### a Protestant corporation in Lower Canada, under the Professant Series British CHRONICIES and Parish PRINT To Protestant Corporation in Lower Canada, under the Professant Series CHRONICIES and Professant Corporation in Lower Canada, under the Professant Canada, under the Professan "Honaris" ar Connec.—A writer in the Bucher Court is intensor discusted and seriously abound

PORFIGN INCRLIEGENCE thing to president the second of the confidence of the confident confidence of the c 10 Arrumor was current in Paris on the 26th ult. that the French Government intended to suspend the reduction of the army on account of complications which the suspensions of diplomatic relations; between Austria and Sardinia, may create in Italy. !! It was also reported that the Austrian officers on leaving Paris had received orders to rejoin their respective regiments forthwith.

It is currently reported in Paris that the Emperor is about to send commissioners into the departments to examine and report on the real situation of the country.

It is announced that the Emperor has just accomplished a great offering to the memory of Napoleon I. Count de Persigny has obtained from the English Government a concession of the house and grounds occupied by the First Emperor at St. Helena. They are to be rescued in 1833, 34,217, 494; which gives an augmentation, from mere farming purposes and are to be main- in 15 years, of about one-sixth; whilst, if we turn tained in a state worthy the residence of the to the official statistics of France of 1837, we find heroic founder of the Imperial dynasty.

The note despatched by the French government to its minister at Berlin is said to be in rather energetic terms, to the effect that if the King of Prussia did not make up his mind to do something the conference would go on without his representatives. The delay is producing a very unfavorable impression in Switzerland.

The Times Paris correspondent says that the answer of the King of Prussia to the last communication of the French government has been received. The terms are said to be pacific and somewhat to the point.

One hundred and twenty-five students were expelled from the Polytechnic on Wednesday, for mutiny. They beat an adjutant who had reported them to the commanding officer.

A French priest, the Abbe Belloc, who arrived at Lyons from Marseilles a few days ago, attracted immense attention as he walked through the streets by his frightfully mutilated condition, and the story connected with it. He was one of five missionaries sent to preach the Gospel to the savage tribes of Penang-Kiou, at the extremity of the Chinese territory, near the mouth of the Tchou-King river. His four colleagues were beheaded, and he himself, after having had his nose and ears and right hand cut off, was about to suffer the same fate, when he was rescued by some English sailors. The Abbe Belloc is now at Rennes, where he has relations.

The tribunal of the Scine has just decided a cause which, it is to be hoped, will not often call for the same judgment. A gentleman who occupies a high position, has obtained a separation from his wife, with the right to retain his daughter, under the following circumstances:-The child had the measles, and was pronounced by the medical men to be in a serious state.— The mother continued, however, to prepare for going to a ball. "You shall not go," said the father. "I will go, but I will only stay two hours; I have promised, and I cannot break my word without inconvenience." "Your child is dying." "I will only stay one hour." "If you go under these circumstances, you shall never more enter here." He kept his word. When the mother returned, she found the door closed against her. The tribunal has judged that a mother abandoning her child on its bed of suffering loses her rights.

The Paris correspondent of the Guardian (Protestant paper) writes as follows:-" There are at this moment no fewer than six French of the country and of the "panic" which exists .-Bishops either on their way to Rome or actually arrived there, for the purpose of 'giving an account of their administration' to the head of their Church. Most of these Prelates publish some account of their visit to the Eternal City, of their reception there, of their feelings on the occasion, either in the shape of a direct address to their clergy or flocks, or in that of private letters, which generally find their way into the religious journals. The tone of many of these addresses and epistles is very remarkable, and shows how strongly, how violently one might almost say, the current feeling in the French Church and Episcopacy has set in the direction indicated; how completely, to use the phrase in vogue on this subject, it has been retrempe, by the actual contact with the old Roman spirit."

The Paris correspondent of the Times has the following remarks on the independent tone of the Catholic pulpit in France :- "Father Ventura continues his denunciations of courtly vices in terms still more energetic than before. In his sermon of yesterday in the Chapel of the Tuilleries, and in the presence of the Emperor and the courtiers, his language was of the most unmistakeable kind, and he spoke almost as if he had received the confessions of his auditory, and was authorized to declare them from the pulpit. He addressed himself directly to the Emperor: he declared that, even if his life was moral and edifying, it was not sufficient if he did not stigmatize and drive from his presence all who might scandalize the public by their vices, their corruption, or their profligacy. He said the Emperor was in error if he thought his private acts were confined to the walls of his palace; they were not; he, and men like him, lived in a house of glass, and no secrets were safe from the prying eyes and the infidelity of courtiers. He told him that he was looked up to as a superior being, with powers for good or for evil superior to all others, and that consequently more was expected from him. He denounced those who might sell the favor or protection of the Court for gold, and who had grown rich in iniquity. In fact, the reverend father's language was so strong that persons by no means friendly to the Emperor thought he struck too hard in his flagellation of magnificent sinners."

## ITALY.

ROME.—Those who take an interest in the industrial movement of things in the States of the Church, will be glad to know that projects for more extensive railway communication are beginning to assume a more tangible form. The "General Society," by whose shares the works are to be carried on, is already formed; and the various laws and statutes have appeared in the Roman official organ in extenso. The plan is to unite the Mediterranean and Adriatic

to Bologus, and through Ferrara, will afterwards establish a communication with the railways of the Lombardo Venetian Kingdom, and through them with those tof Central & Europeta Tortravellers in Italy these lines will be a great advantage. But the commerce of the Pontifical States cannot fail to be very materially benefitted by them; for, in addition to the cities just named, the line will pass through, or very near to, some of the larger manufacturing provincial towns, such as Turin, Foligno, Spolito, and others, as well as through a large portion of the march of Ancona, which is so famous for its agricultural products. The port of Ancona also will very probably become of much greater general importance, as it will be very favorably situated on the high road for much of the Levant and Oriental commerce. A memoir has lately appeared from the Minister of Public works, on the population of the Pontifical States, from which the following statistical statements are taken, drawn up in comparison with that of certain other neighboring countries :- For instance, " in 1816, the population of the Pontifical States was 2,354,721; in 1853, 3,124,668; showing an increase of 770,497, or about 1 in 37 years. The civil population of Austria, in 1818, was 29,813,586; that in 1801: the population was 27,349,003; 1836, 33,540,910; which shows an increase of nearly one fifth in a period of 36 years." The population, therefore, of the Pontifical States has increased in a greater proportion than that of France, whilst it has not quite equalled the increase of that of Austria. With regard to the number of inhabitants in relation to the square surface, it appears that the Roman terri-tory has about 75.3.5 inhabitants for each square kilometre, whilst the Sardinian States have 80 1-4, and France had, in 1838, 62 !-5 for each square kilometre. The products of the soil are sufficient for the necessities of the population of the States of the Church, and in good years allow also of exportation. When you reflect that so large a proportion of the States is covered with mountains, and that such an immense tract of land as that of the Roman Campagna is comparatively speaking uninhabitable, on account of malaria and excessive heat at certain times of the year, the general well-being of the country, judged of by its population, stands out in a favorable point of view from the foregoing details.

-Correspondent of the Weekly Register.
The Congregation of the Holy Office of the Inquisition has lately condemned to twelve years' imprisonment, a certain young woman living at Sezze, not far from Rome, who had for a long while succeeded in deceiving people of all classes, by pretended revelations, ecstacies, prophecies, and the like, into the belief that she was a Saint. The Holy Office, after a very mature examination of the whole affair. has discovered it to be a mere imposition, and has forbidden any one now to hold any opinion whatever of the sanctity of this woman. Such a case as this shows the benefit of an institution whose judicial character is mainly spiritual, since from its very nature it could not be decided by a merely temporal

court of law. NAPLES .- Reports are again circulated that a Muratist party is rapidly forming and consolidating, and fresh appeals are making to the army against the

The King of Naples, with the view of conciliating the Western Powers has, it is said, promised some large contracts to English and French capitalists.

We were furnished last week with another proof of the disinclination of the Neapolitans to anything like a rising. On the 4th instant, a decree, purporting to come from the Royal hand, was posted up in different parts of the city by the revolutionary sect. The decree promised the Constitution of 1848, and a complete amnesty within fifteen days. It remained on the walls for several hours, when the police observing it caused it to be torn down. Several hundred persons had collected round one of these false decrees, but evidently they either knew it to be false, or were sick and tired of hearing the same story drummed into their ears day after day. Yet here was an opportunity of making something like a demonstration, if that was what they wanted, but no sign of any kind was exhibited by them; after having known the substance of the decree, each man went his way in silence, and to all appearance with the greatest indifference. It is simply idle to talk in the way the English press does of the excited state

The Sardinian Government has ordered the immediate withdrawal of its Charge d'Affaires from Vienna, and I understand that Count Cavour has addressed a circular to the Sardinian diplomatic agents at foreign Courts, justifying this step, and casting all the blame and responsibility of the present rupture, and its possible consequences, on the Austrian Government. On the retirement of the Marquis Cantono from Vienna the business of the Sardinian Legation there will be committed to the French Embassy .- Corr. of Times.

At a time when so many in England are praising the acts of the Government of Sardinia, the following account is taken in substance from the Armonia, and will serve to show the injustice which is there being practised towards the Church. The Government agents introduced themselves by force into 112 religious houses, some of them on the mainland, and some in the Island of Sardinia. They were seized and now the 1,857 individuals, of both sexes, belonging to those on the mainland have not a centime which they can call their own. They are therefore obliged to buy their bread of the Government, or die of hunger. This has been done in face of the law, which declares all property "inviolable" without exception; and by those very people who have raised the loudest clamour against the Austrian sequestrations in Lombardy (which, by the way, are all at an end now, and where all political refugees are allowed to

# AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MARCH 24 .- As the Marquis of Cantono, the Sardinian Charge d'Affaires at this court, yesterday received orders from his Government to quit Vienna, the diplomatic rupture between Austria and Sardinia must be considered complete. Yesterday evening it was very generally related in this city that Count Paar had been insulted as he was leaving Turin; but the report was totally unfounded. The Ministerial Oesterreichische Correspondenz has not yet informed the public that the diplomatic relations be-tween the Austrian and Sardinian Governments have been broken off; but the Foreign-office will not fail soon to give some account of what has occurred.

In some quarters the suspension of diplomatic relations between Austria and Piedmont is looked upon as rather grave, not so much as regards immediate consequences, but on account of the complications to which it may give rise hereafter in Italy. It is rumonred, though I cannot say what grounds exist for the rumour, that it is in contemplation to suspend the reduction in the French army. The mode, however, of that reduction is such that the Emperor may again call the men back to the ranks without difficulty. Those who had returned to their homes on leave of absence, and whose period of service expires this year, were informed that they might remain at home; while those who have not obtained leave of absence, were told that they might obtain leave by applying for it, and that such leave should be extended from time to time. Again, it is stated that the Austrian officers on leave in Paris have received notice that they are to join their respective regiments forthwith. The coincidence of the notice with the rupture between Austria and Piedmont does not pass unobserved .- Corr. of Times.

RUSSIA. The spite of Russia against Austria shows itself very significantly. Sardinia, it is said, is just now

Turn To The mutual rudeness between the Courts of Turing and Vienna thad attracted motices before the recent withdrawal of the Ambassadors. This week the Russian organ, Le Nord, gives us the programme of new disputes in the same quarter. It says "In case of the death of the infant Duke of Parmi, the territory under the existing European treaty would have to be divided between Austria and Sardinia; and should the infant Duke of Modens, who has no issue, die withont children, the duchy would revert to Austria, unless it could be shown that the Salic law does not exist in Modena."

Possibly this may be some retaliation for the expression of the general feeling in the North of Europe about the possible claims of the Romanoff family to the Danish succession, and the conflicts between the German tendencies of Holstein and the Scandinavian aspirations of Schleswig. In past times, wars were in nine cases; out of ten wars of succession. The claims of some French or English or Spanish House to the petty inheritance of some small state, have a hundred times kindled a flame over half of Europe.
AUSTRALIA.

WILL THE GOLD DIGGINGS SOON BE EXHAUSTED? At a time when public attention is being directed to the discovery of new gold fields in New Zealand, Tasmania: (Van) Diemen's Land), and New South Wales, this question may be supposed, practically to be disposed of; nevertheless, it is a matter of so much importance to persons who may propose to emigrate to those countries, that we may afford a little time to its consideration. It is certain that the future prosperity of lands so rich in resources, is not dependent on the gold; but it is also certain that, were the yield of the precious metal to decline considerably, a large amount of temporary distress among the population would ensue." Let 'us, 'therefore, endeavor to ascertain the value of the different opinions and statements put forth on this matter.

Mr. Evan Hopkins, not perhaps the highest authority, but one who has had the advantage of a personal examination of the strata at the gold fields of California and Australia, affirms that the primitive rocks, and especially quartz, are the only portions of the earth's crust which contain gold. He states that when the gold was in course of formation, the quartz was the rock with which its particles mixed the most readily. Gold may be found in all the primitive rocks, and especially in crystallized sand and it is curious to observe, as is frequently the case, the gold clinging about the roots of large trees,

with which it has not been able to assimilate.

These are the views commonly entertained by the diggers, who are accustomed to call quartz mother of gold." In surface-digging a digger will usually prefer to take his "washing-stuff" from about the roots of a tree, experience having shown him that the gold often lies thicker in such places.

Another geologist is of opinion that the gold fields of Australia are inexhaustible, and that the discoveries are yet in their infancy; that there are vast fields which will remain to be worked by future generations, when machines have been invented suitable for extracting the gold from the different rocks. Sir Roderick Murchison, on the other hand, is of an entirely different opinion: according to information furnished him by the Governor-General of Australia, it is doubtful whether the yield of gold has increased although the number of the diggers has been conti nually augmenting.

The last argument is, in our opinion, of little value; it proves merely that the present diggins are diminishing their yield, and does not bear upon the question of the probable extent of auriferous strata throughout the country. Nevertheless, if we reason from analogy, we must come to the conclusion that the gold strata of California and Australia, though the richest ever known, have only a limited extent and that, in course of time, they will be exhausted and abandoned.

Then comes the question, how soon is this likely to take place? Sir Roderick Murchison says within twenty-five or thirty years; but such a calculation is useless unless it were possible beforehand to fix the limit of new discoveries. Ask the diggers themselves, and they will tell you that this is not possible.

At the same time the general points of resemblance between California and Australia on the one hand, and the old gold fields of Mexico and Peru, are undoubted. The richest deposits are found near the surface. When the Spaniards first landed in America, and found the palace of Montezuma and of other princes covered with gold, which the people had dug out of the soil with sticks, they said to themselves, "What riches we shall find when we sink into the bowels of the earth!" Well, what did they find? Why, in searching for this gold, they ruined themselves; the deeper they went the less

sign there was of the precious metal.

This gave rise to the saying that "whoever wants to make a fortune, let him dig for copper; he who merely requires a moderate income, let him search for silver; but he who wants to be ruined, need only set off hunting for gold." In our day we must take this golden rule with some exceptions. Those who have been ruined by the gold diggings are certainly not so numerous as those who have derived benefit, directly or indirectly, from the discoveries.

#### THE EXILE OF ERIN. (From the Baltimore Catholic Mirror.)

It is but a few years back that an Irishman was a popular character in this country; his genial wit was met with smiles, his rich brogue was good humoredly mimicked, and his preposterous bulls, even, were welcomed with cordial but kindly laughter. Now it is the fashion to heap up malignant abuse, upon the natives of the Green Isle, and to show up his foibles not as the trivial errors incident to an impulsive reople, but as monstrous crimes against the liberties of the Republic and Social order. That any man of ordinary sense, from Maine to Texas, belives such imputations, is highly improbable, but it serves party ends to affect to believe them, and the result answers a purpose, which is to bring hatred and persecution on the heads of a body of men whom interested persons wish to proscribe.

One can scarcely enter a mixed company now-a days without hearing some expression of aversion towards the Irish, and yet, if you question the sentiment and call it to account, it certainly proves a baseless fabric-

"I do not like you, Mr. Fell, The reason why, I cannot tell, But this is what I know full well, I do not like you, Mr. Fell."

Perhaps there is a reason, if prejudice may be so called, but there is certainly nothing better. The spirit of religious persecution is at the bottom of the whole of it. An Irish renegade, who will truckle to, and fawn upon, the enemies of his name and nation, will receive their toleration and sympathy. He will be allowed to vote against the foreign party, as the majority of the citizens of that Republic are maliciously called by the proscriptives, and he may even be promised reward, before an election, though after it, he will probably hear another story, and dren's souls. This evil we would not undervalue, for find to his cost that it is ever thus, and those who

love the treachery will yet hate the traitor.

The honest, faithful, Irish Catholic, true to his adopted country, true to his people, and true to his God is the next object of animadversion. Why? Answer Exeter Hall—answer Palmerston. The English have a sort of reason for hating the Irish according to a Latin proverb which says I hate whom I have injured. But what has America against Ireland and the Irish? Is it that they the people, have accepted the invitation so often given them to come hither to better their fortunes, and that they have taken for literal truth the sonorous proclamation that the American engle invites the oppressed of all nations to take shelter under his outspread wings?

cities, or that they have recruited our armies and navies in war, and fought our battles and shed their blood upon every field; and upon every sea, in del fence of our liberties? In page 21 tall - almsteador'! Certainly in all this they have done us no wrong, and to all this they can point as the history of their

immigration and settlement among us. vid nonlivor? Is the Irishman so faulty in his personal character as to be an object of dislike? Behold him he is so cial, generous, witty, brave; grateful for favors con-ferred; remarkable for filial devotion. All this is true, deny it who may : true in the general, erroneous only in the exception. These are not the traits then to excite hostility, among a people of lofty, preten-sions—there must be some vice or error hidden somewhere what is it where is it leaded you good may

The political fanatic-no, not fanatic, for the very word supposes some honesty of prejudice-the political trickster cries out that the Irish are impertment politicians, claiming not only equal rights, but office also, with American citizens. Well, are they not American citizens by every pledge of law and honor that a State can give? Is it criminal in them to ask for what has been freely offered? As to offices, they have just held enough to give a handle to their maligners. Look among our legislative bodies, whether of the States individually, or in their federal assemblage, look at all high executive offices, look at the foreign missions, look at the commissions of the army and navy, and throughout the whole, how many Irishmen will you number? We find no fault as to the fact, but as to the hypocrisy which protends to make them recipients of what are but too truly termed the spoils of office.

In some of the humbler capacities, there was a time when Irish Catholics served the public-in such capacities, for instance, as city watchmen, for which service they received the tremendous income of some where about one dollar per diem or per nociem, for a night's service of vigilance, labor and exposurethis appears to be considered too much honor and trust for them, and they were driven off. What a blessing to the people! But a swarm of flies much much more hungry than they took their places, and all of our fellow-citizens, at least, have reason, to withhold any congratulations upon this score.

No, the offices held by the Irish are perfectly insignificant-something else must be brought against them. Turn the something else which way you may, it is nothing else at last but that they are Catholics. It comes down then, as we said, simply to religious persecution. This spirit has been transplanted here from England and is joyfully fostered by the well paid bigots of that country, just as abolitionism is .-What has England to gain by fostering religious proscription here? The same that she has by keeping up intestine discords every where in Europe.-She has made the Irish her enemies at home, and if they centre their affections here in perfect unity with our people, the danger is greater for her. Nothing would please her more than they should be proscribed and injured here. Having expatriated them she would wish to see them outlaws in their new home, to have every man's hand against them, and their's against all. Thus both parties would be weakened. But her hopes will never be realized. The end of proscription here will be what may now be discerned in its incipiency. The Irish in America will be ever faithful to the country of their adoption, and times of common danger will make them a unit, as they have ever desired to be, with the whole American people; but the future "Exiles of Erin," will seek other homes as they already do in South America and clsewhere, where their religion is respected and where their stout arms and bold hearts will build up new and powerful empires.

### THE RECORD AND THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF IRELAND. (From the Weekly Register.)

The Irish correspondent of the Record complains of the increased communication of Irish Catholics with the Holy See. 'A "school or convent cannot now celebrate an anniversary without communicating the fact to 'The Holy Father'-the Popc.

Then, after the doleful record of the reception of a rescript from Rome, at "the College of Knockto-pher," he adds, truly enough, "These are in them-selves small matters, but they are indications of a trian troops, who were eager to take his life; to great movement."

He proceeds to deplore that Protestant marriages

"In 1850 there were 9,781 Protestant marriages. 9,339 9,487 1852 10,197 9,246 8,765 1853 -17 1854 1855 His comments are curious :--

"For the decrease we may account by the facts that Protestant enterprise prompts emigration, and that the avoidance of unthrifty marriages is more growingly the feature of our Protestant population than of the Roman Catholics. It may be well to note, however, that of these, scarcely more than one-half were married in the parish church, 3,843 having been married according to other Protestant rites. Sad is it to add that 2,260 men, and 3,674 women, were too illiterate to sign their names. What a call does such state of things make upon the friends of the Church Education Society to augment its funds and extend its influence!"

That is, he admits, first, that Protestantism loses more in proportion by emigration than the Church. An important concession, the truth of which is patent to all who know Ireland, while the very contrary is confidently and unblushingly asserted by the agents of proselytism in England. We wish he had liness; especially as the native pork and game are begun his comparison before the famine. We can good of their kind, and so plentiful as to make positively say, on undoubted authority, that we know of no district in any part of the country in which the proportion of Protestants to Catholics is not now much smaller than it was before those tragical events, which Mr. Dallas and his friends hailed as paving the way for the conversion of Ireland to Protestantism. The famine of course fell far more heavily upon the Catholics, who are the mass of the nation, than on the handful of well-to-do people who belong to Her Majesty's religion. But the difference thus made by death has been far more compensated by emigration. Of course, the actual number of Protestant emigrants has been and is small in comparison with the Catholic emigrants; and hence careless observers assume that the Catholic Church is losing ground; but the proportion of those who have emigrated, to those who stay behind, is far greater among Protestants than among Catholics; and the result is, that Ireland, though less populous, is a far more Catholic and less Protestant nation now than than it has ever been-at least, since Cromwell's time; and, as far as men can foresee, it will be far more Catholic ten years hence than it is now. As to Protestant proselytism, it has no doubt done irreparable mischief to a handful of unhappy victims whom it has tempted to sell for bread their own or their chilwho can estimate the worth of a single soul? But we must not exaggerate it.

Those who have thus perished were bad Catholics to begin with. While there is life there is hope, and we might therefore hope to see them become better; but they might perhaps have become worse instead of better, even if they had never received Mr. Dallas's money, clothes, or food as the payment for denying their faith. But set the evil at the highest, and still the proselytising movement has done far more good than harm. It has possibly destroyed souls by the unit, but it has been the cause of their salvation by the hundred. Any one who knows a parish where proselytism has been rife, and where it has been met with zeal and activity, knows well the truth of this. It is invidious to mention single examples, because Seas by a grand line, which, starting from Ancona, passes through Rome and goes thence to Civita and the Grand Duke alike took care to avoid passing vecchia, whilst another line, starting from Ancona through the Austrian dominions on their way to in times of peace, or that they have built up our lytism has been vigorously attempted, the result has ple of the United States.

been different; but we may wenture to name, as spel cimens of our meaning Carrigaboltin West Clare, or. again, Olifden, or, Oughterard in Galway. Whoever, has had, the happiness of knowing these parishes knows that the effect of the many thousands sterling spent in the vain endeavour to undermine the faith of the people; has been that you have on the one side a small handful of, miserable, degraded apostates, as-hamed of themselves, and of whom their family, friends and country are aslamed (except where as sometimes happens, all have returned to the Church) and on the other, you have hundreds who were formerly tepid Oatholics and are now fervent. Certainly, whoever has gained, the religious hopes of "moderate" politicians, whether Conservative or Liberal have been signally foiled. There is much less possibility now of uniting Catholics and Protostants in anything like indifferentism, whether on educa-tional or any other principles, than there was tea years ago. The Record's remark on education is amusing. The "Church Education Society" needs to exert itself because 5,934 Protestants have married who cannot write their names: No doubt, not for want of enormous educational endowments (quite out of all proportion to the Protestant population), but because the one object to which the efforts of Protestant education in Ireland have been directed is. not teaching Protestants, but proselytising Catholics. t would no doubt be much better that they should look at home." The proportion of Protestants not belonging to the establishment is of course important. It is, in fact, much greater than the number of marriages shows; for a large population of Dissenters choose for "respectability," convenience, and other motives, to be married, in the Established Churches. But nearly half, even of the handful of Protestants in Ireland, have actually been married elsewhere.
The sunfortunate Irish Establishment! Its own friend, the Record, thus ruthlessly demolishes the only argument which we have heard urged for it of late. Men of weight and character have been wont to say -"Wait, but a little, and the Established Church will become the Church of the people; the famine, the emigrant ship,, and the proselytiser between them, will soon Protestantise Ireland. Nay, it is only two years back that the Times, referring to these very causes, boasted in a leading article, in its most prominent page and its largest type, that "a few years hence Popery will be as much unknown and forgotten in Ireland as the worship of Woden and Thor." But one greater than the Times had pro-nounced, "No weapon that is formed against Thee shall prosper, and every tongue that riseth up in judgment against thee thou shalt condemn." And the effect is that the Established Church now bears a much smaller proportion to the tragically-thinned population of the Island of St. Patrick, than it did to

the eight millions of some ten years back. We would

suggest that these marriage returns will furnish some

interesting questions in arithmetic to the pupils in

Protestant schools, the multiplication and improvement of which the writer in the Record so much

urges. For instance, four thousand nine hundred

and twenty-two were the marriages, celebrated last

year by the Established Church; how many marri-

ages to a benefice, which we believe are about 1,500,

and how many to a parish, the number of which we

have not by us at this moment, but it must of course

be well known in these Irish schools? Or, again,

calculating the revenues of the establishment at a

million, how much did each marriage cost? Or,

what proportion do the members of the Establish-

ment, as indicated by the number of their marriages.

bear to the Irish nation?

plan of the Market Venner Solical recold be navid

AN EMPEROR'S EXPERIENCES .- Vicissitude is confessedly the law of human life. Everybody experiences it more or less; but in the whole history of modern times there are few examples of individuals who have passed through greater or more numerous changes than Lous Napoleon. Born in a palace, and for a while the heir presumptive of the greatest monarch in Europe, he was afterwards thrown headlong from that high estate, and condemned in obscurity and exile to associate with the sous of humble tradesmen and farmers; to be to-day the companion of cardinals, popes, and kings, and to sleep to-morrow on a heap of stones on the street, in the trian troops, who were eager to take his life; to fight as a common soldier and a rebel, in the hope of overthrowing a bateful form of despotism; to have are steadily decreasing in Ireland. The facts he his brother die in his arms; to wander about in sickand dejection mon taverns; to owe his life to an English passport; to trend the soil of France as an outlaw at the peril of his life; to organise repeated insurrections, to be in prison, to lie in a dungeon; to write treatises on pauperism and the sugar question; to mingle with the haughty nobles of England at a tournament, to be the President of a Republic, to take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded him to make himself Emperor; to be the ally on terms of equality of the strongest Government in Europe; and, in conjunction with Great Britain, to subdue the armies of Russia, and compel her Czar to sue humbly for peace in that capital which, forty-two years before, on the self-same day, he had entered as a conqueror.—Louis Napolcon. A Biography, by James Augustus St.

> A NEW USE FOR THE FEMALE SEX .- Our correspondent on board the United States ship John Adams, in his letter published on Sunday, remarks that the natives of the Marquesas Islands in the Pacific, with whom he had been staying, are in the habit of wooing the fairest damsels they can find, wedding them, and then eating them up. Our gallant correspondent is indignant at this sad misuse of so much loveit obvious that no man need pick his wife's ribs or cut steaks from her person from necessity We need not say that we concur with our countryman in this view, not only on humane but on hygienic grounds. Every medical man will vouch that the flesh of female mammalia is less wholesome than that of males. We fear the people of the Marquesus must be injuring their health by their unwholesome diet.

The most curious feature in the business is that there is a large body of Christian missionaries on the islands, many of them from this country. We are not led to suppose indeed that these reverend gentlemen are in the habit of lunching off their tender spouses; nor even do we hear of their accepting invitations from the native chiefs to partake of a nice wife ham, or a rasher of young girl broiled with bread fruit. But they are there, and from the popularity of these repasts, it is evident the missionaries know of them, and cannot prevent them. It would perhaps be well for some of the gentlemen whose contributions go to sustain these missionaries to inquire what has been done during the past and what may be expected for the future. We are aware that in May next we shall have in the proper column of the usual report, an exact list of the number of Marquesas souls converted to grace, and of those which are considered to be in a softening state; we think it would be well to add in a foot note a classification of these fortunate converts according to their gastronomical performances. A few asterisks might do the business. And if in a second note, merely for curiosity sake, a financial account was given, showing-in a word-how much the salvation of each Marquesa's soul costs this country, we think that also would be useful information. Of course souls cannot be properly estimated in dollars and cents, for the simple reason that in the limited sphere we inhabit, there is no demand for the article, and his Satanic Majesty may be said to monopolize the market; still it would be instructive to know that the chief A. B. C. of Nukubiva, who had become a convert and was in an edifying state, had eaten three of his wives, nibbled the shoulder of a fourth, and had been saved at a cost of \$2,317, 65 to the benevolent peo-