

what Cambridge has been, we shall have cause for lamentation, and lamentation only.

Never, therefore, in our humble judgment, do Catholics commit a more serious error, in the way of practical prudence, than when they ally themselves with those who are in reality the most bitter opponents of our faith, for the sake of the fugitive gains to be obtained by their cold and offensive alliance. Little as we may think it, there is immense scandal caused to those who in their consciences more or less respect the Catholic faith, by the preference we have sometimes shown for those who deny almost everything of Christianity but the name. If we are wise, we shall judge every political and religious party by a far more searching test than its accidental or political conduct towards ourselves. And inasmuch as our desire is not political victory, or the humiliation of haughty adversaries, but the saving of souls, we should watch with rejoicing the spread of those principles which tend to make men Catholics, even though accompanied with errors which practically influence them to an angry hostility against ourselves.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

IRISH EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.

We give below the Rev. Mr. Scully's second letter on "Irish Emigration to America," in which the Reverend gentleman discusses the comparative advantages of Canada and the United States as the future home for the Irish Catholic:—

"To the Editor of the Telegraph.

"Dear Sir—When I wrote to you last week on the position of our countrymen in the United States of America, there was one point which I omitted to allude to, but which forms one of the gravest objections to that country as a place of residence for the Irish Catholic at the present moment—I mean the bitter spirit of prejudice, and even persecution, which rages against them, in all parts of the Union, and places their properties and lives, as well as their religious liberty, in the greatest jeopardy. There was nothing in the country that astonished me so much as this feeling which I found so prevalent in most of the towns that I visited, and which, judging from the tone of the public press, seems to be very general, and on the increase, instead of diminishing. In my simplicity I was led to regard the "free and enlightened States of America," of which we have heard so much, as the home of the free and the brave—as the refuge for the persecuted in any part of the globe—as the country where, above all others, the rights of conscience were respected, and full religious liberty allowed, in accordance with the fundamental principle of their boasted constitution, and the sentiments of their illustrious patriot—Washington. Judge my surprise, then, to find that I was totally mistaken—that American liberty does not include liberty for the Irish Catholics, who are a proscribed race, and that whereas, every other class of Europeans or nations may follow, without molestation, whatever religion they please, or no religion, as is the most common practice, it is a crime in the Irish Catholic to profess the faith of his fathers—the religion of his native land from the days of St. Patrick.

"This is a phenomenon which appears very difficult to be accounted for at first sight, and for which many causes are assigned, such as the jealousy of the native Americans at the great influx of Irishmen every year, their increasing prosperity, and the preponderating influence which their numbers are calculated to give them in the government of the country. No doubt, in a country where politics are everything, and the frequent elections for all the offices in the State, keep the people in a constant agitation, this is a sufficient cause of jealousy, and the animosity of the losing party is naturally directed against those whom they consider the cause of their defeat. But as this feeling does not seem to exist with respect to other foreigners—such as the Germans—who are in considerable numbers in the Union, and who exercise their civil rights equally as Irishmen, I think we must look elsewhere for the origin of the anti-Irish feeling that exists throughout the country. The fact is, that the great mass of the Irish emigrants to the States, being Catholic, the anti-Catholic spirit, which more or less exists in every Protestant and infidel country, is mainly directed against them. They have to bear the brunt of the attack which the enemies of the Church—their name is legion in the States—are constantly making on her. It is the destiny of the Catholic Irish—a glorious one it is—to be witnesses for the truth in an infidel land; and for this they incur the penalty which has been the lot of such at all times—"you shall be hated by all men for My name's sake," has been verified in the Irish, if it ever has been in any people. They are not charged with any disloyalty to the State, or with being worse citizens than their neighbors in any respect, for the whole history of the country since its revolt from England, to the present day, is in plain contradiction to such an accusation. Their great crime is—that they are Catholics, whose faith and religious discipline and practices, are obnoxious to the "free and enlightened" citizens of the United States. Hence has arisen that secret society of Know-Nothings, as they style themselves—that has spread so rapidly over the Union—enlisting men of every class in its ranks—and using every means to effect its nefarious purposes, which are notoriously the exclusion of all Irish Catholics from the rights of citizenship—from every post of honor or emolument in the country—and the extirpation, if possible, of the Catholic religion, which in the opinion of the wisest men and best judges is the only means under Heaven of saving the country from the anarchy and ruin impending over it.

"The fruits of this conspiracy have been seen in the various outrages on the churches, as well as on the persons of Catholics, perpetrated during the last summer—the very inmates of the convents—those holy souls whose whole lives are devoted to works of charity and religion, to the care of the orphan, the sick, and the poor, were not exempt from the threatened attacks of a dastardly crew—who were only prevented from effecting their hellish design of destroying the convents in some places—by fear of the indignant Irish, who they well knew would not quietly look on at such proceedings; and the worst feature in the state of things in America seems to be—that mob law rules there supreme—that the executive authority, if there be such a thing in existence, appears totally powerless, and incapable of protecting the lives and properties of the citizens against any attack of the

"Sovereign people"—that while you have the mob on your side, you are safe—but if, otherwise, that your life and property are totally at its mercy, and may be destroyed with impunity—that in many cases the guardians of the peace themselves—the police—are in league with, and connive at, the outrages of the rioters. Is not this a mock land of liberty—a desirable residence for people who want a quiet life? I am inclined to believe, from what I witnessed and heard while in the States, that there is more security for Catholic life and property, under the Autocrat of the Russias; than in that boasted land of freedom. If the press be an index in the mind of the country, as we may fairly take it to be, where every body reads a newspaper it will lead to the same conclusion; for, with the exception of the few Catholic journals that are in the States, the whole press seems combued in libelling and maligning the Catholics, and the Irish especially. Bad and unprincipled as the English press undoubtedly is, in dealing with us—inserting everything true or false, that tells against us, and nothing in our favor—I must give the palm for scurrility and unscrupulous lying to their American cousins. John Bull tells a story—not a lie—at times, respecting the Catholic religion, as much through ignorance as malice, and seems half ashamed of it when detected; but for a genuine hearty, plump bouncer on the same subject, some of Sam Slick's countrymen fling creation.

"Now, sir, I ask is it advisable that our poor people should, in addition to the other trials which they must necessarily encounter in a strange country for some time after their arrival, be induced to face this persecution on account of their religion—which awaits them in the States? Yes, if they are willing to become martyrs, by all means let them go; but if they have not fortitude enough for that, and they are satisfied with being confessors or apostles without the crown of martyrdom, I would earnestly advise them to seek some other home besides the United States; some place where they will have full scope for their industry, and procure all the necessaries and comforts of life without being molested on the score of country or of religion. If they prefer America, I would suggest Canada, the upper province especially, from what I have seen and heard of it—as a very desirable location for Irish emigrants. The climate is healthy, the soil fertile; land is to be had on such terms that no able-bodied and industrious man may be long there without being the possessor of his own farm, and placing his family in comfort and independence. There is no part of America which is advancing so rapidly in prosperity as is Upper Canada. The settlers are English, Irish, and Scotch, with some Americans, Germans, and French Canadians; they all enjoy freedom of industry and enterprise, security of person and property, and civil and religious liberty. Though subject to the British Crown it enjoys the full privileges of the British constitution, and thereby is in a very different position from poor Ireland, which has not as yet experienced them. Canada possesses all the advantages of self government, to which may be attributed her growing prosperity.

"The city of Toronto the principal town in Upper Canada, is very healthfully situated on Lake Ontario, and has a population of over 30,000 souls, 10,000 of whom, I was happy to hear, were the children of St. Patrick, and form as fine a congregation as is to be met with in America. They are most zealous in aiding their good bishop, Dr. Charbonnel, in his efforts for education and religion; and they have already nearly liquidated the heavy debt that was on their fine cathedral on the bishop's coming to take possession of it a few years ago. All that they want now are some good and zealous Irish priests. The bishop could find employment for a score of them if he had them, in attending to the wants of the thousands of Irish that are scattered through this extensive diocese. In the Bytown diocese also, along the banks of the Ottawa river, there are great numbers of Irish settlers, who, as I have been informed, are doing very well. There is plenty of employment for all who are willing to work, and a great demand for young persons as servants or helps to the farmers. The grand trunk railway—which is now being made along the St. Lawrence, and others which are contemplated—will give employment to laborers for years to come.

"And now, speaking of emigration to Canada, I would respectfully call the attention of the Irish M.P.'s to some of the evils attending the present system, in hopes that they may use their influence with the government to have them remedied. Thousands are shipped annually to Canada, who, if they reach it alive—and very many of them do not, owing to the bad accommodation afforded them in the crazy vessels in which they embark—are thrown upon the shore either at Quebec or Montreal, without any provision whatever for their support till such time as they can find employment. Now this is a crying injustice both to the poor creatures themselves, and to the inhabitants of these towns who are thus saddled with an immense amount of pauperism, of which they naturally complain; and were it not for the great charity of those good Catholic cities, thousands of our poor emigrants would find their graves on landing in Canada. When I was in Montreal in August last, on one day 300 young women arrived, sent out from one of the Dublin Unions. Now as this was an unexpected importation, no provision had been made for them, and they were left to the mercy of strangers to be rescued from starvation. A fortnight later another cargo arrived of 130 paupers from a workhouse in Galway, and these consisted entirely of children, with the exception of three women, and, I believe, one man. As I was curious to know what their prospects were, I went amongst them and interrogated them, and was told that they did not know under Heaven what to do, when landed at Montreal that they had no one to guide them or take charge of them; that all the money in the world they had was the remains of a half sovereign, which each of them received from the Government agent at Quebec, and they knew not where to turn to get their next meal. Fortunately some of the Irish Sulpician priests took them in hands, and made arrangements for sending them up the country. Great numbers of poor emigrants died of the cholera last summer, and among the rest a poor man and his wife from Ireland, leaving five orphans to the charitable care of St. Patrick's orphanage at Montreal. Ireland is, indeed, deeply indebted to her noble-hearted and generous sons in Montreal and Quebec, who, by their indefatigable efforts, are the means of rescuing many of her poor exiled children from misery and ruin. But it is not fair that the burden should be thrown exclusively upon them.—The Government should see that the poor of Ireland be not treated in this inhuman manner; and if their guardians in Ireland are desirous of being freed from

the charge of their support, by transporting them to America, they should be compelled to provide for their safe passage thither, and for their maintenance till they are enabled to support themselves. This was the only drawback to the pleasure I experienced on my short visit to Canada. When I saw the comfort and happiness of the people, the flourishing condition of religion; the admirable charitable institutions, and the generous Catholic spirit everywhere so prevalent, I could not help contrasting it with our poor unfortunate native land, where, with all the natural advantages she possesses, her children might have been equally happy, though under the British flag, if she had been governed on the same principles as Canada is.—I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,
EDMOND SCULLY, Canon of Beverly.

Sheffield, Jan. 23, 1855.

The *Ulsterman* enumerates a few of the financial benefits which Ireland has derived from the Legislative Union:—"In Great Britain, taxes amounting to nearly twelve millions of pounds sterling have been repealed during the last ten years;—in Ireland, in the same time, the taxes reduced amounted to about six hundred thousand pounds, or one-twentieth of the above. So that the reduction of taxation in England has been twenty times greater than in Ireland. Of course, it will be said that some of this relief, which comes directly under the head 'England' applies indirectly to Ireland. There is, we acknowledge, a certain amount of truth in this; but allowing for every deduction, the balance in favor of England is immensely large. But see the other side of the question of new taxes. New taxes imposed on Great Britain during these ten years is a trifle over two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, a part of which, in the same way, may be said to fall indirectly on Ireland; while the new taxes imposed on Ireland, alone and distinctly, amount to the enormous sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds. Such are among the many blessings we derive from the beneficent rule of the English parliament and government."

DISCOVERY OF COINS AT PORTRUSH.—Last week an interesting discovery of ancient coins was made at Portrush, and through the kindness of a correspondent we are enabled to present our readers with the following particulars:—The total number of coins discovered amounted to 100, eighty of which are now in the possession of Mr. James Gilmour, watchmaker, Colemar. The coins are all silver, and belong to the reign of Edward I.; the legend on the one side is as follows:—Edw. R. Angl. Dns. Hyb. Edward, King of the English, Danes, and Irish. The reverse differs, some having Civitas London; others, Civitas Cantor; Civitas Dvreme, villa Bristollic (city of London, city Canterbury, city of Durham, town or village of Bristol, respectively)—the places where they had been minted. Two of the coins have the crowned head enclosed in a triangle, with the inscription around the sides of the triangle, and are supposed to belong to the Irish mintage. This may warrant the supposition of an abbey having been in Portrush in the thirteenth century.—*Coleraine Chronicle*.

Sir Edward Blakeney, after some 20 years service, retires from the command of the army in Ireland. He is to be succeeded in his high office by General Lord Seaton, Colonel of the Second Life Guards, and better known to the military world as Sir John Colborne.—*Dublin Evening Mail*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND ITS BISHOPS.—Lord J. Russell proved that he could legally give a mitre to a Mahomedan, confide the crozier to a Mormonite, or (to cap the climax) make himself Archbishop. He not only treated them as slaves, but he made the Churchmen feel their manacles. In a word, the tyranny of Ministerial despotism cannot be resisted by the Protestant Church. Her sentence is bondage for ever. She has no Court of Appeal, and she must of necessity drift piecemeal into harbor of Catholicity, or melt away into the stormy yeast of infidelity; and while some Protestants glide into the religion which flourished before the "Reformation," others will lapse into the religion which existed before Christianity—i. e., Deism, Pantheism—a modification of Heathenism, consisting of some sluggish worship of external nature. But, meantime, the Protestant religion disappears—does not exist—Such is the state of things in England. As to those Protestant countries of the Continent, where Strauss has torn the Bible to rags, things are still worse. What Laing says of Geneva may be said of all of them.—In St. Laings "Notes of a Traveller" he writes:—"Geneva, the fountain head from which the pure waters of the Scottish Zion flow, has not the emblem of religion."—Tablet.

THE PALMERSTON ADMINISTRATION.

OF THE CABINET.
First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Palmerston.
The Lord High Chancellor, Lord Cranworth.
Chan. of the Exchequer, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
Lord Pres. of the Council, Earl Granville.
Lord Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll.
Secretaries of State, Foreign, Rt. Hon. Sidney Herbert.
Home, Rt. Hon. Earl of Clarendon.
Colonies, Sir George Grey.
War, Lord Paunmere.
First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir James Graham.
Pres. of the Board of Control, Sir Charles Wood.
Chief Com. of Works, &c., Sir William Molesworth.
Postmaster General, Rt. Hon. Vis. Canning.
Without Office, Marquis of Lansdowne.

NOT OF THE CABINET.

Pres. of the Board of Trade, Rt. Hon. E. Cardwell.
Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord W. d'Eresby.
Lord Steward, Earl Spencer.
Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk.
Lord Chamberlain, Marquis of Breadalbane.
Master of the Horse, Duke of Wellington.
Gen. Com.-in-Chief, Viscount Hardinge.
Master of the Mint, Sir J. F. W. Herchel, Bart.
Master of the Rolls, Sir John Romilly.
Attorney-General, Sir A. F. J. Cockburn, Q. C.
Solicitor-General, Sir R. Bethell, Q. C.
Judge Advocate-General, Rt. Hon. G. P. Villiers.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant, Earl St. Germans.
Lord High Chancellor, Right Hon. M. Brady.
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. T. B. Smith.
Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. A. Brewster.
Solicitor-General, William Keogh, Esq.
The Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster remains vacant.

Nothing can show more clearly the determination on the part of the leading statesmen of this country to carry on the war energetically than the admission of Lord Derby, the head of the Opposition, in the House of Lords, on Thursday evening, that he endeavored, although fruitlessly, to organize a Coalition Cabinet, composed partly of his own friends, partly of the Peelites, and partly of the Whigs—that he was most anxious, in short, to concentrate the whole political strength of the nation, as embodied in these materials, in order to make the war effective. An admission like this must greatly strengthen the position of Lord Palmerston, whose government is based on the attainment of results for which Lord Derby voluntarily offered to sacrifice—in other words, to exclude from power—a considerable section of his own leading supporters. Indeed, the present may be pronounced in every sense of the word a "War Ministry"—the first which England has had during the last forty years. Its object must be to retrieve, as far as possible, the errors of the past, and to prepare for the next campaign in a spirit indicative of real earnestness. In the present temper of Parliament and the Nation, no man, however exalted in position, who does not come up to the requirements of the emergency will be endured, and Lord Palmerston may be looked upon as invested with dictatorial powers in the pursuit of a great purpose.—*European Times*.

In consequence of the withdrawal of a large force of cavalry from the United Kingdom for service in the Crimea, it is stated to be the intention of Government to call out several troops of yeomanry cavalry to do duty in Great Britain and Ireland.

UNITED STATES.

DEATHS FROM COLD AND STARVATION.—Our readers will remember an account we gave some days since of the terrible condition of several families of Germans, who arrived here three weeks ago from Germany. We then chronicled the death of three of the children, and subsequently added another to the sorrowful list. It is now our sad duty to announce the decease of nine other members of those families. When the party left Germany, it consisted of four men, four women, and fourteen children; in all, twenty-two persons. Two of the women died at sea. One child was left in New York in a dying condition, and has since died. Two men, one woman, and ten children have died in Alleghany. Perhaps, of the latter number, one died in the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. Of that, however, we are not certain. Thus sixteen out of twenty-two have died. Six are now living, all of whom are still sick, and one child is now in a dying condition.—*Pittsburg Gazette*, February 16.

MORALITY OF THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.—The following brief but interesting illustration of the amount of principle engaged, in advancing and sustaining the unholy cause, appears in the *Albany Knickerbocker*. "There are three papers in this state which are particularly down on the 'D—d sinners' of all kinds—the *Albany State Register*, *Rochester American*, and *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, and yet, strange to say, the leading men of these papers are of foreign extraction. Lacy, one of the proprietors of the *Register*, was born in England. Mann, of the *Rochester American*, was born in Scotland, and until he was fourteen years of age peddled luth Ointment round Edinburgh. Parmelee, of the *Buffalo Commercial*—the man with the "twenty-five dollar character" was an English soldier, and left the army one day under the escort of a drummer and two rope ends. These are the men who are now "rallying round the Constitution," and who insist that foreign influence will yet undermine the liberties of the nation."

MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—The crime of drunkenness goes on. The amount of liquor sold and drank here weekly is quite as great as before. More drunkenness than usual is seen in the streets.—*Hartford Times*. We are aware that the final effect of the law is not to be inferred from the experience of a fortnight; but this account of the open delinquencies which come to the notice of the authorities gives a melancholy view of the sort of obedience which is paid to the law in the sober town of Hartford. A conscientious effort appears to be making to enforce it on one side, while there is a strong disposition against it on the other. We are yet to see which will first become weary of this struggle, those who are actuated by motives of public spirit or those who are set on by an inextinguishable appetite. The reformers who rely upon coercing temperance by penalties have a hard and somewhat discouraging task before them in that city, but if a similar law should pass the New York Legislature, they may expect to encounter far greater difficulties here.—*New York Evening Post*.

THE LAST "ANTI-MAINE LAW" DODGE—"BRANDY DROPS."—We copy the following from the *Boston Traveller*. It shows what a spur to human ingenuity are prohibition liquor laws. The *Traveller* says:—"Statements which have been published by temperance papers relating to the sale of brandy in gum or candy drops have been disbelieved; but we have the proofs positive that they are sold, and that in great quantities. While in one of our largest confectionary stores, a short time since, we had the curiosity to examine an article of confectionary, which we found to contain brandy. It would not take many of these to make a person unused to liquor drunk. They are very common, and the practice of selling alcoholic liquors inclosed in candy drops is perfectly outrageous."

DIVORCE MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of those persons in favor of a larger liberty of divorce was held in Chapman Hall last evening. There were thirty or forty persons present, among them three females. Dr. H. G. Gardner was chosen chairman *pro tem*. Dean Dudley reported, in behalf of the committee appointed at the last meeting, a preamble and resolutions in favor of a modification of our divorce laws so that they shall conform to the law of Maine on the subject, and of organizing a Divorce League.—*Boston Journal*.

SPIT IN YOUR HATS.—A church has recently been built in Davenport, Iowa. The following notice was appended to the advertisement of the opening of the edifice:—"The chewers of tobacco are earnestly requested to avoid the use of the aisle in the church, or else spit in their hats! A fellow who indulges in the filthy practice of chewing ought not to be allowed to spit in any other place than his hat!"

PAYING FINES BY THE YEAR.—A sot in Worcester, Mass., says the *Spy*, who had been fined a number of weeks in succession for getting drunk on Saturday night, upon the occasion of paying his last fine, coolly proposed to the judge, in a business like way, that he should take him by the year and let him off cheaper in consequence of the frequency of his attendance at the police court!