown, and it is notorious enough to all who interest themselves about Italy, that, out of nearly 3,000 functionaries, barely one hundred and thirty are clergy, and of these many are in lay orders. The people are said to be overtaxed; whereas they are the lightest taxed perple in Europe; and there may be said to be scarcely a pauper, except those who are volunturily so, in the whole States of the Church. The same correspondent proceeds to make a series of the most ludicrous misrepresentations of the state of education; of the popularity of the present Pope; of the finances, which are really prosperous; and of the moral condition of the people, which is far above the average of other States, and ends by declaring that the penple are ripe for rebellion; for " the priest having to defend the interests of heaven, knows nothing of those on earth; having no family, the prosperity of his country is of little importance to him; separated from society, he cannot know its true wants; with him the esprit de corps overrules the spirit of nationality"-all which lying rho lemontade is stolen from the common-places of the assassin and infidel party in North Italy; but which, now it would seem, the Times adopts as its own. Cardinal Antonelli has the generosity to let this mischievous stuff be published in Rome; we wonder how any decent person can let it lie on his breakfast table in London .-

## UNITED STATES.

The Catholic Church at Tamaqua, Pa., was entered and robbed of some valuable property. This is the second time within a year that the church has been robbed.

Patrick Kelly was found frozen to death in Otis, Mass., after having been missed from his home for nine days.

Corrie, the accomplice of Marion Cropps, in the

RAILBOAD ACCIDENT .- Worcester, Jan. 30 .- As the Western Railroad train left this city, yesterday afternoon, it came upon an Irish funeral procession, striking one of the carriages. Two married women were killed, and another had an arm broken.

A woman in Philadelphia, on being struck by her husband, stabbed him in the neck with a knife she happened to have in her hand, inflicting a fatal wound.

MANUFACTURE OF BOOTS AND SHOES .- The United States Economist has collected some interesting statistics on the manufacture of hoots and shoes in this country. The quantity required for the consumption of the United States is not far from 75,000,000 pairs per annum. Of these 12,000,000 are made in Massachusetts, at a value of \$40,000,000 per annum and they employ 45,000 men and 32,826 women. Onehalf of this employment is in Lynn, which is the largest shop in the United States. The next is in Philadelphia, which makes \$4,000,000 mostly fine work, while that of Lynn is coarse work. The production is great in every city, town and hamlet of the Union, and the whole value is not less than \$80, 000,000 per annum. In Philadelphia there are 457 manufacturers, whose aggregate sales amount to \$4,141,000, and Philadelphia sells perhaps \$10,000,000 worth of Eastern work in addition.

One of the curious facts recently revealed by the publication of custom house tables is that there was as norted into this country last year three hundred thousand pounds of opium. Of this amount it is estimated, from reliable data, that no more than onetenth is used for medicinal purposes. The habit of eating opium is known to be sureading rapidly among lawyers, doctors, clergymen, and literary men; and enormous quantities are used by the manufacturers of those poisonous liquids which are dealt out in drinks in the saloons and groggeries that infest every city and village in the country .-Pittsburgh Catholic.

The Popes of Rome have accomplished some

very tough and apparently hopeless work in their

lay; and this historical fact, we suppose, emboldened the present Papal Chairman to lend his sanction --without due consideration, as we must supposeto an enterprise, apparently Utopian, which has been initiated at Naples. For there is in that charming city a certain Father Ludovico, a monk who is highly zealous, and particularly interested in the conversion of Ethiopin-it never having been the good luck of the weak-minded Ludovice to persue those overwhelming ethnologico-theological exercitations manufactured by our divine Southrons, in which it is distinctly proved that, although 'a nigger," whether he be or be not a human being can "get religion," yet that it must be an inferior religion, not founded upon the intelligence of the professor, but something of the nitrous-oxyde description, inhaled by the sable convert, and making him "feel good," he knows not how or why. This process has, indeed, been found wonderfully effective and we are not, therefore, startled to find our religious contemporary, the North Caroline Preshyterian, asking the masters of that State why, in the name of common sense and the very cheapest, economy, they do not stir up a revival because, as the Presby/erian justly observes, the market value of a pious slave is greater than that of an impious one, while a lively " faith 'improves his personal appearance." - plerophory being followed by pinguiosity, and solumnity by sleekness. But the species of religion admired and caltivated in North Carolina, and especially in Rogersville, Tenn., where the sweet sould Netherland gave his negro that beautiful histing behind the church, which, through these columns, has passed into history, is a species which Father Ludovico dees not appear to teacy. He objecty has not embraced the American notion, that a budy who cannot read his Testament, and to whom the hymn-book is a jumble of beeroglyphics - who has a good opinion of the Desty, that a much better one of his driver - who works out his satuation by spading and digging faster and more steadily than his profine fellows-who grows safely stupid as he grows sweetly saint-like - is as fit for Heaven as the circumstances will admit. On the convergy, the good Ludovice begins with the head, and so regenionely works his way down to the beart. Nor does he abrink from solving the problem under the roost adverse circumstances. He does not select negroes who have by contact caught a colour of civilization, is only wonderful this does not happen of ener,) it and who have been morally, if not physically, blenched. Padce had wice sends for his negro neophytes directly to Africa, and brings them, burned black by equatorial suns, with skins of cleany and blabber lips, and frizzled hair, and the Ebon shin so enlarged upon by Gov. Wice brings them to Naples. He knows that the brings are entire hard, but he feels perfectly satisfied that if he can get anything into them, it will have small chance of gotting out ugain. So the Father Lodovico goos checifully to work with his black possibilities. He teaches them Italian, Latin, French and Arabic, adding to the polyglot process instruction in geography, arithmetic, physics, chemistry and clementary goomery! Having thus trained these animals in secolar accomplishments, he adds to their stock of knowledge" the doctrines of the Catholic Church," and sends them home to Christianize Africa. And very successful is the Father Ludovico with Lis animais, in spite of their facial angles and hide-board or bour-hound brains. At a recent exhibition of the cultivated beasts, everybody was charmed the Cardinal Archbishop of Naples was delighted, the Prime Minister was in captures, and "several other distinguished personages" were filled with admiration, as the achievements of Padre Ludavico quite overshadowed Mr. Rarey's equine triumphs, and planged all previous monkey trainers into oblivion and human contempt. And what Father Ludovico is doing for the negroes, the Abbe Olivieri is doing, also at Naples, for the negresses, so that when Africa is Christianized it seems highly probable that it will be done rather after the fashion of Rome than the fashion of Rogersville, Tenn. We know that it is exceedingly wrong, although not quite so unpopular as it was 2 or 3 years ago, to say a word in praise of the Roman Church or in extenuation of its alleged errors. But, whatever may be urged against it, nobody can dispute its boldness and activity and far reaching sagacity. In the enterprise under consideration, we have another added to innumerable previous instances of its faith in human culture; a faith transcending the most recondite speculations of the ethnologist, the daintiest scriptural exegesis of our Doctors of Divinity, and the most stalwart prejudices of the white race; a faith in the human soul, and not a faith in this or that tint of epidermis. To draw the conclusion of the congenital, hereditary and hopeless imbecility of a race, from that portion of it which, for more than a century, has been so busy in helping others that it has had no time to help itself—which has been systematically and perseveringly brutalized-which has been surrounded by the light of human civilization, and has been continually and cautiously blindfolded, is to blunder in the beginning, middle and end of the whole matter. We hope the Presbyterian Church South, and all other Southern Churches, will duly consider the example offered by the Babylonian dame," as they were wont to call the "Scarlet Lady." Fas est ab hoste doceri-it is just the thing to be taught by an opponent. We can imagine the surprise, and even consternation, which would ensue if the population of the quarter-houses should be summoned by the overseer-this one to receive a French Grammar, and this Lindley Murray, and the other Malte-Brun. We would not plunge into the middle of things in such a reckless way, but would begin with due simplicity, the primers, and pictures, and good serviceable horn-books. "But," interposes our patriarchial friend, Nicotinus Cottonias, esq.,

who owns one thousand of his fellow-creatures,

teach them their letters, and they will all run.

away!" Well, if fit to run away, able to run away,

and desirous of running why, should they not run.

away, O, Nicotinus?-Tribune.