

CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS.—Our attention has lately been drawn to a subject which appears particularly worthy of consideration. We allude to the case of the Catholic Chaplains of the Army. It appears that there is no occasion to discuss the question in the religious or political point of view, for private feelings and personal prejudices will then always come into play; but there is a plain, straightforward, business-like way of looking at the question which is bound to satisfy everybody of the justice and impartiality of making no great distinctions is made between the champions of the different denominations. England recognises among her soldiers three separate creeds—Anglican, Catholic, and Presbyterian. The officer and soldier of these denominations draw the same pay, perform the same duties, and are bound by the same laws one with another. Why should a difference be made in the treatment of their Chaplains? The Catholic Priest and the Protestant Clergyman who administer the spiritual wants of a garrison perform each similar duties, for the flock, and a certificate is required previously to their drawing their salaries that these duties have been correctly and duly performed. Why, then, should the difference only begin when the salary (in no case a very ample one) is paid? Where the same duties are performed the same recompense should be awarded. This appears to us very plain. We will not expatiate on the injustice and the glaring impolicy of treating with indifference the religious feelings of a body of men so large that were it withdrawn from the English army, that army could scarcely be said to exist. We could call up in reproachful evidence the host of graves that cover the surface of the globe from north to south, east and west, where England's armies have fought and conquered; but where England's Catholic soldiers have died without the consolation of a religion dear to them as their hearts; and with the consciousness that they had served a country which had bought their bodies, but cared little for their souls. Englishmen are too just and too business-like to allow this to continue. Let the Government put all the Chaplains on an equal footing, and then we shall have indeed a "United Service"; and the poor sick soldier who never yet grudged his life for England, will fight his battles side by side with his Protestant comrade without any ill feeling at his heart.—United Service Gazette.

On Sunday, the 2d inst., the handsome new church of Patrick, Edinburgh, was solemnly blessed and opened by Bishop Smith, V.A., Coadjutor of the Western District of Scotland. The erection of this church, and the establishment of the mission of Patrick, are due to the zeal of the devoted Irish Missionary, the Rev. Daniel Gallagher, late of St. Patrick's, Glasgow.—Tablet.

DOCESE OF WESTMINSTER.—An unusually interesting ceremony was performed on Saturday last by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, and one that has probably not been witnessed in England for the last three hundred years. We allude to the blessing of eight ships, belonging to the Brazilian government, and intended to be employed against the slave trade. His Eminence was attended by the Very Rev. Mgr. Searle and the Honorable and Rev. Edmund Stonor, and was received on his arrival at Greenhithe by the members of the Brazilian embassy, the ambassador (whose lady, however, attended) being absent from England. The admiral's boat conveyed the Cardinal to the principal ship, where he assumed the Pontifical vestments, and proceeded to bless the vessels with all the solemnity of the Catholic ritual. His Eminence then proceeded to the other ships, and as he passed along he received from the sailors (many of whom were foreign Catholics) every demonstration of respect, the ships also displaying their gayest colors in honor of the occasion. The ceremony appeared to be regarded with great interest by every one; and the sight of an English Cardinal, attired as such, with his cross and attendants, in an open boat on the bosom of old Father Thames, had a most picturesque and Catholic effect, and recalled the visit to England of good Cardinal Pole (the last Catholic Archbishop of Canterbury) on his mission of peace and reconciliation.

A list of a new and possible cabinet, in which the names of Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright, and Mr. M. Gibson appear, is current in some of the London clubs, and is said to have its foundation in a "strong rumor."

A grand banquet was given on Thursday night to the Duke of Malakoff at the Army and Navy Club, London. Sir W. F. Williams presided, and the most satisfactory "alliance speeches" were delivered.

Lord Dury's Bill for legalising Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister is passing the Commons, and Lord Derby has assured a deputation that he thinks it ought not to be made (either way) a Government question; and though, as an individual, he has hitherto voted for it, he is ready to reconsider the question.—Weekly Register.

Parliament makes little progress in the Indian Bill—rather, to speak correctly, it has as yet only declared its purpose to have an India Bill, without taking the first step to determine its character.—Lord Harry Vane has this week tried the strength of the party who openly wish to put off the question, and obtained very few supporters, and Mr. Dismell's first resolution, affirming the principle of transferring India to the direct government of the Crown, was carried by a large majority. That is all the progress made, and we may safely predict either that the Bill, whatever it is ultimately to be, must stand over to next year, or else that we must have a long Session of Parliament devoted to this one business. Mr. Gladstone's objection that the abolition of the East India Company will be unjust to its creditors, as they lent to it, not to the proposed new Government, is ingenious, but in our opinion unsound. It was to the Indian Government that the creditors lent their money, not to the Directors or the Board of Control; and the objection, if it proved anything, would prove that no Government which has debts can in any way be modified. We owed, unhappily, some eight hundred millions when the Reform Bill was passed; and we imagine that the Democratic element introduced by it, would be considered by most lenders as rendering the National Debt less secure; yet, we believe, no one ever seriously urged that the passing of the Reform Bill was a breach of faith with the public creditor.—Weekly Register.

The Government, much to the disgust of the Exeter-hall party, are very properly resisting the cry of "More Bishops for India." The miserable Hindoo population want good government—good roads—good works of irrigation—reduced taxation, and exemption from torture, far more than a supply of Bishops. When Protestants cease to extort taxes by torture and abolish the salt monopoly, Mahomedans may possibly begin to have some respect for their religion, but not before. "More Bishops" without more Christianity is a solecism which no Sepoy is likely to understand. It appears that the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and other dignitaries of the Church of England, have importuned the Government for a subdivision of the diocese of Calcutta, which became vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Wilson. The object of the Prelates and others who made representations was to obtain the erection of the See of Agra for the North-west Provinces, and one at Lahore for the Punjab. The Government has, after due consideration of all the circumstances of the case, declined the proposal. The Rev. Dr. Cotton, late head master of Marlborough College, will be consecrated on Thursday, the 13th April, to the See of Calcutta, exactly as it stood during the incumbency of the late Bishop. The ceremony will be performed in Westminster Abbey. The extreme length of the diocese over which Dr. Cotton will preside is from Peshawar to Singapore, nearly 3,000 miles, almost as great as the distance from Oxford to Jerusalem! The number of Protestants, however, is not more than one to every twenty miles; so that an Indian Bishopric is not, after all, a very heavy affair, except in point of remuneration.—Freeman.

The abolition of the property qualification for English members has been accepted by Mr. Walpole in the Commons, and we trust, may pass the Lords.—It is both useless and mischievous.—Weekly Register.

DISASTERS IN DONEGAL.—A meeting was held on Monday evening at the Catholic School Rooms, Tudor Place, London, in continuation of the movement on behalf of the people of Donegal. The chair was occupied by the Rev. Thomas Barge, of St. Patrick's, who (as well as the Rev. Mr. O'Donnell, of the same church), ably and feelingly addressed the meeting. Mr. James Burke moved the first resolution, and, in a long and earnest appeal, urged on the meeting not to wait for the report of the Parliamentary Committee, but to act without delay. He stated that he had received several letters from Donegal, and that the statements of the ten priests would be substantiated before the Committee. He hoped that when Father Doherty came to London he would allow the friends of humanity to present him with an address of thanks for his great exertions for the people. The learned gentleman was loudly applauded throughout, and was followed by Messrs. Farrelly, Looney, O'Mahony, and others, who eloquently appealed for the people of Donegal. The Secretary (Mr. Moran) read the appeal from the ten priests, which elicited the most marked sympathy. The collection was about £20. Cordial thanks were voted to the rev. Chairman for his zeal in the cause.

IRISH POOR REMOVAL.—DEPUTATION TO LORD DERBY.—Pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting of Irish members of parliament some day past, a large number of gentlemen, representing Irish constituencies, waited upon Lord Derby, at his official residence, in Downing street, on the 6th instant, in reference to the above important subject. Mr. Wynne, Mr. McCartney, Mr. Maguire, Mr. De Vere, and Sergeant Deasy, addressed Lord Derby upon the subject, stating the evils arising from the existing arrangement, calling his lordship's attention to the report and the evidence taken before the select committee, and subsequently to some extent embodied in a bill introduced by Mr. Bouverie, the then Vice President of the Poor Law Board. Particular attention was called to the necessity of reducing the number of years requisite to give a right of settlement from five to three years, and the hardships arising from residence within a particular parish as distinct from a union was insisted upon. Lord Derby, who was attended by Mr. Sotheron Estcourt, the Vice-President of the Poor Law Board, entered very fully into the question. He admitted that, as regard the Irish poor, there were, no doubt, grievances demanding a remedy, but that the question was involved in some difficulty. The question as to the time necessary to create a right of settlement, and of the area in which the residence occurred, was common to England and Scotland as well as to Ireland, and therefore any legislation upon that subject ought to be Imperial. The noble earl went on to say that Mr. Ayrton had a very important motion upon the paper in reference to area rating, and it would be well to await the issue of that motion before stirring in the matter. Then a select committee could be appointed to consider the question of the length of time of residence, and likewise the area of residence, both as regards Great Britain and Ireland; and a bill could be introduced during this session to carry out whatever might be their report. On the other hand as the manner in which paupers are removed, upon a few minutes' notice, to some seaport in Ireland, was most objectionable, he would, if Irish members wished, introduce a measure providing that any order for the deputation of a pauper be made at petty sessions, and on notice; and likewise that the parishes removing the paupers should pay the entire expense of removing the pauper—not to an Irish seaport, but actually to the place of his birth. He (Lord Derby) was aware that the measure would not be doing full justice; but, circumstanced as his government was, weak in the House of Commons, he could not promise more.—Evening Freeman.

MR. SPOONER IN PARLIAMENT.—Poor Mr. Spooner has sustained another damaging defeat. The hon. gentleman came down to the House at half-past four o'clock, with two or three petitions against the endowment of the Royal College of Maynooth, and took his seat beside his old friend and ally, Mr. Newdegate. He was observed to have provided himself with two oranges and two pocket-handkerchiefs! Having spread out his papers and duly arranged the oranges, handkerchiefs, and petitions, he placed his big cotton umbrella under the bench, and leisurely commenced a minute examination of the contents of his pockets. He first drew out a bundle of papers, carefully endorsed and tied together with green ribbon. A snuff-box was next produced, and then the honorable gentleman dived into the secret recesses of his grey unmentionables and drew forth a green case, covered with what used to be called "shagreen"—a material which has not been in use for the last half-century, at least. Having opened the case with evident solicitude for the safety and well-being of the contents, Mr. Spooner spread one of his pocket-handkerchiefs over his knees to make what little children call a "lap," and drew out a pair of spectacles of deep blue tint. He then applied the spare handkerchief to polish the glasses, and was observed to survey his property with great satisfaction. The spectacles, which must now be regarded as heirlooms of Protestantism—not the modern glasses connected together by a tiny steel wire, and composed of finely-polished crystal, but the good old-fashioned barnacles by which our great-grandmothers used to read the family bibles and con over the weekly paper. They are provided with side lenses to keep out the dust, and each glass is about the size of the bowl of a tablespoon. When the honorable member drew them slowly on and adjusted them over his nasal organ, there was a roar of laughter. "Spooner in barnacles" was heard to resound on all sides; and even the Speaker, not generally a very lively individual, was observed shaking in the presidential chair. Mr. Newdegate, always as grave as a pump, was the only person whose features did not relax at the vision, for Spooner in barnacles was a sight for a king. When the honorable gentleman rose to invite the House to go into committee, to consider the withdrawal of the endowment, there were 365 members in the House, and it soon became evident that the approaching dinner hour had charms for the majority far more attractive than Mr. Spooner's eloquence.—He was met at once by impatient calls for a division. In fact, no one listened to a word he said, except Mr. Newdegate. "Faithful among the faithless," the honorable member for Warwickshire cheered "our beloved champion," as Mr. Spooner was designated by the Protestant deputation, and encouraged him to proceed in his stale and bigoted attack on the religion of seven-eighths of the Christian world. The Orangemen and English radicals gave no approving cheer when Mr. Spooner resumed his seat;—but when Mr. Newdegate rose to second the motion, the force of patience could no further go, and a perfect storm of dissatisfaction was hurled at him—cries of "Oh, oh!" "Divide! divide," and at length the honorable gentleman, taking the hint, resumed his seat.—Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald and Lord Robert Cecil, seeing the temper of the House, refrained from pressing their amendments, and the division was at once taken. The result showed that, even under a Tory Government, only 155 members could be induced to concur in the spoliation of Maynooth.—Freeman.

Messrs. Spooner and Newdegate have said their annual say upon the Maynooth endowment theme.—The only difference between the speechifying of Thursday evening and of any other evening was that it was very much shorter and very much tamer than the speeches we are wont to look for from those two supereminently Protestant orators. The House of Commons refused at once to stultify itself at the request of a few ferociously conscientious religionists, and has recorded its feeling in favor of a just and liberal treatment of the Catholics of Ireland by a majority of fifty-five.—Leader.

The Registrar-General's quarterly returns exhibit a lamentable increase in the mortality of the country arising from the recent severity of the weather. Not the least remarkable portion of the report is that showing the great diminution in the number of emigrants who have left our shores since the termination of the Russian war.

A ministerial crisis in England being regarded as imminent, Lord Ellenborough had resigned.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—Plymouth, May 1.—All the wires has been removed from the tanks at Keyham, excepting about 200 miles, which are in the course of removal, at the rate of about two miles per hour, to the Niagara. Up to 9 o'clock this morning she had received 1,070 miles, viz., wardrobe coil, 312; hold, 338; lower-deck, 170; and main-deck, 250. The last-named will receive 30 or 40 more; the after tank on deck, 200 miles; and a second deck forward 150 miles. The balance of the wire is daily expected from the manufactory by the Adonis and another steamship. The total length shipped last year was 1,255 miles; this year the Niagara will take 1,468. Across the after tank there is a stage, on which is fitted, right over the cone in the centre, a horizontal flanged wheel, with the spindle fore and aft; from this wheel the wire runs once round a vertical revolving barrel, and is then guided by a horizontal roller to the paying-out machinery over the stern. This coil will be discharged first and will be followed by the main-deck coil; then the lower-deck and hold, and finally the wardrobe. The after-deck tank, which is over the wardrobe, is nearly finished. The one forward is between the fore and mainmasts; it surrounds the main hatchway, with the combings of which its floor will be level; this tank is expected to be ready by Monday. The Agamemnon has received all her portion of the wire from Keyham, and, like the Niagara, is expecting some from the Agonis. She has in her upper-deck coil 233 miles; orlop, 95; and main hold, 33; here there is space for 210 additional miles, which will complete her lading to 1,470 miles, about the same quantity as that on board the frigate, and like her, 200 miles more than last year. The measurement is by statute miles. The rigging of the Agamemnon is complete; she remains in the tidal basin until all the machinery is on board, when she will be tugged into Hamoaze to join her fuel. His Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville, with the Duc d'Annamite and several other members of the ex-Royal family of France, visited Keyham on Thursday, for the purpose of inspecting the embarkation of the Atlantic telegraph.

It is now the month of May, the forces of the religious world have taken the field, the Exeter-hall campaign is to begin, and within three or four weeks several hundred speeches will have been made on the conversion of India. The missionaries who have returned from the South Sea Islands will find themselves of small account; the oppressed Negro will be forgotten for this one season, even a Jewish convert will for the moment cease to be interesting.—But Brahmias and Fakirs, Hindoo widows, precocious neophytes won from the worship of Vishnu, or Mussulman gentlemen in the North-West Provinces who have expressed liberal opinions on religion, will be the principal characters in each speaker's string of anecdotes. In fact, we may prepare for a very strong movement towards a proselytizing crusade in India.—Times.

BLACKHILL RIOTS.—To THE EDITOR OF THE "TABLET"—DEAR SIR.—The neighbourhood of Shotley Bridge has lately been the scene of an outbreak between English and Irish of so formidable a nature as to call for the services of the military, and spread alarm throughout the whole district. As a matter of course the entire blame has been thrown upon our people by the bigoted press of Newcastle; your readers will, therefore, be interested to know the real facts of the case. For some time back a bad feeling appears to have been growing between some of the English and Irish workmen in the employment of the Derwent Iron Company, at Consett, manifesting itself, from time to time, in the usual taunts and recriminations, and eventually in the serious maltreatment of an English puddler by some Irishmen, for having used abusive language towards them. On the "pay night" following, Saturday, the 17th instant, a body of some fifty English assembled in Black-hill, armed with life preservers, &c., and attacked in a ferocious manner every Irishman they could find, amongst others an old man beyond sixty years of age, and then marched through the village spreading terror in every direction. The affair was so serious that that police inspector, Mr. Thompson, declared on oath, before the magistrates on Monday last, that he hesitated for some time to interfere, and did so at length with great risk to himself and his men—the weapons of the English," he said, "were falling so thick upon the Irish." On the succeeding afternoon, Sunday, the Irish, in retaliation, assembled in force, paraded the streets, in turn attacked a public-house kept by Mr. Gurry, and committed great havoc upon it. They allege having been instigated to molest the house under a belief that it was the headquarters of the ring-leaders of the other party, and concealed some of them at the time, and were excited to commit such reckless outrage upon it by having a double-barrelled gun discharged amongst them from the windows. About forty pounds in cash and a case of surgical instruments are said to have disappeared from the premises during the affray. The Pastor of the place, the Rev. T. Hannigan, at this period was made aware of the proceedings, and hastening to the spot, succeeded in sending the people to their homes. On Monday and Tuesday we did all we could to restore peace, but it was evident that a storm was gathering; and on Wednesday morning the excitement on both sides became very great, and the mustering of forces alarming. Twice, however, we prevailed in dispersing large assemblies of the Irish; but scarcely had we done so the second time when the English turned out in Black-hill, deliberately hoisted two cannons (report says three) on a cart, and in the presence of the whole body of police marched with them up the hill, round to the inn known as No. 1, and, despite the most active and judicious interference on the part of the magistrates, planted them in position on the heights, and shouted defiance to the Irish "to come on!" Providentially the latter had been dispersed, but it was impossible to keep them from reassembling. They poured in on all sides from the neighbouring works and villages, and in a short time numbered 1,500 men. The Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Benfield, and the inspector of police now appeared amongst the English, and by uniting their remonstrances with those of the magistrates induced them to retire in one direction, whilst we were equally successful with the Irish in another. Application was made to the bench for warrants against the English for riot some days afterwards, but refused. Summonses would have been granted, but were, of course, indignantly rejected. Need you wonder that our people feel that they have no protection from the law, and in too many instances take it into their own hands? Nominally the question raised in the late riot was one of country; in reality it was made by the English the old cry of religion. Father Hannigan was shot at in the streets of Blackhill. Mr. —, a most inoffensive person, in no way mixed up with the affair, was attacked by a party of ruffians on the high road, and opportunely rescued by a few faithful Irish. These facts will show you that if ours has not been the history of another Stockport our Ministers have been, under God, our sole protection.

SEPOY MUTINATIONS.—Mr. W. C. Edgell writes to the Guardian.—"As many have doubted, and still doubt, the stories of the shocking mutilations of women and children in India, I think it right to send you an extract from a letter which I have received this morning. A lady is writing of her brother just arrived.—'S. saw three ladies, friends of a friend of his in Calcutta, without their noses and ears, and one had only four fingers left; all the others were cut off.' There can be no doubt of the truth of this statement."

MONSIEUR ENGLAND! On Saturday information was received at the chief police station, Scotland-yard, that a male infant had been found brutally murdered in a ditch, a short distance from the railway station at Greenhithe. The infant bore marks of extreme violence about the head, and round the throat a man's cotton brace was fastened tightly, so as to produce strangulation. An attempt had also been made to cut up the body. The remains which are those of a child about a month old, were taken charge of by the police, and a surgical examination leaves no doubt that a most inhuman murder has been committed. Another male child was also found murdered in a well belonging to the Sturdy Tavern, at Tenley, near Oxford. The police discovered the murderer to be a girl named Hannah DREWETT, a servant at the tavern, and she was fully committed to take her trial for the offence of wilful murder. On Friday evening two other children, both males, were found murdered, one at Motley, near Wakefield, and the other at Malverly, near Shrewsbury. A fifth murder was nearly perpetrated by a girl named Ann Shudy, on Friday, at Clifton Vale, who attempted to drown her child in a horse-trough, having done which she then cut her own throat; fortunately, the act was discovered, the child was got out and restored, and the girl is expected to recover.

UNITED STATES.

CHICAGO, MAY 18.—A fire occurred this forenoon in Well Street. The buildings burned were of little value, but there was a lamentable loss of life. Nine are known to be burned to death; three are missing. The names of the lost, so far as ascertained, are—Harrison Bayar, wife and 3 children, Wm. Reilly, Mrs. Johnson and son. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have been wilful as the building has within a short time been twice fired.

EXODUS OF THE MORMONS.—The Utah War is ended. We believe there is no longer reason to doubt the fact that Gov. Cumming peacefully entered Salt Lake City on the 1st ult. and that a considerable portion of the Mormons had already left, or were leaving for some point in the South West. We may fairly presume that Brigham Young and his chief counselors were in the advance of this movement, and that neither marshal nor troops will be able to arrest them. We shall be disappointed if the Mormons do not make their way out of the territories of the Union and found a new "Zion," either in Sonora, Lower California, or in some of the isles of the Pacific. If such be their purpose, we trust they will be allowed to consummate it without further molestation on the part of our Government. This is the third distinct settlement, within our national boundaries from which the Mormons have been driven by force. If they are now willing to leave the country, why should they be obstructed or harassed? If they have sinned have they not suffered? If they are willing to leave, let them depart in peace.—New York Tribune, Tuesday.

MINNESOTA.—The last week has brought the thirty-second State into the American Union. Minnesota (sky-colored water) stretches farther northward, by a degree, than Maine, and one-half of it lies beyond the northern limit of New-York. It is one of the largest of the States, and is no exception to the remark made by Millard Fillmore, that there is a large river to every one of the States. Minnesota, indeed, is peculiarly endowed in that respect, having the Missouri, and the Red River of the North, besides the upper Mississippi and St. Peter's—changed by act of Congress to Minnesota—river. Besides which, Lake Superior's western point dips far into her borders. The distance between the shores of Superior and the great Father-of-Waters is but a trifle over one hundred miles. Of course, the two systems of water-route will be joined together by railroad, and it is not unlikely that La Pointe on Lake Superior, or St. Paul, or St. Anthony, at the Falls, is destined to become the grand metropolis of the North-west.—N. Y. Freeman.

OUTRAAGES BY BRITISH CRUISERS.—The outrages by British cruisers upon American merchant vessels continue, and almost every day we are called on to record fresh offences. From Boston we learn that the brig Robert Wing (which arrived at that port on Thursday morning) had been overhauled and her papers examined. The cruiser, in this instance, fired a blank shot, and did not, like the Styx, first notify her intentions with bullets. It was further reported that British gun-boats were searching all vessels taking in cargo at Sagua la Grande. They treated every flag alike, and respected none. These proceedings of British cruisers in the Gulf—sudden and simultaneous as they are—place the matter beyond a doubt that the officers in command are acting under positive instructions. In the case of the Mobile, the Captain of the Styx distinctly stated he was obeying the orders of his Government. We have further confirmation of such a position in the fact that the British fleet on the West India station has been augmented within a few weeks by some eighteen gun-boats; and they, it would seem, are the instruments of these extraordinary outrages. We conjecture—but it is only a conjecture—that this extremely offensive move on the part of the British Government has been undertaken to suppress the Slave-trade. If so, it is surprising that no intimation of the movement was given to our Government. The absence of all information on a subject of such vital interest to our commerce and of such importance to our national honor was as great an insult as the act itself of overhauling and searching an American vessel in American waters. We are perfectly ready to admit that a great number of these alleged outrages upon the American flag are magnified and exaggerated in order to make capital at home. There are some American sea-captains who do not object to have their flags "outraged" and their vessels searched, in the hope of securing heavy damages from the aggressors; but the cases latterly reported have been too numerous and too uniform in detail for us to doubt their substantial accuracy.—They give no loop hole for escape to the officers in command of the cruisers except that they were acting under instructions. But whether they were acting under instructions or not—though it shifts the responsibility and the blame from the servant to the master—it does not alter the nature of the crime, which is little short of piracy. If their high-handed proceedings are not immediately checked, it is impossible to calculate the amount of injury that may be inflicted on our commerce in the Gulf of Mexico. The principle upon which the British Government appears to be acting in this matter, is the pretended, and some time abandoned right of search. We are under the impression that even England, in this nineteenth century, regarded the so-called right as obsolete. Practically she has certainly refused or neglected to exercise it, and the right, if ever it was a right, has fallen into disuse through lapse of time.—But whether England does or does not believe in her right of search is a point which does not belong to the controversy. The United States has never recognized it and never will recognize it. We are thus brought to an issue fair and square. The question is how to settle it. Diplomacy is all very well in its way, and it may be highly proper for our Government to have a long correspondence with the British Government on the subject, from which the public will learn that the Secretaries of the two Empires entertain for each other feelings of the very highest consideration. But in the meantime we must have these outrages stopped and the difficulty practically adjusted. The only course for our Government to pursue, under the circumstances, is to increase our squadron in the Gulf of Mexico without an hour's delay, and give our officers the most positive instructions to protect our merchant-vessels, at all hazards, from such indignities and insults as have been hitherto offered them by English cruisers.—United States Paper.

CATHOLICS REFUSED A BURYING GROUND IN WINCHESTER.—A late statute upon this subject, the bigoted production of knavery and malice, prohibits the use of land for burial purposes, without the consent of the town in which it lies. Needing very much a burying ground in that town, the Catholics recently procured a lot in Winchester, but the voters in town meeting assembled, on the 11th inst., decided by a large majority not to allow them to use it for that purpose.—Boston Pilot.

PUNISHMENT OF ENGLISH CRIMINALS.—The prompt punishment of criminals in England, whether of high or low degree, offers a strange contrast to the lax treatment of crime in this country. The contrast is greatly to the disadvantage not only of our Courts, but the state of public sentiment throughout the country. Rank, worth and station are powerless in England to shield the transgressor of the law from consequences of his turpitude. We have recently seen speedy justice dealt out to a class of criminals in England who would have had no difficulty whatever in escaping punishment in New-York at least. From the time when Earl Perres was hung in the last century for killing his servant, down to the imprisonment of Sir J. Dean Paul last year, the punishment of rogues in England has been prompt and certain without regard to wealth or station. During the past few months a whole batch of respectable rascals, several of them members of Parliament, with plenty of money at their command and no lack of high connections, have been sent to prison for financial exploitations which would hardly have damaged their reputation on this side of the ocean. But, recently, two highly respectable gentlemen have been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for crimes which would rather have excited the popular sympathy with us. One happy gentleman, who had the good fortune to be re-elected a member of Parliament, swore that he possessed the requisite qualifications in respect to property, a fiction which members of Parliament are supposed to have been guilty of uttering; but he had made a slight mistake, and was tried and found guilty. The offence was a technical one, and it was the first instance of a conviction for the crime; but the relentless judge promptly sentenced him to four months imprisonment, like any common felon. The other case in question was that of the Rev. Samuel Smith, a clergyman of the Established Church, who committed an assault upon a villain who had violated the chastity of the unhappy gentleman's wife previous to his marriage with her. A precisely similar case occurred in Philadelphia but a few months ago, in which a namesake of the English clergyman deliberately killed the villain who had destroyed his domestic quiet. The Philadelphia Smith was acquitted on the score of insanity; but the Rev. Samuel Smith, of England, who only committed an assault, was sentenced to five years imprisonment. In England we rarely hear of a new trial in the case of a convicted criminal, but a second trial here is almost a matter of course.—N. Y. Times.

The following amusing article we cut from a Methodist paper of this country:—

Rev. Drs. McChintock, Hodgson, Hibbard, and Porter, were in session at the New York Hook Rooms last week, making their final revision of the Methodist Liturgy. There is quite a disposition to amend liturgies now-a-days; most of them need to be purged of papal errors. The Reformed Dutch Church resolved last June that:

Whereas, The sacramental forms contain certain verbal errors which it is thought desirable to correct:

Resolved, That each classis be requested to transmit to the next General Synod a list of such changes, if any, as they may desire to have made in those forms.

It would be well if our separate brethren could amend their practice, as easily and as frequently as they change their creed and alter Liturgy.

We do not know what part the Methodist Church is now changing, but we perceive that it is the sacramental form which the Dutch Reformed are amending. It is probably the language of the consecration of the elements that must undergo changes, so as to keep it clear of papal errors, and as that language is usually a verbatim copy of the Holy Scriptures, which is the same used by the Catholic Church, it follows that the Dutch Church has to get clear of the Bible in order to bear testimony against Catholicism.—Philadelphia Herald.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVALS IN A FRENCH POINT OF VIEW.—The American people furnish us a new example of the moral and intellectual disorder which we have had but too often to point out, and which might lead us to doubt their reason and their good sense. The fact of which we are going to speak is of such a nature, that we truly do not know whether we must laugh at such quackeries or pity them as the result of mental aberration, which has its cause in effects until now unknown, of an unimaginable atmosphere.

A mysterious fever, of the most singular nature, has just broken out in New York and in most States of the Union; it well calculated to give a true idea of those people, who pretend that they are civilised. Whence are the facts published in the American journals derived? To what sentiments do they attribute their existence? What remorses have inspired them? That it is difficult to say, unless it is to be found in a repentance as extraordinary as the very faults of the financial mistakes of that nation.—Whatever may be the cause, the fact is, that for some time a furor of prayers—and what prayers!—has taken hold of the population of the Union—the places of worship are daily overcrowded with people, weeping over their sins and demanding absolution, each to their own God, and in the midst of revolting and ridiculous mimicries.

And it is not only in the places of worship that those exercises are practised; public places, coffee-houses, theatres, concert-rooms, are the stages where those performances called revivals take place. They obtain a success de vogue, and this vogue is well deserved.

In fact, is there anything more singular and more curious than those solemn meetings where thousands of men and women kneeling in silence, interrupted by sobs and groans, and where at once arises the voice of an orator, who relates the sins of which he has been guilty? Another exclaims that he is very unhappy, and entertains his brethren with his family affairs, and with the grief which he finds in his household. A third publicly thanks God that his son has left off drinking whisky, and has forsaken the bar-room for the place of worship. A woman implores the Almighty that He should move the heart of a young man whose indifference causes all her troubles; the last one claims the cure of a disease, and invokings against the doctors and the advertisements published in the newspapers.

We would never finish, should we quote all the scandalous stories told about these meetings, where it seems that an entire population has lost its good sense. It is a trait of manners to be added to the portrait of Brother Jonathan: Hypocrisy could not be found wanting in him.

In the meantime, while this religious fervency seized the inhabitants of New York and other cities, they gave an example of the comedy which they play for an end which we are unable to guess.

In one of the streets of New York, and about the funeral of a rowdy killed by a pistol shot in a bar-room row, a quarrel arose between two members of the fancy. One of those honorable gentlemen pretended that the rowdy Paudsed had been murdered in a cowardly fashion. The other maintained, on the contrary, that he had only got what he deserved. In order to come to an agreement, a duel was decided. Seconds armed with revolvers ordered the crowd to stand aside, as if a performance was in question, and the two men conscientiously beat each other unmercifully, to the great merriment of the bystanders. Here is what New York has come to.—Translated from the Paris Pays, of April 13, for the N. Y. Herald.