

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS IN GOREY.—The Catholic public will be glad to learn that an establishment of this most useful institute is about being made in the town of Gorey.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—At a meeting of this institution, held a few days ago, Dr. Graves, Hon. Secretary, read a paper upon inscriptions found on Ogham monuments presented to the Society by the MacGillivray of the Reeks. He said he had identified several of the names with the Irish language, and that they bore incontrovertible evidence of Ogham writing having been in use in Christian times. He inclined to the opinion that the purpose for which the Ogham character was used was to preserve property in land, and referred to several ancient documents in support of his view.

"THE DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION."—There is in this city, meeting occasionally at the Round and elsewhere, a body called the "Dublin Protestant Association," where Tresham Gregg systematically "stumps;" where swaddling spouters turn up the whites of their eyes, and blend their tones in a hideous combination of the nasal and guttural, lamenting over the Seven Vials or the figure 666; which Association is to all the Souters of this City, even as a scratching post is to the beasts of the field; and where any Achilli or other excommunicated vagabond, foul with the stench of his sins, so that the very devil might hold his nostrils in passing him by, is sure to be welcomed and caressed.—*Nation*.

THE FALL OF STONOR.—If there be any one who has not heard the sad and moving history of Stonor, let him know, once for all, that that worthy man did essential service at sundry contested elections in the borough of Sligo, as a Bribery agent; that he bribed like a brick for Towneley, of Towneley, Englishman, friend and comrade of Sadlier the immaculate; that when Towneley was unseated, and Sadlier became candidate in his stead, Stonor stood to him, and bribed like a whole kiln of bricks for him; that he was reported to the House of Commons by a Parliamentary Committee for these constitutional practices in Towneley's case. Whereupon his reward came. The Duke of Newcastle, the patron of Sadlier, Keogh, and O'Flaherty, the triumvirate of Brigade scoundrelism, made him a Judge in Australia. His Grace, saving your favor, found it impossible to resist the claims of the Bribery agent of his Irish colleagues; and so having made Sadlier a Lord of the Treasury; having made Keogh Solicitor-General; and having made O'Flaherty Income Tax Commissioner, he very consistently made Stonor a Judge. Like case like rule, as the men of horsehair say. It was clearly his right. He was gazetted to the colonial bench, to try refractory convicts and represent the Majesty of the Britannic Themis in the Southern Seas. It was an excellent appointment. But, alas, for the smooth course of political rognery. The Member for Mayo, like an unruly Irish malcontent as he is, could not let the poor devil alone in his glory. He must needs interrogate "Government" about the appointment, and examine the Committee Report, incriminating the new Judge directly and by name in the Sligo bribery.—Government first had recourse to some of the finest red-tape lying extant; and next, when the case was made too flagrant, it turned on the poor rascal, and cancelled his appointment. So fell Stonor, the ephemeris Judge. He lived but his little day, like those flies which, naturalists tell us, are born by Indian streams at sunrise, and expire with the setting orb.—One would have thought this enough. To any man with moderate appetite for victory, success should have been complete and sufficient. But George Henry Moore was insatiable as a cormorant of Killary Bay. He demanded a committee to inquire into Stonor's appointment, and he has got it. Now, this involves a searching investigation into the patronage used by Stonor, and into the whole tissue of falsehoods told by Government on the subject. And so Government is scandalized by Moore's animosity to Stonor; and the *Times*, Government's paid liar and apologist, weeps for Stonor and blackguards Moore.—*Nation*.

EMIGRATION FROM THE COUNTY CLARE TO AUSTRALIA.—We believe there are more emigrants from Clare at present in Australia than from all the rest of Ireland. The inhabitants of that county largely availed themselves of the facility afforded by free emigration, in Government vessels, since the period of the famine, and the consequence is, that every Australian mail which arrives brings large remittances to the friends of those who have settled in that region of gold. By the late accounts we understood that a large number of persons from the county Clare, who have had their passages engaged by their relatives in Australia, are about to embark immediately.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—Since our last publication emigration to the United States seems to be on the increase. It is an undoubted fact, as we before mentioned, that the dread of impressment is driving away thousands who were quite well enough off at home, and who would not dream of emigrating only for the dread of being forced to serve in the British army. Before the end of the year Ireland will be literally deserted, and the silence and desolation which now broods over Connemara, will be visible in the more populous districts of the country.—*Nation*.

BRITISH GENEROSITY.—On Saturday week, Mary Durand, an Irishwoman, who was going out with her family, to join her husband in America, came ashore with the rest of the passengers from the packet-ship Winchester, on account of the sickness on board.—The woman went to lodge at a house in Chishenhale-street, and, on Tuesday, an infant daughter two years old, was seized with illness, and died the same night, from an attack of English cholera. When the people of the house found that the child was dead, they turned the mother out of the house.—*It*.

CHOLERA IN BELFAST.—This fearful scourge has been steadily progressing through town during the last few days, though the disease has not manifested that rapid violence which characterized the former visitations of the epidemic.

Mr. Laity, one of the officers of her Majesty's steamer Advice, has died of cholera at Killybegs, where the vessel had put in to take on board volunteers for the navy.

THE BATESON MURDER—EXECUTION OF GRANT, QUIN, AND COONEY.—Bryan Grant, Neal Quin, and Patrick Cooney, convicted at the late Monaghan Spring Assizes, of being concerned in the murder of Mr. T. D. Bateson, on the 4th of December, 1851, on the public road tending from Castleblayney—the two former as being the actual perpetrators of the crime, and the latter as being an accessory before the fact, expiated their crime on the gallows on Monday, at Monaghan.

The Mining Company of Ireland are about to work the lead mine at Silverhill, Galway. The quality and extent of the ore are said to be like to yield a most remunerative return.

We are given to understand that arrangements are now far advanced for laying down the cable of submarine electric telegraph from Holyhead, but whether to Kingstown or Howth, it appears to be not yet decided upon.—*Leinster Express*.

The property of the Emperor of Russia at the Upper end of William-street, Limerick, consists of stores and houses which net a rental of £400 a year.

A BRAND SNATCHED FROM THE BURNING.—The Rev. Mr. Macnaughtan, says the *Belfast Mercury*, has called upon us to state the particulars of a case which it is desirable to make known, as an artful woman has been doing some business in an unlawful way, by making false representations of her career, with a view of enlisting sympathy and assistance. It appears she had been trading in a similar manner at Torquay, for we see in *Sunder's News-Letter* a letter, dated April 3, from the Rev. Mr. Wolfe, in which it is stated that a person—who is evidently the same—had likewise imposed upon the charitable there, and they obtained her clothing, and procured a free passage for her to Dublin. During the last ten years she has introduced herself by fainting, or being ill, or distressed, on the roadside, in various parts of the kingdom, under many assumed names. On Thursday morning last, near Carrickfergus, she made herself known to the Rev. Mr. Macnaughtan's lady, and represented herself, among other things, as having escaped from a nunnery. She carried a Bible of the Church of England version; but she has also a Catholic Prayer Book, so that she can change her tactics according as she finds out the religion professed by whomsoever she honors with her history and acquaintance. Mr. Macnaughtan very kindly provided her with means to enable her to return to Belfast; but he soon had reason to suspect her, and inquiry justified his suspicions.

GREAT BRITAIN

Lord John Russell has announced the intention of Government to postpone the further consideration of the new Reform Bill for this session. In making this announcement, the noble Lord was much agitated.—The Commons stood it very well, and seemed much pleased with the prospect it held out to them of an early release from their labors. "The effect upon the House," says the *Times*, "was that of immediate and great relief. Mr. Bright almost forgot to taunt, and even Mr. D'Israeli announced a resolution to abstain from sarcasms and reproaches, which, we have no doubt, nothing but the inherent frailty of human nature prevented him from perfectly realizing."

The London correspondent of the *Tablet* says that "Mr. Chambers has deferred the further nomination of his Committee, and Mr. Whiteside his Nuns' Property Disposal Bill till after Easter. The probability is, that with a proper display of feeling on the part of the country, and a proper degree of resistance in the House of Commons, the Committee will never get into operation, even if it be appointed at all, which I very much doubt. The truth is—with Mr. Ball's leave—most parties and most persons here are heartily ashamed and heartily sick of the fanatical movement, and I believe no one is more ashamed and more sick of his own handiwork than Mr. Chambers himself.—The only thing that encourages these attacks from the Opposition side of the House is the number of Irish Catholic members who support the Government, and who form a part of that phalanx against which the assaults of an Opposition must naturally and almost necessarily be directed. Remove this systematic support, and the greater part of the motive for making attacks on the Catholic religion will be removed, and its place supplied by motives operating in a direction exactly opposite. Mr. Ball sounds the alarm of an approaching repeal, or attempted repeal, of the Emancipation Act. Such an anticipation is entirely unfounded. What change in public opinion may take place I do not know; but at the present moment there are no symptoms of a general or increasing disposition to enter upon any such mad course. On the contrary, it is notorious that the hostile intentions even of our enemies have considerably diminished—not perhaps their feelings of enmity, but the feeling of the possibility of gratifying their malignity and hatred. Nor do I see any ground for apprehension, except that flowing from the party character given to our position as Catholics by the gentlemen who tag on the Catholic faith as an ignominious appendage to a Coalition Ministry.

PROVINCIAL PATRIOTISM.—The Admiralty have had agents at work beating up Dundee, Arbroath, and Montrose, for pilots, to be employed in the Baltic fleet, and as none appeared to be forthcoming, the pay offered has been increased from 15s. to £1 per day, with free mess, and a pension of £30 per annum if disabled, or the same sum to widow, if killed. Only one of our Baltic skippers—Captain Buick of Arbroath, now in the Royal George, 120, has accepted, even on these liberal terms. A few Montrose men offer to engage if promised a pension of £100 instead of £30, but no Dundee men offer on any terms.—*Dundee Warder*.

THE COAST VOLUNTEERS.—Great success has attended Captain Craigie in raising the Coast Volunteers in Scotland. We hear that more than 1000 men are now enrolled, and that from this body a large number have volunteered into the sea-going ships.

The *Morning Herald* of Thursday, the 6th ult., publishes a contradiction of a statement in the *Globe* of the previous evening, that two war-steamer in process of building for the Russian Autocrat, had been seized at the building yard of Mr. Pitcher, of Northfleet, on the Thames. A London journal has thus been the first to capture Russian vessels—the *Herald* reminds the *Globe*, which effected the seizure that the Czar is as much detested on the banks of the Thames, as on the shores of the Bosphorus.

The Earl of Eglington has brought forward the subject of the Scottish Rights in the House of Lords, moving that an Address be presented to her Majesty, praying, *inter alia*, that a Secretary of State should be appointed for Scotland, and that the northern portion of the kingdom should be allowed its due proportion of Representatives. Lord Aberdeen opposed the motion, though he does not seem to have stated any good reasons for so doing. After some expressions of opinions from several Scottish noblemen, the motion was withdrawn.

The greatest cold ever known in England occurred on the 3rd of January, 1854, and so severe was the frost of that night, that evergreen oaks, which had remained uninjured through fifty winters, were killed.

Her Majesty has been pleased to grant a pardon to John Frost upon the express condition of his not returning to any part of the United Kingdom.

THE EMPEROR'S VASE AT ASCOT.—For some time past it has been a matter of speculation and inquiry in the sporting world whether, under existing circumstances, the piece of plate, value 300 sovereigns, which the Emperor of All the Russias has for the last nine years presented to the British public, to be run for over Ascot-heath, and which has formed the great race of the meeting, will this year be included in the Thursday's programme. The plate has been ordered, and might, had the stewards of the Jockey Club felt so inclined, have been contended for as usual; but on Saturday last it was announced that the stewards, in conjunction with the noble Master of the Buckhounds (the Earl of Bessborough), who is one of the stewards of the Ascot meeting *virtute officii*, have on due consideration determined to decline the proffered gift.

CANADIAN CREDIT.—It is just 20 years since the province of Canada first borrowed money of this country. The loan was for 20 years, and the time being up on Saturday last, the 1st of April, 1854, the whole sum due was paid in full out of the surplus revenues of the province. This fact speaks volumes for the progress of the colony.—*London Times*.

The affairs of the Government church in the Colonies have again formed the subject of a debate in the House of Commons. The Solicitor-General explained, that it was not advisable to repeal the Statute of Henry VIII., because, if repealed, the clergy of the Anglican church in the colonies "would have the right of Synodical action, and the power of making canons for their own governance;" rights and privileges which it was not the intention of the Government to confer upon its creatures.

NEW PROCESS OF MAKING BREAD.—A very remarkable exhibition took place last week at the Marylebone Workhouse, London, by Messrs. Morland, Martin, and Journef, a French firm, who undertook to demonstrate, before a Committee of the Board of Guardians, that, by a peculiar modification in the fermenting process, the amount of bread from a given weight of flour could be increased to at least 50 per cent. This singular method was invented by a French gentleman—a pupil of Orfila. Two sacks of flour were made use of, both under seal and issued by the authorities of the Workhouse. One of these was manipulated in the ordinary way—the other by the associated French manufacturers. The results were in the highest degree satisfactory. The first sack converted into bread by the usual method produced 90 loaves weighing 360 lbs. The second bag of flour, placed in the hands of the French bakers, produced 134 loaves, weighing 520 lbs., giving an increase of nearly 50 per cent., under circumstances very disadvantageous to the owners of the secret. The place, the oven, and apparatus, were all new and strange to their workmen, who had many difficulties to contend with. There was a large attendance of scientific men, as well as of bakers from the country and city, who witnessed the process with the keenest interest. This marvellous increase in production does not arise from any weighty substance mixed up with the dough, as no extraneous ingredient can be discovered in the loaf by the most rigid chemical analysis. The agency or properties employed must therefore be a volatile nature, evaporating during the firing process. It is considered that the augmented process must result from a power of the secret ingredients in checking the ordinary amount of loss of material in bread-making escaping in gases on the application of heat. The saving to the country annually by the working of this new plan, would be no less than ten millions sterling.

UNITED STATES.

The *N. Y. Freeman* mentions that His Grace the Archbishop has arrived at New York in good spirits, and perfectly restored to health.

THE INVASION OF CANADA.—The *New York Herald* says, the projected Irish invasion of Canada has failed, for the present, in consequence of a difference of opinion between the abolitionists and the Irish as to the distribution of the spoils in the conquered province.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.—We are able to announce as certain the appointment of Count Alexander de Mendem to succeed the deceased Mr. Bodisco as Russian Minister.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.—An Association has been formed in New York, called "The Universal Civil and Military Republican Union." It has for its ostensible object the benefit of Ireland and the Irish, and is essentially a military organization. From a statement published by its President, it appears the funds are to be made up by contributions of 25 cents per month—the members besides to furnish their own arms and equipments. The subscription is intended to further any attempt at liberty that might be made by Ireland during the next two years; after which time, if the Irish remain satisfied and contented, it will be appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the Irish immigrants to the country.

COMMON SCHOOLS IN THE U. STATES.—George Gillespie, convicted at Troy, N.Y., and sentenced to the State prison for ten years for burglary, is but 17 years old, and has two brothers, aged 23 and 20 years in the State Prison, and another brother aged 15 years, waiting trial for daring burglaries at Lansingburgh in connection with Tripp Farrell, a notorious robber. These boys were well born, and are in early for a life of crime.

CLERICAL STRIKE.—One of our Presbyterian exchanges says:—"What has often been remarked upon jokingly, has come to pass. Ministers have struck for higher pay, not to say wages. A body of Unitarian clergymen held a Convention in Boston recently, and fixed a tariff of prices for occasional supplies.—They agreed that ministers without charge, supplying vacant pulpits, either by request of churches or pastors, should receive pay varying from \$12 to \$25, and expenses according to the salaries paid. They voted unanimsously not to supply a single Sabbath on any less terms."—*N. Y. Freeman*.

UNPARALLELED CRUELTY.—The Ohio State Prison has recently been the scene of a series of cruel barbarities which are enough to chill the blood. The circumstances of the transaction are detailed in a report made to the Ohio Legislature by a committee appointed to investigate it. It appears that in March last a negro prisoner was suspected by Mr. Watson, the deputy warden of the prison, of having stolen \$350, belonging to him. He therefore had him thrown into a dark cell, having no floor but the earth, without bed or bedding. He was kept there three days, then

taken out and given ten lashes with the cat, which were laid on so vigorously that his back was cut, and the blood flowed from the gashes. He was then placed in the cell, as before, and kept three days more, taken out again and whipped as severely as before; with his shirt saturated with his blood, he was again placed in the cell, without bed or clothing, and on the earth floor of the dungeon he was left for three days more. He was then taken out and flogged a third time, with the cat, by Watson. The fourth time he was taken out and stripped, and was told if he did not confess he would be whipped every day until his confinement expired. All the time the negro protested that he was innocent and knew nothing of the money. He was flogged again, and for sixteen days, in cold weather, he was kept in the cell in this miserable condition, and fed on corn bread and water. If justice is done in the penitentiaries, the Warden will not only be dismissed from service but punished for his barbarity.—*Buffalo Express*.

THE "ANGEL GABRIEL" UNDER ARREST IN BOSTON.—J. S. Orr, the eccentric preacher, who goes about the streets in the character of the Angel Gabriel, and summons his audience by blowing a brass trumpet, was, on the 18th inst, taken into custody by an officer in Boston. He was arrested as he was about getting up one of his customary disturbances in the street, the charge against him being for an alleged assault and battery committed upon an Irishman, (and of course a Catholic,) several days since. The "Angel" was duly committed to durance vile, to meditate upon the persecutions against which the reformers of this wicked world have ever had to contend in their day and generation.—*Catholic Herald*.

A SENSIBLE PRAYER.—The Chaplain of the Indiana Legislature recently opened the session with a general prayer, which closed with the following eloquent and sensible invocation. Part of this invocation, it strikes us, are well suited to other meridians besides that of Indiana: "And, O Lord, have mercy upon our Legislators. Be with them and bless them, even if they know thee not. Spare their lives, and teach them to glorify thy name. Hasten them to their homes where they may direct their attention to good works and general usefulness among their families and neighbors. May the people resolve to keep them there, and in future elect men of sound morals and temperate habits, so that good may hereafter result from legislation.—Save the good people of this State from the disgrace which must follow if the same crowd should again come here to make laws. Hear us, Lord, and grant our prayer—Amen."

Certain developments of Protestantism that have appeared among us of late more nakedly than usual, must certainly give pause to many serious minds that have hitherto supposed themselves really attached to the principle of Protestantism. The notions, wilder, and wilder, that men advance with the advance of time, all prove the madness of the claim for private judgment, and the wisdom of the sacred words that "he that trusteth to his own heart is a fool." But this is one of the common-places of controversy, and has become so plain in fact as not to require any argument to enforce it. One of the special movements that we now refer to as so startling for the honest and conscientious Protestant is the figure and result of the street-preaching experiment, that various Protestant ministers set on foot two years ago. We predicted what would be the development and result of the attempt;—it has been verified. It has ended in producing the champions and proteges of the ruffians called Know Nothings;—West, and Parsons, and "Angel Gabriel";—the Protestants *du lendemain*;—the advanced guard leading the way that the rest may follow.

Another of these peculiar Protestant developments is to be found in the horrible atrocities perpetrated in advertised lectures and discussions, particularly on Sunday evenings. At these, men who are reputed to make their living by such means as the systematic beguiling of unwary and foolish girls from the paths of virtue, set up shop as reformers and reform preachers. They advertise their discussions in this city.—They hold forth in public Halls. And non-Catholics who have had the bad taste to frequent their meetings tell us that in their addresses on "liberty of the individuals;" "social amelioration;" "the Divine intention respecting marriage as manifested in the affections and needs of the human heart;" &c. &c., they so appeal to the fundamental principle of Protestants against Catholicity, as to make it clear that either the restraining principle of Catholic authority must be accepted, or all the honors of the most savage Paganism must be justified on the Protestant plea of "liberty of the individual." Knowing as we do that Protestants are generally better than their system;—knowing how few Protestants are bad enough to be logical, and to give loose rein to the corrupt passions of the human heart, on the plea of conscience we find some solace in the midst of the grief that these outrageous scandals are calculated to inspire, when we reflect that the very excess of the Protestant principle may and will be a disposing cause for the return of thousands to the true Fold, who might have gone on unmoved under the quieter and more orderly system of the Protestants of yesterday.—*F. Y. Freeman*.

FINED FOR SHOUTING.—A Gentleman at Green Farms, Conn., United States, lately left the Methodist, and joined the Congregationalist church. In this new place of worship, says the *Springfield Republican*, he found it difficult to repress those outbursts of religious feeling which were allowable with the sect he had left, and was quite often guilty of the impropriety of "speaking out in meeting," to the great annoyance of his new brethren. He was laboring with affectionately upon the subject, but it was of no use—the occasional "Amen!" and "Glory to God!" would slip out in spite of his teeth. He was finally prosecuted for shouting "Glory to God!" under the influence of a stirring discourse, and was fined three dollars and costs, the costs amounting to ten dollars.

AMUSEMENTS OF STATESMEN IN CONGRESS.—After one o'clock, unless indeed some great gun is upon the floor, the members gradually but steadily disappear. Some lie to the Senate Chamber, to learn what is going on there, and others to the Committee-rooms to write; some—and not a few, either—stroll across the way to a certain "Congress Hall," or to Casparis's, to take a "drink;" and others retire languidly to the Post-Office of the House, to smoke cigars or pipes, and talk with friend Johnson, the agreeable Postmaster. Those who linger in the Hall, for the most part gather together in small knots, and chat and chew tobacco, spit and laugh, and squirt large wafers at each other or at the Chairman, or doze uneasily on the sofas round the chamber, outside the bar.