

shed, are all due to the short-sighted folly of the Government, which has disregarded justice in dealing 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.

PROTESTANT TESTIMONY TO CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

The following is extracted from a "History of the Puritan Commonwealth in Massachusetts" 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 self-denial and the success of the Roman missionaries in New France are alike remarkable. Long before the May Flower entered Massachusetts Bay, the Franciscans had commenced their sacred labors on the Coasts of Maine;

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.

But it is not alone because the Jesuit adopted the Indian habits, and became as one of the tribe he was proselytizing, that he was blessed with success. This but furnished him with his moral 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 impressed 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.

of danger and deliverance; on lying down and 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.

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 lake. They have all fled, and with them has fled away the glory of the Jesuit missions. I But, wherever history is read, the names of Brebeuf and Jogues, Raynault, Rasles, Marquette, Joliet, and Lallemant, shall be mentioned with honor; and, wherever the Catholic faith is promulgated, these heroes shall have what they never sought—an earthly immortality.

We deeply regret to announce the death by drowning of the Rev. Mr. Flannelly, P.P. Newport, which melancholy event occurred on Tuesday last, at Newport, county Mayo.

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 Mechanic's Institute, Limerick.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The Prince and suite arrived in Kingstown Harbor, before 9 o'clock this morning, and shortly afterwards proceeded to Dublin.

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'Connell 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.

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 candidates for the future.

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 Lieutenant.

Mr. Whitehead 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. 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.

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.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

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

THE JESUIT MISSION IN TULIA.—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.

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

THE MAYO COMMITTEE.—The inquiry into the Mayo Election is coming gradually and triumphantly to a close. Hardly a conceivable doubt now exists, that the decision of the Committee will establish Mr. Moore's seat.

The evidence of this office—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 threaten 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 character he has so particularly tried to blacken.

After the evidence of the Archbishop, however he 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 Clergy, 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 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 harvest. 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.

MR. SPOLLEN'S 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 Messrs. Patrick and Anthony Perrin, the sons of Mr. Michael Perrin, deputy coroner, and Mr. James 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 himself 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.

A provincial paper, the Clare Advertiser, recounts a singular accident and occurrence at Scatterry Island, on the testimony of an eye-witness. Three officers of the Hawk (an English frigate) visited Scatterry with their families, and visited the old tower and the Holy Well and the chapel of St. Sinaice.

The investigation took place on the 9th inst., at Chapel-street 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.

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 EMBARKED 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 barbarously and cruelly.

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.

LANDLORD PRACTICE—TENANT RIGHT.—A Cahir 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 immediately 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.