INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION.—We have been informed that at a preliminary meeting of some influential Oatholics of this city, presided over by the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, on Saturday, it was resolved to hold an aggregate meeting of the Catholics of the city and county of Cork, on a day to be named, and of which due notice will be given to take measures to obtain a proportionate grant from government for Catholic intermediate education.—Cork Ex-

THE REFORM BILL .- So far as Ireland is concerned, the Ballot is absolutely necessary to render the representation of the people real and effective. At present, as a general rule, the representatives from the Irish counties are representatives, not of the people and voters, but of the large landowners; and to extend the franchise in theory, leaving its exercise as perilous to the humble voter as it is now, would be a fearful bane. Hear what Mr. Sharman Crawford, in reply to an invitation to be present at the Ballot dinner of Wednesday last, says on the matter:—

"I am strongly impressed with the opinion that

secret ballot for the purposes of voting is the only basis on which freedom of representation can be founded. I have always taken this view of that question, and my view has been practically confirmed by my experience of the result of the large extension of the county occupation franchise in Ireland which was granted by Parliament a few years back. It has tended to produce accumulated corruption and demoralisation, and in many cases has placed a monopoly of the representation in the hands of those great landed proprietors (or their nominees) who possessed means adequate to the enormous expense of conveying such large bodies of forced and unwilling voters to the poli, there to violate conscience and duty under the coercive terror of the presence of the landlord or the agent, prepared to record with a black mark the name of the tenant who would dare to disobey the imperious mandate of landlord authority. Such being my experience, I am firmly impressed with the conviction that any regulation or extension of the franchise, however large, under the name of Parliamentary Reform, will prove a snare and an oppression to the unfortunate elector, and a delusion in the expectation of making the House of Commons approach in any degree to a real representation of the people, unless it be accompanied with a well regulated system of vote by ballot."

This comes from one who has had greater experience of electioneering in Ireland and of the conduct of public affairs there than any man living. Mister Bright's Bill, in fact, is valuable, chiefly for its Ballot provision; its concession of five additional members, although highly acceptable, is not its most im portant characteristic. In one word, the Ballot in Ireland is indispensable if the franchise is to be exercised by those to whom Acts of Parliament nominally give it. For those who have taken part or have witnessed an Irish County Election, proof of this would be superfluous. The landlord or his agent and bailiff leading or driving a number of abject temants, who hardly dare call their souls their own, to the polling booth, where in view of those all-powerful individuals, who stand there list and pencil in hand, they are expected to record their votes without regard to choice or conscience, is a picture that may by seen easily enough any Election season in Ireland. For the benefit of the uninitiated who may be incredulous, we give one illustration which shall not be taken from the South or West of Ireland but from that province where a race one-half Irish the other half Scotch and English, is supposed to enjoy that peculiar feli-city, named "tenant right." Scene the first: County of Down in 1852—General Election. Lord Derby in Office. Candidates: Lord Edwin Hill, Mr. D. S. Ker, and the said Mr. Sharman Crawford. Their claims stand thus : First comes Lord Edwin Hill, son of the potent Marquis of Downshire, owner of a considerable portion of the county, who has no claim to the representation save one (fortunate fellow to have a title so strong l), the fact of his being his father's son. We know from the Cornwallis correspondence what a price the slice of the Downshire election interest, which was disposed of in the nefarious trafficking of 1800, brought; if English money be ever again employed in a similar job, the remnant of the family power in Down, in Newry, in Antrim, and in Carrickfergus may be expected to go high-always provided the Baliot has not, in the meantime, depreciated the value of such property. The next candidate in order is Mr. D. S. Ker, who stands in the formate position of being the Downshire protege, sclected to do-with the lordly seion of the illustrious House of Hill-battle against the third candidate .-Mr. Crawford's claims are weak indeed in comparison. He is simply remarkable for being a Protestant landlord well believed by his numerous and thriving tenantry in Down (who, if time would but withold its heavy linger from him, would hardly look for any Tenant (11), and for having devoted a long and honorable life consistently and unselfishly to the service of his country. Give the men of Down the Bullot, and it were easy to predict who will be their member; but the Ballot is not a thing in esse, and Mr. Crawford is in a minority at the poll. Scene the Lord Palmersecond: Election in Down, in 1857. ston in office. In the interim Mr. Ker has not turned out quite so true a blue as was expected by his noble Patron. He has even hesitated to believe (tell it not in places where the Marquis of Downshire reign supreme) that it is a sin crying to heaven for vengeance to permit the Irish Catholics to enjoy £30,000 per year to train their priests for their sa cred duties, while the alien church of a miserable minority counts its revenue by millions. Candidates this time are Lord Hill again, Mr. Ker again, and Colonel Ford; but (alas for Mr. Ker!) the third candidate is sheltered by the protecting wing of the Downshires. The result is already guessed. The free and independent voters who in 1852 were driven to the poll in support of Mr. Ker, and in opposition to the popular candidate whose views were theirs. are in 1857 driven as passively to vote against Mr. Ker and for the new Downshire favorite who is assuredly returned. Ex uno disce omnes. Doubtless some exceptions are to be found to this rule-they are exceptions. Doubtless several counties there are, where, like the men of the counties of Wexford and Tipperary in the south, and Londonderry in the north, the voters, regardless of the dread of notices to quit and the bailiff's frowns, have stood by their man and returned him; but still county representation is not the reflex of the public opinion in Ireland, it is but a "monopoly in the hands of those great landed proprietors (or their nominees) who possess means adequate to the enormous expense of conveying large bodies of electors to the poll, there to violate conscience and duty under the coercive terror of the Landlord's or agent's presence." great is the effect of landlord terrorism that thinking and honest men hesitate to ask the tenant voters to exercise their franchise according to their consciences and in accordance with their opinions; they frequently think the most they should demand is absence from the poll. But the voter is not always able even to withhold his vote; too often is he polled in support of opinions of which his conscience disapproves. This is not a subject which can be supposed to rest in doubt. The Times, in fact, concedes the question; it admits that the Bullot would transfer the elective power from the landlords, but as an appeal to English prejudices, ands that it would but place it (in Ireland especially) in the hands of the priests. We shall discuss this objection on another occasion -We want the Ballot in order that the neonle may be enabled to put the theory of the law into practice, and we should not be content with it if it transferred the power now exercised by the landlords to any body of men-laies or clerics - other than the people, to whom it of right belongs. The accomplishment of this is a thing worth striving for, and we are sorry to admit that no adequate exertion has yet been

made in Ireland to show of what vital importance the

Ballot is estemed to be in order to the protection of

the voter. No movement has been made worthy the

people or the question .- Weekly Register.

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF LEINSTER .- On Tuesday morning, the Duchess of Leinster died at Carton, Maynooth. The late Duchess, Charlotte Augusta Stanhope, third daughter of the third Earl of Barrington, was born on the 15th of February, 1793, and, by a strange coincidence, her death occurred on the anniversary of her birth-day, she being exactly sixty-six years of age. She was married to his Grace the Duke of Leinster on the 16th June, 1818, by whom she has had six children (four gons and two daughters), four of whom survive her-viz, Charles William Marquis of Kildare, married to a daughter of the Duke of Sutherland; Lady Jane Seymour, married to George W J Repton, Esq., MP for Warwickshire, and Grandson of the first Earl of Eldon; Lord Gerald, and Lord Otho Augustus, both unmarried.

In answer to Mr. Bland on Thursday, Mr. Disraeli refused to state before the 28th inst., whether any Reform Bill will be introduced for Ireland. The Freeman, however, professes to give a sketch of the Irish measure. Its chief characteristics are these: -" In the first place it transers eight members from borough to county constituencies, and next, it elimnates from the counties all the principal towns, thereby taking away the great checks which now exist to territorial domination."

A meeting on the subject of Intermediate Education was recently held in Newry; the requisition seems to have been confined almost entirely to those known, or supposed, to be in favour of mixed Education. Dr. Savage entered a well-timed protest against the supposition that the Catholics of Newry favoured such a system. On the subject of the religion of pauper fondlings the Spectator says:-Galway and its neighbourhood are mainly Cathoic; in the diocese of Tuam the Papists are ninety eightto two of the state Church. On the theory of chances there are certainly large probabilities in favour of the suppositions that the parents of the foundling child were Catholics. Then, again, if the state claims the child for its Church it ought to pay or the child; but why should it compel the ratepayers of Galway—Catholies by such an immense najority-to educate as protestants all the foundlings of the parish? We know nothing of the manner in which Futher Daly and the Guardians have asserted their right; but the commissioners seem too quick and harsh in dismissing by a scaled order-a power they possess in reserve-a clergyman for acting so natural a part as giving to a strange child the baptism of the minister's religion-the religion also of the majority of the people. It requires, perhaps, red tape and religious rancour to give to the sweet-est words in the Rible, where Jesus welcomes little children, a tone of barsh authority and defiance, as we can imagine the combatants at both sides sternly roaring out "Suffer little children to come unto me. We quoted on Saturday the opinion of the Daily Notes, to the same effect. We see some hope of the Five Commissioners being brought to their senses. next. -Weckly Register.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians, Edenderry Union, held at the Board-room, 12th Feb. 1859, Edward Robinson, Esq., P.L.G., in the chair, registration of two fondling children was brought inder discussion. These children were haptised by a Catholic priest, and the certificates of such haptism produced before the Board, the propriety of registering them as Catholics was so apparent that the Board on that occasion did not think it necessary to go to the trouble of passing a formal resoluion on the subject; but, strange to say, a sealed erder from the Commissioners to have them registered as Protestants. After a lapse of a fortnight a special meeting was called to reconsider the subject. After considerable discussion, in which the Rev. James Murray, Protestant Chaplain took an active and warm part. The registration entered at the dictation of Mr. Wakely, Esq., was on the motion of Mr. Myles Koon, P.L.G., seconded by Mr. Herbert, altered, and the children registered as originally Oatholies .- Correspondent of the Nation.

The Wicklow Assizes were to have been opened on he 28th ult., by Baron Richards and Judge Hayes. The 2d of March had been fixed for the opening of he assizes in Wexford.

The Lord Chief Justice and Chief Justice Monaghan were to open the assizes in Naas, on Tuesday,

March 8. The assizes for the Queen's County were to have ppened at Maryborough on the 2d inst., before the Lord Chief Justice and Chief Justice Monahan.

The assizes the King's County were to have een opened at Tullamore on Monday, Feb. 28.

The Westmeath assizes were to have commenced it Mullingar on Friday, Feb. 25.

The Carlow assizes were to have been opened on Friday, March 4.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A LARGE VESSEL .- Intelligence reached Liverpool, on Wednesday, from Galway, to the effect that a mast, supposed from a arge vessel, having five bodies lashed to it, had been east ashore on the Connemara coast. The bodies were those of two ladies and three gentlemen. Large mantities of wreck are daily coming on shore, and sieces of boxes, trunks, &c., are being continually nicked up. The general opinion is that a large vesse has cone down off the Irish coast, during the recent neavy weather,

A correspondent of the Dublin Nation, writing over the signature " A Merc Carate," makes the following timely and indeed valuable comments upon the invariable results of "mixed marriages:"-

"Really, Mr. Editor, it is time that Catholics in these countries would begin to view these mixed narriages in their proper light. If hoarded wealth, ornad acres, a well furnished home, and a position in society, were the only items to be regarded in the marriage-contract, a rich Protestant-and for the matter of that, a rich Mussulman-might make an admirable husband. But these are only the furniture of the outer vestibule of the temple. A Protestant and Catholic may enter it—and often have entered it -with united hands and hearts and richly painted hopes; but experience shows that it is soon strewn with broken affections and divided interests. They are united together to love and support each other in the battle of life; but they do not kneel to worship at the same altar. They are united to bring up children in the fear of God and the knowledge of his A few days ago the Roman correspondent of the Post truths; but, with one half of the family circle imbu- announced :-- "Dr. Manning is preaching every Suned with religious opinions which the other half think | day at the church of San Carlo, in the Cozo, at rank superstition, it is impossible for them to fulfil Rome, to a very numerous congregation of Protestho great end of the married life. The pleasing tunts, who crowd to bear the ex-Archdencon exspectacle of the father kneeling with his children and wife to address the common Father in one united prayer of thanksgiving and supplication-the mode round of the Loudon press, with the significant omisof worship suggested by the voice of nature itself in sion of the words we have given in Italics, by which, the elder ages—is never witnessed in that household; of course, the passage is made unmeaning. We have and thus is riven that strongest link that binds the noticed a similar change in Mr. Albert Smith's lecmembers of the family together; and coldness and tures on China. At first he said that no doubt Chidisunion take possession where nature intended that namen might be converted to Christianity but that union and affection should be acknowledged heirs .-But it requires no words of mine to show what experience so amply proves-that in nine-tenths of these simple statement of fact. We were sure, however, marriages the life-long happiness of both parties is that the fact would soon be burked. Facts, when bartered for a mess of pottage -that peace and comfort fly the domestic hearth, where it was believed at, what John Bull wants. The matter has ended as we first they would preside like household goods, for ever. And then the spiritual-but I have said enough be- ed a strong coution, we wish we know from whom : fore on that view of the matter; enough to prove he that as it may, the result is that the unpleasant that the Church has wisely set her face against these ill-assorted unions. Indeed, she leaves nothing un- from Mr. Smith's exhibition-room. Would it not be tried to show us her atter abhorrence and detesta- well that he should have a hint to say that China tion of them. Even where she places no obstacles has seen Protestant conversions and Protestant marto prevent them, she does not require her minister to tyrs by the thousand every year for the last century? be present at their celebration. Nay, if he do attend, she will not allow him to wear stole or surplice, to perform the ceremony within her temple, to pronounce her parting benison on the nuptials, or to do Trinity College, Dublin, and until lately Curate of anything that would mark him out as her authorised Margaretting, Essex, preached in two Unitarian chaanything that would mark him out as her authorised

We know, save the Cork Examiner, that the enterprising firm of Seymour and Co., of Queenstown, are about to dispatch from this port, direct to New York, a very large and powerful vessel, the property of the North German Lloyd's Company, and that they offer to emigrants passages on terms singularly advanta-geous. It is, we believe, also intended that this vessel shall be followed by others, which will constitute a regular line of packets to New York, provided that sufficient encouragement be offered to them-or, in other words, that they gain as much by calling in here as will compensate for the interruption of their journey. One way in which that point would be effeetually settled, would be by the obtainment of an American mail from this port. Whether that can be had we cannot venture to pronounce; but the interests of Liverpool and Galway will prove a formidable opposition. The other mode would be by furnishing from Cork such a number of emigrants and amount of cargo as would make the project pay. Emigration has, happily, in our opinion, much diminished of late; yet there is constantly leaving this port a number of persons to whom a direct transmission to the most importance.

of this long-delayed undertaking, the Cork and Youghal Railway, have been at length resumed, and is expected to be finished and open for traffic in a

The government inspector has passed that portion of the railway between Lisbellaw and Enniskillen, thus completing the railway communication between Dublin and Derry.

The Tipperary Advocate says :- The contract for the extension of the Castle Connell railway line to

The Kilkerany Journal says that a poor lunatic | they broke away from the Holy See it become a matnamed M'Grath died a few days since in the Kilkenny city prison, under singular circumstances. For fourteen days he refused partaking of any food, till at length he succumbed to sheer starvation.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, on Monday the Earl of Erne, chairman of the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company, obtained £300 damages against John Grey Vesey Porter, for an alleged libel in a pamphlet written by the latter.

We are sure, says the Downpatrick Recorder, that the people of this town and the surrounding district will be glad to hear that the establishment of a Downpatrick Horticultural Society has been resolved upon. A committe has been formed for the purpose, and a meeting will be held in the Assembly-room furtherest from Kenton and near to the linth Hestor this day week, to make arrangements for an exhibit tion here of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, in autumn | and not far from the Bern and thrashing Marbine

GREAT BRITAIN

Mr. Reed, late of the Portsmouth Dockyard, in a recent survey of the state of the navy, represented its strength as follows: -- Line-of-battle ships, 51; blockships, 9; frigates, 28; corvettes, 13; amailer corvettes, 8; mortar frigates, 4; floating batteries, 8; sloops, 27; gunvessels, 26; gunboats, 163; total, 337. After these vessels there follow no fewer than 75 steamers, propelled by paddles-a machinery gone rather out of fashion, but which is, nevertheless, considered by Sir Howard Douglass as possessing not only utility, but, possibly, even certain advantages. To complete the tale we have 201 sailing vessels of war, making an aggregate of 613 fighting ships, bearing 15,140 guns, and carrying among them engines of nearly 100,000 horse power.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN .- At a short distance from New castle to the westward, the attention of persons travelling by the Scotswood-road, on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, is struck by the large mass of buildings, partly erected and partly in progress of erection, adjoining the Elswick engine works, and thence extending custwards towards Newcastls. The new buildings, which seem to have risen "as if by the magic of the enchanter's wand," so rapid has been their progress, have their north side running parallel with, and closely adjoining the railway, and they would seem as if laid out to occupy the whole space between the railway and the river Tyne. Although much reserve is maintained on the subject, in correspondence with the Covernor of Walta to asthere is no doubt that these extensive works are for the purpose of manufacturing the new description of ordunnee invented by our distinguished townsman, Mr. W. G. Armstrong, and which has lately occurred so much attention. From the constant allusion to this subject in the London journals, a conviction seems to prevail that the introduction of these rifled breech-loading gans will form a new era in warfare. They are said to colipse all present forms of actillery in range, accuracy, strength, lightness, and durability. We hear of shells having been thrown nearly 54 miles with one of these guns, weighing not much more than a common field piece, and a shot is stated to have been propelled by the same gun through a solid block of oak timber 9 feet thick at a distance of 800 yards. The shell, with the mode of exploding it, seems, from all accounts, to be as novel as the gun, and to possess the most terrible efficiency. In reference to the question of national defences, naval and military men unanimously admit that no invading force could effect a landing if opposed by such guns, and as regards the question of manning the navy, it is understood that the adoption of these gans will greatly reduce the required number of hands. We, therefore, gladly infer from the rise of the new works at Elswick that the Government have taken up this subject in the manner its importance deserves. The Tyne has ever been foremost in supplying tars to man our navy, may it prove equally conspicuous in furnishing guns for

them to fight with .- Newcastle Guard an The Town Council of Nottingham has granted a site in the Arboretum for a statue to the late Fergus O'Connor. The Nottingham Journal protests very

warmly against this concession. The Bishop of Northampton has returned from Rome. Dr. Manning is expected in ten days. It is curious to observe the care with which "publicity," to adopt Montalembert's phrase, is avoided, as to any fact which appears to favor the Catholic religion .pound the motives which induced him to change the Anglican for the Roman faith." This has gone the people ought to know that of fifty such converts forty-nine were to the Roman Church. This was a they are on the side of the Catholic Church, are not anticipated. Mr. Albert Smith has, no doubt, receivfact has disappeared, not from the real world, but If the suppressio veri is allowable, why not go a step farther? - Weekly Register.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.—The Rev. A. M. Creery, of Trinity College, Dublin, and until lately Curate of Margaretting, Essex, preached in two Unitarian chapels, London, on Sunday last.—Inquirer (Unitarian.) and protect his numerous wives."

Mormonism, Spiritualism, divorces and common live the memory of their essay in comparative schools are all operating powerfully on our free and protect his numerous wives."

Mormonism, Spiritualism, divorces and common live the memory of their essay in comparative schools are all operating powerfully on our free and protect his numerous wives."

Mormonism, Spiritualism, divorces and common live the memory of their essay in comparative schools are all operating powerfully on our free and protect his numerous wives."

THE CONFESSIONAL .- On Saturday, at the Marylebone vestry, a memorial was unanimously adopted to the Queen, praying her Majesty, as the Head of the Church of England, to exercise her authority in staying the attempt to introduce the confessional and other Romanising doctrines into the practices of the Reformed Church; and that, in the event of the law being insufficient at present to stop these innovations, her Majesey will direct her Min sters to introduce a measure into Parliament calculated effectually to put a stop to the same.—Standard.

PROTESTANT UNITY .- There are few persons aware of the number of parts into which the great Presby-ter'an family is divided. A simple cumeration of them, as they exist in the United States, will be interesting to many. We have in the Unites States the General Assembly, Old School; the General Assembly, New School; the Cumberland Presbyterians; the United (Knoxville) Synod; the Free Presbyterian church, an offshoot from our General Assembly after its conservative action on the Slavery question in 1845; the Associate Synod; the Associate Reformed General Synod; the Associate Reformed Synod of American shore, saving them from the misfortune of the South; the Reformed Presbyterian Synod; the a stay in Liverpool, would be a blessing of the ut- Reformed Presbyterian General Synod; and perhaps a few smaller fragmentary bodies. Then in the Brit-It is with much pleasure, says the Cork Examiner, ish Provinces of America, we have offshoots of all that we find ourselves able to state that the works the divisions of Scotland, the Established church, the Free church, the United Presbyterian church, and some of the smaller fragments that have remained that the entire of the main line from Cork to Youghal after various efforts to unite the bodies that have successfully seconded from the establishment.- Richmond Central Presbyterian.

A correspondent of the Guardian, who wishes to show that the "supremacy of the Crown over the colonial Bishops," which he wishes to maintain, seans only that they shall have nothing to do with the Pope, asks the pertinent question, Are not the Churchmen of Sydney relying on a broken reed in Killaloe has been taken by Mr. John Bagnell, and asking their parliament to give them synodical powthe work will be commenced immediately. It is ex- er? It does not occur to him that in order to have

> ter of secessity to lean on the State. Sidney Smith, writing to Lady Holland at the time of the Beform Bill, 1801, says: -"I met John Russel at Exeter. The people along the road were much disappointed at his smallness. I told them he was much larger before the bill was thrown out, but was reduced by excessive anxiety about the people. This

> A FULL ADDRESS. - A literary curiosity passed through a rural post-office in Northumberhald the other day, in the shape of a letter bearing the following elaborate address :-" For the Click at the Hotheryshauk near the Cow Cate near the Toil near Slatyford Newcastle on Type on that side of the raid

brought tears into their eyes."

MILITARY Honous TO CATHORN PROCESSIONS Mr. Griffiths asked whether my reder per certification any authority at home or at Malta is in exist neverquiring the troops of the garrison to other the Hast or whether there is new such order to salme the Archidshop of Walta or any other Cathelia dignitary. by the operation of which such salute is not lend to him while corrying or accompanying the Hest in public procession. Six E. B. Lytton, a talk needed to the first part of my hon, friend's question, I have to say that there is no such order as that to which he alludes emanating from any authority at Louis -I believe there are ald gravillan code as at Valla by which the Host was to be solved but all such applies are superseded by a circle, 200 and 1101, day of gloth d'esa col officers in June, 1833, and address 1 command of stations at prevailed as to military homors poid to Catholic coremonials. It forbids the troops to take any part in religious processions or coremonies, but sentries are ordered to salute processions as they pass, and guards are to turn out and solute them, but not to clear that such military salute was not intended be a congnition of any Catholic tenet or two saily ar evidence of that protection Symples and re . b. in Malta at least, by the terms of stion, the Sovereign promised to observe no r ligious sentiments and the religious establishment of the community. (Hear, hear) I am certain clearly whether there is any misconception to the relative effect of the old garrison orders and Lord Hill's circular. I do not speak with any great certainty, but I was informed the other day lor of Catholic friend of mine of great eminency, attacted to of the peculiar rank which he holds in the island, Inthe time of the knights he was a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. John He had precedence in rank after the Grand Master or Sovereign Prince, and now he is only second in rank to the representative of the British Sovereign. The military compliment has been paid to him ever since the capitulation, and was, in fact, agreed to at the time of the capitulation. That the House may see how little the salute has to do with his ecclesiastical character, the order runs that he is to have the same honors as are given to a brigadier-general. In point of fact, I am told it is only on a few occasions - once a-year or so - that the Archbishop does accompany the Host, and it is not because he is carrying the Host that he is saluted, but solely because he is entitled to the honor where ever he appears. (Hear.)

At the meeting of the Liverpool Town Mission, on Manday night, the Rev. G. Curnock, in remarking upon the ignorance of spiritual things, even among classes disposed to be religious, instanced a man who put by his wedding-cont in order that he might not be found at last without a "wedding garment;" another who fetched a minister to a dying woman, saying that they had searched the Prayer book through for the service for the dead and could not find it .- Liverpool Courier.

Child murders and suicides are very prevalent this month. Three cases of infanticide were investigated by one coroner on Thursday.

UNITED STATES.

Mrs. C. H. Dall, wife of the Unitarian Missionary in India, preached and lectured in Haverhill, Mass, on Sunday last, and with so much acceptance, that the services in a very beautiful and impressive manpact with thought expressed in choice and elegant language. Her lecture upon the Education of Wo-Both her sermon and lecture were listened to by large congregations, and but one sentiment respectgood.

sent divorce laws. Mormon polygamy is better; for that, at least, compels the husband to provide for and protect his numerous wives."

How Protestantism Civilisms the Red Man.—The Minnesota papers say that the Indians in that part of the country are being rapidly civilised, all those in the neighborhood of the settlements drinking whisky, chewing tobacco, lying, stealing and swearing equal to white men; and the other day a young squaw committed suicide by hanging herself on a tree, on account of disappointment in love.

THE MEANEST MAN ON RECORD. -- The newspapers are frequently called upon to relate instances of extraordinary meanness, but we think the meanest man on record lives in Buffalo. According to the Courier, of that place, he lately compelled the Sheriff who held an execution in his favour, to lery on a small monument which had been ordered by his unfortunate debtor to be placed over the grave of a little child he had recently buried? The sheriff remonstrated, but was threatened with prosecution unless he performed his unpleasent duty, and to one else in Buffalo being mean enough to bid on it, the contemptible Shylock bought it himself. A little monument of a little child, with the names of the parents and their offspring upon it—the figure of a dog, the emblem of fidelity, in an attitude of repose surmounting it-was bought by this thing in human form! Give us his name. YANKER MORALS AT WASHINGTON .- The elements

of wickedness that are gathered and combined at the

city of Washington during the winter, and that are

allowed free access to, and operation within, whatever calls itself society there, are undoubtedly unparalleled on this continent elsewhere. A great number of men, from different parts of the country, most of them with no strong or controlling sense of moral obligations or religious responsibilities, without even the ordinary social and family ties which elsewhere surround them to put restraint unon their conduct while there, are convened each session by the meeting of Congress. With them come also great numbers of men who live by their wits, as political managers, as speculators interested pected the line will be open to Birdhill by September. any unity all they must lean on something, and when in government contracts, as lobby agent; petitioners Congressional favors, &c .- who find it for their interest, as it is in addition for the gratification of their own depraved appetites, to minister to the passions and lusts of those by whose favor they live. Meantine, there is no paramount and permanent public sentiment to put its constraint agon the action of any one. Such a thing is indeed an impossibility in a city whose population is aggregated so loosely, and held together for so short a time; and, therefore as long as men keep within the perpebbe limits of the law, or do not grossly and carrogramly overstep these, they may do pretty much what they will. Gambling houses, drinking sale ons, and manifold fifthy or fashiourble reserve of licenticus indulgence, are therefore universally understood and admined to exist at Washington. The hoods are frequenced, I the winter through, by male and female adventi rers land sharpers, from all pacts of the country; and a more absolute mixing up of maidenly women and courte-and, of decent med and proffine semmps, of every degree, and under every moved diagnise, can leavely be inergiously than a per circle on almost and day in the dining or support to an of one of those great and crowded caravarenties. The very attrosphere, too, full of political excitement, of party ingues, of schemes for plunder, of harneaving and dishonany, in which these ewarms of people live— the runners that are starting as and them o'l the time of this or that successful stade in the part of some Presidential aspirms, of this or that continuthe or small gera, which is destined to affect the next elections most seriously said this also colon and stimulation of the mind by 10 to politic tin-tecods, and by successful or 10 secons ful amongement and chierarcy, tends directly and powerfully command of stations at the dear polymeiss or to be seness of morals. The social state of a town colonies. It restricts that are a blick had hitherto cannot had be excessively unbooking where commerce or useful industry hardly exists, at least among the influential classes, and where, at a fishionable "soirce" or "reception," a young bride fresh from the country may sit next a woman blacing with jewels, who has the reputation of having been the remain under arms, nor to await their return. Noth- Aspacia to more than one popular Pericles or where ing in that circular refere to soluting the Host, and a man of tastes as yet untulosed in wickedness -at least in its grosser and more detacht terms-- is engirt by a circle of genteel scoundrels, some of them in Coogress and more of them out of it, who know how to utter the vilest continents in forms the most sugary, and who do the very vilest deeds with an easy sparkle and dash of manner that makes them look like mancent regreation - N. Y. Independent.

> THE SCHOOL SYSTEM IN NEW YORK, - The New Yea's Express is finding fault with the New Concaran schools, pardon mes icurs, we should say Grammar schools. The Uniddrens Aid Society has seed a report of its proceedings, and asserts that a cast may of the children in New York of from five the Church at Malta, that in point of practice and in file in years do not attend any adord; and the custom he himself has constantly massed by treates. Express begins to think that our expensive schools may not be the best thing in the world after all.—
> himself nor the Host has been saluted. With regard
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> Now the Tillnar had long since suggested this to the second part of the question, there is no order looki, and others had followed found passifine again, to salute any other ecclesiastical dienitary at Malia, had who looked for even a stapicious word from except the Archbishop. That salute is rendered not so much on account of his ecclesiastical character as the first brooks. The Government schools, which cost more each year than the whole income of a Pope, Show but 40,000 popils. They have money, teachers, paid officers, libraries full of anti-teatholic books, and the Protestant Bible. But they have not the confidence of the people, and they do not receive he cinddren of the people, The Cindrens Asi Soclety will show that the Government schools here not the confidence of the class for whom they were designed. They do not educate the poor, then why maintain them? The Catholics have es abilished their own schools and educated several thousand children, and in ten years time will educate fifty thousand. The poor have confidence in their schools although their buildings are not palaces, although school books are not scattered like water, nor changed monthly for some publisher's profit.

ANTI-POPERY LECTURING .- The following notated little paragraph we find in the Washington States.— The business of Anti-Popery lecturing has been entirely (in the popular expression of the day) " played out" in the United States :- " A man representing simself as an apostate Roman Catholic priest is now lecturing in Norfolk, on Nuns, Jusuits, and Sisters of Mercy. A few nights ago, in the course of one of his lectures, he commenced traducing the Sisters of Mercy, whereupon more than half of his audience, remembering the services of these ladies during the yellow fever there, rose up and left the room. The whole audience ought to have done so."

A FUNNY SELL. - Doctors are very wise men sometimes. This fact is fully illustrated by the following from the Bedford Mercury : - In a certain fiourishing village down-eastward, where flourishes a literary institution, a gentleman took one of a family of infact puppies, and gaining entrance into a gentleman's house before the folks were wide awake enough to know what he was about, chucked the little creature I feel moved to make mention of it. She conducted among a litter of kittens of like tender age. Pass made no distinction between the stranger and her ner, and delivered a discourse of great interest, com- own offspring, and he on his own part took kindly and confidingly to his new nurse. Great was the astonishment of the household when it was discovermen was an elaborate and very interesting one, show- ed (as they supposed) that their cat was the dam of ing great study and research in the preparation of it. a puppy. The news of so portentous a birth spread over the town like wildfire. People came in flocks to see the sight. The possessor was offered five doling them found utterance, viz : that they were deep- lars for the little monster, but declared he would ly interesting, and profitable, and calculated to do not part with it for five hundred. That the case might not fail of due authentication, two physicians Judge Test, of Indiana, in giving his opinion in a divorce case recently before him, said: "The advotates of Free Love could not ask the enactment of a ly a puppy, having all the characteristics of the dog race, except the paws! Those were prenounced to resemble cat's claws. The perpetrator of the joke could not held in any longer. The cat was out of