## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE JULY 31, 1857.

shed, are all due to the short-sighted folly of of danger and deliverance, on lying down and the Government; which has disregarded justice in' dealings with the rights of property of the natives of India and common sense and ordinary prudence in its treatment of questions, on which the religious faith, the rooted prejudices, and even the blind ignorance of its subjects, made caution and prudence most indispensable. And that the Protestant Missionaries and their patrons in the Government who by listening to their instigations, have involved us in these dangers and disasters, shall not escape without the reprobation they deserve, will, we trust, be the care of all enlighted members of either House of Parliament.

## PROTESTANT TESTIMONY TO CA-THOLIC MISSIONS.

The following is extracted from a "History of the Puritan Commonwealth in Massachussetts" by Mr. Oliver, himself a Protestant :---

. Rome, the peculiar bugbear of Puritanism, was destined to be pre-eminent in the missionary labors of the New World. It may be worth while to pause a moment, and examine whether the red man had most cause to be grateful to the followers of Calvin or to the disciples of Loyola.

Pure Romanism was, perhaps, never exhibited more gracefully than in the French and English settlements of the New World. Here, the fagot never burned, and the only inquisition used was one of mercy. The inquiry was not, are you a heretic, but are you a sinner. Not, are you rich, but are you poor. Not, whether you have scoffed at bits of the true cross, or ridiculed the sacred pomp of high mass, but are you willing to learn of that cross, and to glorify the Divine Man who suffered thereon, for all mankind. Such was the spirit of Romanism in the forests of North America! Such the flame that burned in the hearts of this zealous priesthood!

The self-denial and the success of the Roman missionaries in New France are alike remarkable. Long before the May Flower entered Massachussetts Bay, the Franciscans has commenced their sacred labors on the Coasts of Maine; side by side, the cross and the fleur-dé-lis moved into the wilderness, marching not to the sound of the drum, but to the solemn tones of the Gregorian chant. The Jesuits succeeding the Franciscans, carried on the holy work, unchecked by snows, or forests, or torrents, until, within lake. They have all fled, and with them has a few years, the vast basin of the St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Lake Superior, was dotted with rude chapels, in which the sacred wafer, "all that the church offered to the princes and nobles of Europe, was shared with the humblest savage neophytes." And, five years before Eliot, the Indian apostle of New England, had commenced his labors among the neighboring tribes of Boston, the cross of the Gallican Church overlooked the valley of the Mississippi. The order of Jesus had revived the magic of an apostolic age.

It is not difficult to discover the secret of this matchless series of triumphs. The object of the Jesuit was to civilize, through the softening effects of religion; of the Puritan, to make religious through the moral power of civilization. So while the latter commenced his task by the forcible expulsion of the instincts and habits of the savage; the other, conforming to his outward life, possessed himself of that key to all human action, the heart. The Indian proselyte loved the Jesuit. He felt towards him none of that awe that Puritanism was calculated to inspire. | lent city, founded on some old sarannah, the The man of learning, the scholar, and the gentleman became as a brother to the children of One may read on the pedestal :--the wilderness He lived in their wigwams, smoked their pipes, and ate of their venison. He shared their hardships, and sympathised with their joys. In a word, acting upon the apostolic rule, "with the weak he became as weak, in order that he might gain the weak." Can we wonder that Rome succeeded, and that Geneva failed ? Is it strange that "the tawny pagans," "the rabid wolves," "the grim savages," fled from the icy embrace of Puritanism, and took refuge in the arms of the priest and Jesuit? But it is not alone because the Jesuit adopted the Indian habits, and became as one of the tribe he was proselytising, that he was blessed with suc-This but furnished him with his moral cess. lever. Instead of demolishing the natural religion of the Indians, he directed his energy, and inspired it with an object. In his eyes, it was the rough block which he was to chisel into life and beauty. Nature furnished him with materials; it was his business to produce .the image. And, with true knowledge of the world and the human heart, he saw that the savages, possessing uncultivated intellects, could only be thoroughly unpressed through the medium of their senses. Accustomed, as they had been, to the greatness of the material world, they could not at once become spiritual in their aspirations." He therefore charmed them with the fascinating powers of music,† and took extraordinary pains in the embellishment of the church and the altar. Fragrant woods of the forest furnished materials, which his own ingenuity carved into scruphs and saints. Fields which had never been broken by the plough surrendered to his pious exertions wild flowers and evergreens. Sweet-smelling gums exuled from trees, " which spread an odor equally agreeable with that of incense." Simple Art and more simple Nature combined to decorate the log-built temple; and the rays of the morning sun, pouring, through the window of the little chancel, both gilded and sanctified the holy work. The Indians felt that the place was sacred ; that the Great Spirit, though everywhere present in his creations, was peculiarly present here, Invisible and Holy; and that the cross, which was the seal of baptism and the sign of Jevotion, which was symbolized in every moment

rising up, which sparkled in every constellation of the heavens, was indeed a holy emblem, significant of the Great Sacrifice, made far away in that eastern land from which they derived light both for body and soul. In this way, the Jesuits "succeeded in teaching European virtues, and not teaching European vices.".

The earliest bulls of the popes, in reference to the New World, speak chiefly of the importance of converting the barbarous nations residing therein. With some exceptions, the Church of Rome has, on the whole, won for itself a new name in the New Hemisphere. Her enemies have admitted the singular success of her priesthood, in bringing over to the Christian Faith the mysterious aborigines of America. Wherever she has planted her foot, she has first planted the cross. While Protestants have eagerly sought for good trading-posts, she has more wisely looked for the best sites for churches. Surely, with her mighty accumulation of relics, and superstitions, the dusty shreds of a dozen centuries, with her aggressions and usurpations, her maxims and her infallibilities, she has yet found a short and simple road to the heathen heart.

Let all honor, then, be paid to the memory of the Jesuit missionaries in America. By their devotion, their sufferings, their Christian martyrdoms, they have done much to cleanse the escutcheon of their order from the many stains which disfigure it. They have set a noble example to their fellow-laborers in God's vineyard. They have illustrated by their lives, the force of that thrilling command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature;" and the promise which accompanied the command, was faithfully kept in every instance. Though "most of them were martyrs to their faith," God was with them in all their sufferings and trials, and their deaths were scenes of peaceful triumph. But the monuments of their labors are fast passing away. Where are the Hurons, the Mohawks, and the Abenakis? Where are the mighty war-chiefs of the Five Nations? The sun shines upon their graves; their tomahawks are forever buried; the fire of their calumets forever extinguished. The wild forests of America no longer resound with hymns to the Virgin, chanted in languages unknown to civilization. The little bell of the chapel no more rings matins and even-song by the shore of the inland fled away the glory of the Jesuit missions.<sup>‡</sup> But, wherever history is read, the names of Brebeuf and Jogues, Raymbault, Rasles, Marquette, Joliet, and Lallemand, shall be mentioned with honor; and, wherever the Catholic faith is promulgated, these heroes shall have what they never sought-an earthly immortality.

I cannot forbear inserting here, slightly altered, a beautiful tribute to these missionaries, from a noble countryman of their own. "These pacific conquerors, whom antiquity would have deified have alone done what the civil power had not even dared to imagine. They alone have traversed the vast continent of America, in order to create there men." " They have preached in islands that none but Anson's crew ever heard of, and taught in tongues that no philosopher can understand." But the spirit of the eighteenth century, and another spirit, its accomplice, have possessed the power of stifling, in part, the voice of justice, and even that of admiration. At some future day, perhaps, in the heart of an opufather of these missionaries will have a statue.

We deeply regret to announce the death by drown-ing of the Rev. Mr. Flannelly, PP. Newport, which melancholy event occurred on Tuesday last, at Newport, county Mayo. The sad occurrence has caused the greatest regret amongst his parishioners and friends.-Tuam Herald.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, with characteristic liberality and that kind recollection of the past which distinguishes the noble and generous, has contributed £10 to the Mecahnic's Institute, Limerick.-Munster News.

ABRIVAL OF PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON .- The Prince and suite arrived in Kingstown Harbor, before 9 0'clock this morning, and shortly afterwards proceeded to Dublin. His highness is at present stopping at the Gresham Hotel.

O'CONNELL AND O'BRIEN.-Mr. Smith O'Brien, in a letter to the Mayor of Limerick, desiring to co-operate with the citizens in the erection of the O'Connel monument, though for several reasons he will not be present on the occasion of its inauguration, writes thus, enclosing a donation of £5, £2 of which is for trades, and £3 for the committee :---"It is well known that I differed with Mr. O'Connell in regard of some parts of his policy with the same earnestness of purpose as I displayed in sustaining him at the most critical period of his public life, but I have never ceased to regard him as one of the greatest historical characters of our country, and as a man who was endowed with many virtues, as well as with gigantic powers of intellect. When I remember the parade with which an English Viceroy was received in Limerick about this time last year, I confess that I should feel ashamed of my countrymen if they failed to exhibit at least equal alacrity and surpassing enthusiasm in doing honor to the memory of one of the most illustrious men that Ireland has produced. I trust, therefore, that, without any compromise of conscientious opinion, past differences will upon this occasion at least be forgotten, and that the manifestation of public feeling will be commensurate with Mr. O'Connell's claims to the gratitude of a large majority of the Irish nation."

The obvious interest which Lord Palmerston has in crippling the popular party and the influence of the Clergy in Ireland points to the probability that Whig funds have been employed, not so much with the hope of seating Higgins, but in order to excite obloquy against the Irish Clergy, and also, by terror of an enormous expenditure, to deter popular candi-dates for the future. Nobody will doubt that Lord Palmerston, and all the hangers-on of Whiggery, would rejoice, and would have reason to rejoice, to be delivered from Mr. Moore, and would be very likely to "aid and abet" the Exeter Hall faction in a scheme to expel him, and hold up to obloquy the Catholic Prelates and Priests. The whole affair certainly has this complexion. It is a plot against the Irish party and the Catholic Clergy-the petition is only the iustrument.— Tablet.

THE IRISH VICEROYALTY .--- On Tuesday Mr. Roebuck brought forward his motion for the abolition of the Irish Viceroyalty. It was opposed by Lord Palmerston, who did not meet the proposition with a direct negative, but simply put it aside by voting for "the previous question." Mr. Roebuck's motion was defeated by Lord Palmerston's obedient majority, but from the tone of the debate it is easy to see that the days of the sham court on Cork-hill are numbered. We differ entirely with Mr. Roebuck as to the results likely to flow from the withdrawal of the Lord Lieutenancy. We know it will not be the means of assimilating Cork and York in any single particular : it will not render Ireland a fractional part of Great Britain' The departure of the corruption agent of England from Dublin will not dry up the strong current of Irish feeling or change the Irish heart. It would as soon dry up the Irish Channel, and turn the island round as on an axis from the position in which God has placed her with " her back towards Britain, her face to the west." But widely as our motives differ from those of Mr. Roebuck, we are glad to believe that the motion he has proposed will ere long, be carried. No hearty defences was made during the debate for the mock court at Dublin Castle. Mr. Whiteside tried to make an argument in its favour, but the plain facts, like the largest pebbles in a heap, would come uppermost. He said he firmly believed that were Ireland as far removed from England as Canada, the system of government that was adopted would soon be blown to pieces like a house of cards. Again, he said the local government of Ireland was opposed to nine-tenths of the industry, the intelligence, and the intellect of its people. Mr. Whiteside voted in favour of retaining the government he described, but his conduct is explained by his candid confession that his "attachments, political and religious were with England." Mr. Grogan made an appeal ad miserecordiam on behalf of the Tabinet interest .---Mr. Bagwell spoke and voted against the motion of Mr. Roebuck. Mr. Maguire made a powerful speech in favour of it, but voted against it, on the ground that Mr. Roebuck's motion provided no substitute for the Lord Lieutenant. Mr. Pat O'Brien thought the articles of the act of union guaranteed the existence of the viceroyalty. But the general cry was, "an-other time for the motion, and another man, and it shall be carried," No argument, says the Times, was used on Tuesday night for the continuance of the fiction at Dublin, Castle except the difficulty of devising a substitute, particularly just now at the end Post, that in due time the office will disappear, but it will not disappear at the bidding of Mr. Roebuck, nor will its abolition have the effects which he attributes to it. The Irish pageantry, writes the Morning Star, is doomed. No majority on a division could have condemned it more decisively than the fact that the argument was all one way. The viceroyalty may continue to exist for a few years longer, but the first blast of popular commotion will overturn it. It was abundantly proved in the course of the discussion that it had no friend in parliament, none in the country, none anywhere, even in Ireland, except in the city of Dublin. Ministers support it because they cannot be at the trouble to provide a substitute .-The house supports it, too, because it cannot be at the trouble to quarrel with ministers. The country tolerates it, because they are indifferent to all political questions. But it has no root in the soil, and when t ceases to exist there will be none to lament its downfall .- Nation. The sales last week in the Encumbered Estates Court realised £128,000. They will terminate for the long vacation on the 10th inst., up to which date the total rental of estates posted for sale in July, 1857, is £10,934, and extent 14,633 acres. The petitions presented during the week were few and unimportant. The estates of James Sadleir were sold on Tuesday in the Encumbered Estates Court at the suit of the official manager for winding up the affairs of the Tipperary Bank. The sale was most successful, and is worth special mention as a striking proof of the surprising increase within a few years of the value of land in Ireland. Thus the first lot, Coolnamuck, which was purchased in May, 1852, for £8,500, was knocked down to an English speculator on Tuesday at £13,000. Lot 2, Kilconnell, purchased so late as March, 1854, for £5,300, was also bought by an English gentleman, the price paid being £12,200. Lot 3, isowen, purchased in August, 1855, for £810 realised £1,400. Gross total £26,000, on a nominul rental of something over £1,200 a year, subject, how-ever, to deductions, which would probably reduce the net profit rent to £1,000. The immense estates of of John Sadleir are not to be put up for sale until November next, They are valued at between £250,000 and £300,000.

THE MAYO COMMITTEE. - The Inquiry-into the Mayo Election is coming gradually and triumphantly to close. Hardly a conceivable doubt now exists that the decision of the Committee will establish Mr. Moore's seat. The evidence of this week-evidence of Magistrates of the County, of the Officers in command of the troops, and of respectable. Electors of Mayo, who witnessed the most exciting scenes of the Election-goes clearly to subvert the charges of wholesale intimidation raised on the Petition. Old Magistrates declare they never witnessed a more peaceable Election, unless where Mr. Higgins's partisans insisted on exciting disturbance. The Military Officers in command report that they met with no obstruction worthy of serious attention in the discharge of their duty. The charges of coarse speech and conduct, and of abominable intimidation heaped upon the Priesthood melt perfectly away, quite unsubstantiated. Even the personal attacks upon our excellent, and zealous friend Father Conway, which Mr. Higgins appears to have considered as the very Redan of his case, begin to recoil with damaging effect. The officer of the First Royals, who was on duty between Castlebar and Claremorris, testifies that Father Conway was using all his energy to prevent collision-and, after the scandalous scene in which young Burke presented a pistol at his head, that his Reverence was so far excited as to threater legal proceedings ! It is characteristic of the way in which the Petition has been prosecuted throughout, that after arraigning such extraordinary testimony against Father Conway's character, and after summoning Father Conway himself as a witness for the Petition, Mr. Higgins thinks it prudent and befitting to close his case without examining the Priest, whose had the sense to see that the sooner the case for the Petition closed the better. As Cardinal Wiseman said this week, that evidence was valuable, not merely as a defence of his Grace and his Olergy, but as a vindication of high Catholic principles. Many memorable things have been said and done by John, Archbishop of Tuam-but, in the whole course of his long career, that splendid character was never presented in a nobler attitude' to the public than upon this extraordinary occasion. We can well fancy the effect which must have been produced upon the Committee by that lofty and venerable presence, and by a language and manner in which dignity, simplicity, spirit, and sense are so wonderfully combined. The istute energy of Mr. James, the coarse insolence of Mr. O'Malley, fell equally foiled before one who unites to such fine and various faculties of intellect, a moral supremacy so striking. The British crowds who went to the Committee Room, to see in the Lion of the Fold of Judah, some vociferous clerical Boanerges, must have been amazed to behold, instead, a Priest in every line of whose face and figure the order of Melchisedech is vividly stamped, without dimming in the least degree the generous and candid manhood of his nature. And Ireland, the Irish Priesthood, and the Irish People may well feel grateful for this crowning service of so loug and faithful a career .---There is no doubt that the proceedings of this Mayo Petition were meant to be, and may yet be indeed, the basis for legislation against the political liberties of the Irish Priesthood. It is little to say that there is no ecclesiastic in the whole Irish Church, who could state with such force, experience, and authority, admitted by friend and foe alike, the case of the Irish Priesthood in their political relations to the Government and to the People. His Grace has stated it with eminent courage, and clearness, and prudence -the true prudence, which suppresses nothing, and exaggerates nothing, trusting, in all things, to the innate force of truth. Many, we most fervently pray, are the honors and the services yet in store for the grand old Patriarch of Connaught; but in the long roll of all the past, we know no act for which his country and his Order owe so deep a debt gratitude to his Grace as this. The rebutting case of Mr. Moore will, probably, not close this week. As yet, it has been mainly in aswer to the charges of intimidation ; and the conduct of the Sheriff and his officials has been very lightly alluded to. That whole case, however, will, we believe, either before the Committee or before the House, be completely exhibited-in an evil hour for the House of Higgins and the Buckeers of

THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH .- The Limerick Observer has the subjoined satisfactory report of the state of agriculture in that district :-- " In this county the crops never possessed a fairer appearance of abundance than for the approaching barvest. Should the ripening weather of heat and sunshine come as required, between this and August, the hopes of the country will be more than realized. Whichever direction of the country one takes, whether distant or near, the eye is delighted by the brilliant luxuriance of all kinds of cultivation. There is a great breadth of wheat down. Barley is at present all that could be desired. Oats promise to be superior to last year, when there was a partial failure. Green crops good and potatoes once more ascendant. This year there is double the quantity of potatoes in a state of cultivation compared wit last. While they were in a state of doubt by the blight turnips and other green crons were substituted as a refuge from the necessities of failure. That danger being now nowhere. everybody has a hand in that esculent, and up it is, flourishing in full blossom, in return for the preference, and will be once more the staple crop for the noor man's family." The increasing efflux of emigrants from all parts of this country is something terrible. They are clearing away in an incessant succession of greater numbers. The prospect of better positions in America is an in-centive, but we understand that hundreds are compelled to depart, expelled by landowners who are consolidating holdings and consigning them to large graziers and others. The power of eviction is, in fact, in full force without the application of the grappling hook and the crowbar, or the cramming of workhouse by which evictions and house-levelling were heretofore signified .- Munster News. A London Company (the Stationers') are speculating upon an increase of rental, the present leases being about to expire. The estimated rental a few years ago was £10,000 a year; and it is reported that the rentals are to be more than doubled. The livings on the estate are worth more than £1,200 a vear. LANDLORD PRACTICE-TENANT RIGHT .- A Cabir Correspondent gives us details of a very curious case which came before the Courts lately in which a landlord sued a tenant for rent alleged to have been due immediatly on the expiration of the half year, though the terms of an agreement between the landlord and tenant were that the tenant should be allowed for certain buildings he was erecting on the farm. On the demand for the half year's rent in the first instance, the buildings were not completed : and after service of summons and plaint on the part of the landlord for the rent, the tenant, notwithstanding his surprise and annoyance, was advised to pay, as, in all likelihood, the buildings not being finished, the "set off" would not be admitted by a jury. The buidings, however, were completed before the next half year's rent became due; but the landlord, without, as we are informed, previous application, had the tenant served with summons and plaint, a few days after the expiration of the next half year and the tenant at once took defence, and the case came on for trial. The facts were proved. The terms of the agreement were shown. The Court saw the nature of the case at a glance, and the jury seemed to be impressed with the particulars. A verdict for the defendant was given ; and the learned judge who presided read an earnest and emphatic lecture to the plaintiff, who, in thus acting towards a solvent tenant against whose character there was no imputation, proved how he went into a course of procedure which he should have had the good sense and the forbearance to avoid, as was shown by the terms of his agreement.-Limerick Reporter.

Mayo .- Nation.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. The Galway papers bring accounts of a melancholy accident which took place on Sunday evening. A party composed of six respectable young men had gone boating on the lake, and of these three perished ; their names were Messin Patrick and Anthony Petrin, the sons of Mr. Michael Perrin, deputy coroner, and Mr. James Nolan. The other persons who were in the boat, but who fortunately escaped, were the Messrs, Clare and Thomas Nolan. The disaster occurred a short distance above Menlo Castle, the boat having been upset by a sudden squall. All were precipitated into the water, but the last named saved themselves by swimming ashore.-The unfortunate deceased, though they could swim, were exhausted before they were able to reach land, and sank at intervals-to rise no more. The bodies of the Messrs. Perrin were found a short time after the fatal event, but that of James Nolan has not yet. been found, although the most anxious exertions were employed for the purpose. It is supposed that it must have been entangled by the weeds beneath and prevented from rising to the surface. An immense crowd had in the meantime assembled at Wood-quay, and when the remains of the ill-fated deceased were brought to land deep regret and sympathy were depicted in every countenance. The eldest of the Messre. Perrin was a student in the Queen's College, and had already borne away prizes and distinctions. His brother was a young lad of 15 or 16, and had shown unequivocal promise of possessing talents that a more matured life would doubtless realize.

وربي والمتركة المتحجر أرجالك

A provincial paper, the Clare Advertiser, recounts a singular accident and occurrence at Scattery Island, on the testimony of an eye-witness. Three officers of the Hawk (an English frigate) visited Scattery with their families, and visited the old tower and the Holy Well and the chapel of St. Sinace. In this chapel is an alder tree of great age. One of the party, an engineer (who, as we are informed by a correspondent, pelted at the holy images on the walls of the old ruins, and otherwise misconducted himself); began chopping the tree. As visitors have at all times held the antiquities of the Island in respect, if not veneration, a poor man who was present entreated the engineer to desist, saying that such things were never done by visitors. "The warning had not the desired effect; not finding the branch to yield. he handed the little hatchet to his companion, while he made an effort to swing out of the tree in order to break it where it was notched; and here comes the strangest part of the intelligence-the branch gave way almost without a pull. The engineer fell with a terrible scream ; the alder branch fell on him. The tree broke, not at the place where it was notched but much higher up, and where it was not expected to break! There he lay, our informant avers, stiff and in great pain. His wife with tears regretted that the poor man's advice was not taken; the sailors were called and a litter prepared, and as gently as the men could carry him, they conveyed him to the boat. The part of the tree broken off remains still in the church ; large numbers from the town have been to see it. The chief engineer was rowed off to the ship. How he has got on since the accident we have not heard We forbear to give the rumours which are in circulation regarding his health, but at the time of the occurrence, the bystanders were alarmed at the great swelling of the man's leg, particularly near the ankle. The branch of the tree represented was about as thick as a boy's arm."-A correspondent says that this occurrence has created a sensation in the locality. It is rumoured and generally believed to be true that the man has since died. The Hawke sailed out of the Shannon on Sunday.

THE MURDER OF MR. LITTLE .- The adjourned investigation took place on the 9th inst., at Chapelstreet Police-office, Dublin, which from an early hour was densely crowded. The evidence elicited went to prove the finding of the razor and the hammer in the canal basin in December last, and also the finding of a second razor near the same place on the 1st of the present month, with the name "Spollen" scratched on it. A cutler named West, residing in Dame-street deposed that he wrote the name "Spollen" on the razor, which was left with him to be ground or set some time before Mr. Little's murder, but whether six months before or seven years before he could not say; neither would he undertake to swear whether it was left with him by the prisoner, or by a man, woman, or child. Another piece of new evidence was that a small brass padlock was found in the vessel containing the red lead on the top of which some of the money was found, and that a key which fitted into it and also another padlock, were discovered in the drawer of the prisoner in which the eight sovereigns referred to on the previous day were found. The only other additional evidence brought forward on this occasion was the testimony of the station master of Athlone, to show that he had forwarded certain specified sums of money, called "surplus money" rolled up in dockets, to Mr. Little, within a few days before the murder ; and the books of the deceased were produced to prove entries in his hand-writing, admitting the receipt of those sums which formed a portion of the money found adjoining the Castle platform .--The further hearing of the case was postponed to Monday.

\* The Puritan made no allowance for the simplicity of a nature that had been removed for ages from the influence of civilization. He steeped the Indian at once in metaphysics, and was astonished to find that,' in this dycing process, the leopard did not change his spots.

† De Maistre alludes to a singular instance of the effect of music upon the savage, mentioned by Fa-ther Salvaterra, who has been called the apostle of California. He visited the intractable savages who inhabited that country without any weapon but a lute, and when he Legan to chaut In voi credo o Dio | them that before very long they should have a mismio, men and women gathered around him in silence. | sion.

TO THE CHRISTIAN OSIRIS. Whose Envoys have traversed the Earth, To pluck Men from Misery, From Brutishness, and Ferocity; By teaching them Agriculture, By giving them Laws, By imparting to them the Knowledge and service of God ; thus taming the Hapless Savage, Not by Force of Arms, Of which they never had Need, But by Mild persuasion, and Moral Songs, And the Power of Hymns, Insomuch that they were thought to be Angels.

\* British Review, October, 1844. Every reflecting Protestant will admit, continues the writer, that Popery and priestcraft are elements of less immediate destructiveness than grooved rifles and gin; and that the Jesuits may be excused for introducing Romanism where no other European had introduced any thing but the small-pox.

Had the English been as careful to instruct her in their religion as the French were," said the wife of an Indian chief, "she might have been of their faith," ----Mather. Bishop Berkeley, speaking in this connec-tion, says: "Our reformed planters might learn from the church of Rome, with respect to the natives and their slaves, how it is their interest and duty to behave. Both the French and Spaniards take care to instruct both natives and negroes in the Popish religion, to the reproach of those who profess a better. -Wilberforce, Arme, Church.

‡ There has been found lately, on an island in the Penobscot, a colony of savages, who still chant a great number of pious and instructive canticles, in Indian, to the music of the church. One of the most beautiful airs in use in the church in Boston came from Indians, who had learned it of their masters forty years before, although from that time they had enjoyed no kind of instruction. This curious fact is given in the Mercure de France, 1806, and is mentioned in De Maistre's Essay on the Generative Principles of Human Government, translated in 1847, by a gentleman of Boston.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

There is a report that her Majesty will visit Cork and Killarney in the course of the summer.

THE JESUIT MISSION IN TULLA .- On Friday week over two thousand persons, young and old, who had been prepared by the Jesuit Fathers and the resident clergymen, received the Sacrament of Confirmation from the Right Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Bishop of Killaloe, and the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, who had kindly gone down from Dublin, to assist in the important and laborious office. This day 300 or 400 more of the religious people, received the sacred rite from the consecrated hands of both prelates. The mission terminated on Sunday. During its continuance for three weeks, the Rev. Mr. Bowles, the respected and zealous parish pricet, was assisted by fourteen or fifteen other clergymen of the district. The spacious church was crowded from morning to night, and hundreds had to leave finally without being gratified and blessed as others were. The Bishop kindly assured

At the last quarter sessions held at Castlebar 18 jectment decrees were obtained at the suit of the Marquis of Sligo.

Lord Panmure has agreed to send two Russian guns and cariages to the city of Oork, is compliance with a request from the corporation.

Mrs. Snollen-wife of the alleged murderer of Mr. Little-is in a very precarious state, leading to fears of her life. She strenuously denies any participation in her husband's crime.

It is said that the section of the police called the "detective," is about being disembodied, owing to the great ignorance displayed by them in the investigation of the Little murder.

HORRORS IN AN EMIGRANT VESSEL .- We (Limerick Reporter) have seen a letter from a person who lately emigrated to America, in which terrific details are given of his sufferings and of those of the passengers, six hundred in number-sufferings aggravated to an extent that can scarcely be imagined, by the alleged conduct of the captain, mate, and crew, who are said to have acted harbarously and cruelly, The writer bitterly complains that the contract tickets in the vessel in question, were not observed-that the cooking apparatus, which was represented in glowing terms to be convenient and of the best description, was not adequate to cook for two hundred persons, not to speak of six hundred-that the meat was not good, and was given out in raw lumps-that according to contract a certain quantity of water was to be given daily, but the contract in this instance was not heeded-and that on some days no water whatever was given. The writer goes on to say that he was horrified with the blasphemica of the crew and of the mate, and that a storm having come on, the condition of the passengers became more wretched and desperate. Ultimately the vessel was wrecked, and the effects of the writer were plundered. The particulars given are truly heart-rending ; and we deeply regret to find such inattention, as is alleged, paid to the wants and conveniencies of passengers as are related in this case, and such atrocious conduct on the part of those who should set an example of bravery, cadurance, morality and good faith. The character of the writer forbids us not to place confidence in his assertions; and truly nothing can be imagined more awful than the horrible facts he narrates. It is the bounden duty of Government to see that the law be carried out to the full extent for the safety and comfort of emigrant passengers. A rigid and complete system of inspection should be observed. Sufficient accommodation should be provided. Nothing should be left undone by the authorities to demonstrate to owners, captains, mate, crow, that an exact compliance with every particular of the Contract Ticket will be imperatively demanded, and that any infringement will be visited with condign chastisement. We are aware that in many cases there is no cause of complaint with vessels or crews; but in this instance the statements of the writer appear more like romance than reality, and present a picture of suffering on the part of the assengers, and of every disreput-able quality on the part of all engaged in working the vessel, such as we have rarely heard paralleled.