

of hard necessity, which stifles both; which chokes all utterance, which has no aim or method—it is courage absorbed in despair. They linger but for a moment; their looks are onward. They have passed the fatal stream, it shall never be repassed by them; no, never. They know and feel that there is but one remove farther, not distant, but unseen—it is to the hunting grounds of the Great Spirit.

As was to have been expected, the Protestant press is furious at the "Report" of the Maynooth Committee. As it is now certain that nothing can be established against the moral and religious training of the College it must be put down by an appeal to the general Protestantism of the country. The London *Watchman* a violent anti-Catholic journal; of the 12th ult., says:—

"Our evangelical and Protestant Alliances and Associations have rendered worthy service by their influence upon public opinion, and their not unimportant representations to Government. But the more difficult and decisive point remains still to be fairly tried, whether Protestants can unite and organize for direct political action. If not, we shall again be defeated, time after time, first on one position, and then on another, until our eventual overthrow is signal and complete. The object to be obtained is not now, and never will be, any affront to our Romanist fellow-subjects, or any persecution of their religion. We do not desire to copy the example of States where their faith is dominant, or to proscribe all but our own. We would place them in the same circumstances which many of us willingly accept for ourselves. It is only sought that the State which protects alike them and us, which guarantees liberty of conscience, of worship and of proselytism to all, shall not be the direct patron of their ecclesiastical system. It would fill us with dismay to see a Legate from the Pope at the Court of St. James's; and it does violence now to our every sentiment of Patriotism, it discourages every hope of religious freedom, of domestic security, of national progress—when we see the British people compelled against its will to support Popish priests, to conciliate at the sacrifice of principle and policy an inappreciable power which everywhere persecutes our brethren, burns our Bibles, and stones our Missionaries; which sets our laws at defiance, scorns our legislature, and openly asserts amongst us its indefensible right to depose our princes; which carries on the work of proselytism by dissimulation, intrigue, and intimidation; erects its bastions in our midst, and entraps the young, the imaginative, and the weak, into cells where British law is not allowed to protect their persons or their property; which stirs up foreign enemies against us, seeks to alienate the sympathies of a great kindred race, and stores up in our colonies and dependencies the materials for a religious and political conflagration.

Everywhere, at home and abroad, Rome is the political, no less than the spiritual, antagonist of our faith and our empire. We cannot bribe her with concessions, which she accepts as a creditor takes an instalment from a debtor whom he accuses of defrauding him of the principal sum. We have tried this plan, and each additional payment has been taken but as an acknowledgement of the vast balance which is ever the more pertinaciously demanded. The time is now past for proceeding on a course of disappointing expediency, and as the simplest test of our Protestant union, it is proposed to cooperate politically for the disendowment of Maynooth. An aggregate meeting of Protestants from all parts of the country will be held on Tuesday, the 17th of next month, and without loss of time a Bill will be introduced into Parliament for the repeal of the Maynooth Act. This is the first object and test of the practicability of the new Protestant confederation. Other objects will present themselves, and, as indispensable for their attainment, it will be required of us to consider "what description of candidates Protestants ought to vote for at the next general election, together with suggestions for electoral action in each locality."

It is certainly curious to note how keen the "Protestant Alliance" is to detect the injustice of giving Protestant money for Catholic purposes; but how blind towards the injustice of taxing Catholics for the support of a Protestant Establishment. No doubt, if the State will but cease to compel Catholics to support Protestant clergymen, Catholics will willingly resign the paltry annual Grant to Maynooth.

THE SARDINIAN HERESY.—The London Protestant "Low Church" organs contain articles and correspondence on the squabble of the Separatists at Turin and Nice. From their statements and admissions we gather a few facts relative to the much vaunted Protestant movement in Sardinia.—1st. There have been "unfortunate divisions" between the "Vandois Table," and "The friends of the Gospel" in Piedmont. These are the appellations, it seems, distinctive of the two conflicting elements who have sworn the extinction of the ancient Catholic Church of Northern Italy. 2ndly. That the party of avowed friends to Evangelisation contains many "whose hearts are more bent upon political and secular reformations, and whose aspirations are not so much inclined towards the spiritual kingdom in which dwelleth righteousness, as towards the establishment of that political system which would make 'Young Italy,' rather than Mount Zion, the praise of the whole earth; refugees whose enmity to Rome and favor for Evangelical movements are too often associated with hostility to existing despotism, far more than with a love for the Gospel." 3rdly. That two of the apostates, De Sanctis and Meille, who are characterised as "first-rate men," are at deadly feud with each other, De Sanctis having been "abruptly dismissed" by the "Table" from his "important post" at Turin, and had possessed influence enough to make a schism in the ranks of the Protestants.

IRELAND.

The diocese of Dublin have lost another of its young priests. A few days ago, the Rev. Henry O'Brien, of St. Laurence O'Toole's, resigned his soul to God in the twenty-eighth year of his age; and it is now our painful duty to announce the death of the Rev. Laurence Byrne, C.C., Castledermot, at the early age of thirty-two.

THE REV. MR. HOOKS.—To the discomfiture of the motley tribe of bigots and fanatics we may state that the lapse of the present week the rev. gentleman will inhale the free air. His imprisonment constitutes an awkward practical comment on ministerial professions of "good-will to man."—*Newry Examiner*.

BARON FERMOY.—A new member has been added to the Peerage of Ireland in the person of Edmund Burke Roche, of Trillick, under the style and title of Baron Fermoy. Considerable discussion was rife as to the nature of the title conferred on the late member for the county Cork, in consequence of its having been stated that it was "Viscount Fermoy"; and how this could have been the fact was the difficulty which suggested itself, as by the Act of Union it was provided that no Peerage extinguished by attainder could be revived. The old title in the family, and which was extinguished by attainder in the person of a valiant ancestor of the present Baron, was Viscount Fermoy and Baron Roche de Rupe. Its possessor held high command on the Irish side in the great Rebellion of 1641, and was one of the many gallant Irishmen who fell victims to their hatred of the oppressors of their country. The present title is an entirely new creation, and yet sufficiently similar to that formerly in the family to satisfy the very laudable pride of its present representative and head. Although Mr. Roche must have had a distinct intimation of the intention of conferring this honor on him still it was not until after he had left London in obedience to the urgent summons from home, upon his father's unexpected decease, that the pleasure of her Majesty was made known; and until he had received a formal announcement of the Royal pleasure, it was utterly impossible that any allusion could have been made to the expected distinction by the late member for the county.—*Cork Examiner*.

Several candidates are in the field for the representation of the county Cork. Lord Ennismore, son of the Earl of Listowel; Lord C. Pelham Clinton; Hon. Major Boyle, grandson of the Earl of Cork, and brother of Lord Dungarvan, M. P.; Major Roche, cousin of Lord Fermoy, and brother-in-law of the gallant Sir Joseph Thackwell; Mr. Alexander McCarthy, who represented the city of Cork for some time; Mr. Deasy, Q. C.; Captain Barry, of Ballyclough; and Mr. McCarthy, Downing of Skibbereen.

THE MILITIA AND THE LINE.—The feeling between the sections of these two forces at present located in this city is by no means an amicable one. Frequent rows, we understand, take place, in which heads and noses are broken, and other injuries occasionally sustained. In these encounters the local force is generally victorious; but this, we imagine is owing to numbers and recklessness rather than to any physical superiority in the militia over the better disciplined soldiers of the line.—*Kilkenny Journal*.

MAGNIFICENT DONATION.—Captain O'Connell, M. P., County Dublin Militia, has subscribed 10s. to the fund for the sick returning from the Crimea.—*Munster News*.

THE POLICE COURTS.—A MODEL SCRIPTURE READER.—A man apparently, if we may judge from his accent, a native of some part of the south of Ireland, who gave his name as Thomas Slevin, and who, as we learned, has been for some time employed as scripture reader and tract distributor, under the auspices of a Bible Society in the neighborhood of Rathmines, was brought up in custody of Police-constable Kingsley, (130, E), charged with having been found the night previous loitering in the vicinity of Church-avenue, with the supposed object of committing a felony. Constable Kingsley deposed that being ordered on special duty with reference to the protection of a row of newly built houses, not yet finished, in Church-avenue, from which very recently a quantity of carpenters' tools and some valuable materials had been stolen, he watched the prisoner's movements closely, and saw him proceed down Church-avenue, and with great apparent caution approach the windows of one of the newly built houses. The prisoner, as if thinking himself unobserved, went to one of the windows, and attempted to raise it up from the outside. The constable at the moment rushed from his concealment and took him into custody. It was stated that the loss of building materials, and also of artisans' working implements, stolen of late from these buildings, has been very considerable. The Constable deposed to his belief that the prisoner was a party implicated in these robberies. Mr. Stronge decided on ordering the prisoner to find sufficient bail for his good conduct or to be imprisoned, in default of such security, for fourteen days. The recognizances demanded by the bench, on behalf of the prisoner, were tendered and entered into by the Rev. Mr. Shire, Protestant clergyman of Rathmines, whereupon the prisoner was released from custody.

GREAT BRITAIN.

TRIAL OF THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.—Cardinal Wiseman has been again brought into Court by that exemplary Catholic clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Boyle, for having criticised his character in the *Univers*; and a "Protestant jury"—always miraculously indulgent to a discontented priest—has granted a verdict of £1000 against the defendant—Exeter Hall, of course, enjoying the scandalous spectacle in ecstasy. As the facts of this memorable trial are too notorious to be recapitulated in detail, we shall only just glance at its main features. A series of attacks upon Cardinal Wiseman appeared in the *Ami de la Religion*, during the Anti-papal furor, and the articles were generally attributed to the Rev. Mr. Boyle. At length it became necessary to neutralize these calumnies, and his Eminence endeavored to do so by a letter in the *Univers* detailing some equivocal circumstances in the career of the supposed author. That meek minister of the Gospel at once retaliated by taking legal proceedings; and having been defeated on the first action, he obtained pecuniary assistance from some Protestant colleagues, and commenced the present suit.—*Nation*.

The *Times* of the 4th instant, says:—"As Parliament is not sitting and there is nobody else to put the question, we think we may ask Lord Panmure and his colleagues whether they are satisfied with the present state of things, with the prospect of April slipping away, as October slipped away last year, with the slow pace of our own preparations and the quick pace of the Russians or with the fact that all this time the Russians are actually gaining ground on the allies and pushing them into a corner, not here of there only, but along the whole line, so that we can neither get our batteries nearer nor even make a reconnaissance to see what the Russians are doing in our rear? There is not a single point on which we can look with satisfaction or hope unless it be that at the date of the vernal equinox the army was in better health than it had been at the summer solstice in Bulgaria, or at the winter solstice in the Crimea. For that, of course, we were entirely prepared and therefore see in it

small matter for congratulation. But, if look to what is out of the calendar, to what depends upon presence of mind, forethought, energy, and courage, and not on the ordinary operation of the elements, then we look in vain for anything to reassure us. We see only the greatest probability that this year will be as the last, and that before the end of the session we shall have our Ministers deprecating censure, on the ground that nobody expected a campaign, and that the summer had turned out rather hotter than the average of summers in the Crimea. What we want to know is this:—Supposing everything to be done that has been promised or promulgated hitherto, what more likelihood is there of taking Sebastopol before the Dog-days than there ever was? What more chance is there of our taking Sebastopol during the Dog-days than there was during the dead of last winter? What more chance is there of taking Sebastopol next October than there was last October? In fine, what chance is there of taking the place at all, under existing auspices, and as long as the present estimate of the odds of war prevails at headquarters?"

WHY THE HIGHLANDERS DON'T LIST.—England seeks in vain the material of a new army throughout the Scottish Highlands, whose gallant and thrifty people, like their Celtic kinsmen are "gone, gone with a vengeance." After the recruiting officer left Sutherlandshire, the young men of the county appointed a committee to represent their views and opinions, and this committee has forwarded to the newspapers a long list of their grievances, and reasons for refusing to enlist. They say:—"There is a great call for volunteers and for recruits and people at a distance may wonder why we do not come forward. The reply is quite easy. We do not know what we are to come forward for. We have no country to fight for, as our glens and straths are laid desolate, and we have no wives nor children to defend, and we are forbidden to have them. We are not allowed to marry without the consent of the factor—that useful drudge, the ground officer, being always ready to report every case of marriage, and the result would be banishment from our country. For these wrongs and oppressions, as well as for others which we have long and patiently endured we are resolved that there shall be no volunteers or recruits from Sutherlandshire. Yet we assert that we are as willing as our forefathers were, to peril life and limb in defence of our Queen and country, were our wrongs and long-endured oppression redressed—wrong which will be remembered in Sutherlandshire by every true Highlander as long as grass grows and water runs.

PUNISHMENT OF FRAUDULENT DEBTORS IN ENGLAND.—In one of the English courts lately, a trader was tried on a charge of attempting to defraud his creditors. It appears that he went into bankruptcy, and, after the usual proceedings, received his discharge in due form. One night about a week afterwards, a police officer was attracted by an unusual light in the shop of the accused, and caught him in the act of removing to the shop a large quantity of goods, which during the period of bankruptcy he had concealed in a cave in his rear. The jury found him and also an accomplice guilty, recommending them to the mercy of the court, but the judge did not think it a proper case for clemency, and sentenced both prisoners to fifteen years transportation to Botany Bay.

UNITED STATES.

EFFECTS OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.—Large quantities of produce and lumber from Canada are constantly arriving at Oswego, showing the good effects of the reciprocity treaty. There has already arrived since the opening of the navigation 60,000 bbls. of flour, 110,000 bushels wheat, and nearly half a million feet of lumber, all of which immense freight trains are conveying forward as fast as possible.

REPUBLICANISM A FAILURE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Senate of Massachusetts have passed, in concurrence with the House, an order directing the committee on Constitutional Amendments, to report an amendment prohibiting Catholics from holding office in that Commonwealth. The order was amended by inserting Roman before Catholic. How it is proposed to get over that part of the Federal Constitution which expressly declares that no religious test shall be required for an office, we are not advised; yet we are not surprised that such a proposition should originate in Massachusetts. Bigotry of the narrowest kind, has always been the leading characteristic of that State. Pharisaism flourishes there now to a greater extent than ever before, and intolerance takes courage from the spirit of the new "movement" which has elected a score or two of Protestant clergymen to the Legislature of that State. Things are "progressing backwards," and will probably get back to the Hartford Convention standard ere long. No smoking; no going out on Sundays, except to church; no kissing your wife on the Sabbath, no chewing tobacco; no laughing "out loud," even in your own house, on Sunday; no smiling in public while the church bells ring. No Quakers allowed to preach; no Catholic permitted to hold office; No Nohin? that is not purely Puritanical. Of all soils for the growth of the Anti-Catholic part of Know-Nothingism, that of Massachusetts is probably the best.

WHAT INQUISITIONS COST.—The *Daily Advertiser* states that the expense of visiting three Catholic Schools, at Worcester, Lowell, and Roxbury, was about \$220. The committee consisted of seven, which makes the expenses of each Smellungus about \$31. We cannot estimate the cost of each particular sniff, until we know precisely the length of each particular nose.

WHAT IT COST.—In the New York Assembly, on Wednesday, Mr. Leigh, in speaking of the expenses of the Legislative visit to New York, read a few items. The cigars cost \$35, the champagne \$217, the brandy \$26.25 and the Astor House bill amounted to \$4486.73. The increasing partiality of our own legislators for banquets at the public expense, renders this information just at this time particularly useful. The eating and drinking system of legislation may be very patriotic and pleasant, but peculiarly considered it is rather expensive.—*Atlas*.

PROTESTANT OUTRAGES.—The Catholic Church (St. Mary's) on Third street, in the lower part of the city, was entered last night by burglars who forced open the back door, and entered the large congregation room. The robbers despoiled the altar of its jewelry and ornaments. The entire loss to the Church will amount to about \$1,000. This is a most dastardly outrage, and taken in connection with the fact that all the articles of value were not carried away by the robbers, it would appear that they were not influenced

so much by love of gain as a malicious desire to despoil the Church. It will be remembered that St. Joseph's Church, in Albany, was entered and robbed in a similar manner a short time since.—*Troy Times*.

Achilli was at St. Louis about a month ago. The Catholics, of course, neither attended his lectures nor sought to molest him, and, as a consequence, his mission failed. If such scamps were always treated with the same silent contempt, their occupation would soon be gone, for excitement is the food they feed upon. The Catholics understand this, but unfortunately those Catholics who, neglecting their religious duties, cannot live for the Church, hope to merit her favors by fighting for her, and thus bring down but contumely and injustice upon her. His first lecture was in the Baptist church, and a spectator present tells me that it was but a sorry affair. After Achilli had concluded, the minister, as if conscious of his shame, in a speech as much apologetic as exhortatory, sustained Achilli's appeal. His next and last public lecture was in the Mercantile Library Hall, on Sunday afternoon, for which he charged twenty-five cents admission, "to pay expenses." What will the sanctimonious Puritans of the North say to this desecration of the Sabbath?—*St. Louis correspondent of N. Y. Freeman*.

PROGRESS OF UNITARIANISM.—It is a curious fact, that a very large portion of the oldest churches in Massachusetts are of the Unitarian faith. For example: The First and Second Churches in Boston; First, Second and Third in Roxbury; First in Dorchester, Plymouth, Salem, Charlestown, Milton, Quincy, (formerly Braintree,) Hingham, Scituate, Brighton, Watertown, Cambridge, Beverly, Chelsea, Medford, Dedham, Concord, Lexington, Gloucester, and many others which might be named. These are all descendants of the Puritans or Independents. The First Church of Plymouth, (mentioned above,) is claimed to be the oldest in this country, excepting, perhaps, there may be one in Jamestown, Va., of which there appears no reliable account. The church of Geneva, in which John Calvin preached, who, in the sixteenth century, was the cause of Servetus being burned at the stake of his alleged Unitarian heresies, is now, and has been for many years, occupied by a Unitarian congregation. The English Unitarians have lately received three conspicuous accessions to their ranks, viz.: John Panton Hume, Wm. Forster and John Barling, all of them converts from "orthodox" dissenters.—*Evening Post*.

A correspondent of the *St. Louis Leader* writes:—Chicago is by no means an agreeable place for me to live in. Not that I have much objection to its flat streets, its wooden side-walks, or even its muddy aspect; but the people are not of the stamp that suit me exactly. There have migrated hither quite a swarm of your contemptible down-east, hair-splitting, money-shaving, speculating, guessing Yankees: that is, those from the New England States, who have but little principle, large materialistic propensities, and no religion, not even Puritanism;—men who would sell their soul any day for a "corner lot," and who would scruple as little about cutting up the graveyard of their ancestors into "divisions," "sub-divisions," "sections," and "quarter-sections," as a trapper does about equalling on an Indian mound. This picaresque character is very justly detestable to all real Westerners.

THE LIQUOR LAW—ITS EFFECTS.—The cauldron begins to bubble. The people are beginning to realize the kind of enactment which has been perpetrated at Albany, in the last moments of the defunct Legislature. The legacy they have left us, in the Prohibitory Liquor Bill, is one which, if the courts of law do not set it aside on the first appeal, will probably lead to turbulence and bloodshed; certainly to immense loss to the commerce and general prosperity of the city. The effects of the law, in this respect, are alarming; and it is no wonder that, night after night, meetings are held by persons having large fortunes embarked in a business of which the sale of liquor, in one shape or another, is a part. Hotel-keepers and retail dealers, and wholesale merchants and property owners, are all interested in the question. If the law is enforced, nearly 50,000 people in this city, who get their living directly and indirectly, by the sale of this kind of merchandise, will be thrown out of work. Over eight millions' worth of property, in houses and fixtures, now used as restaurants and bar-rooms, will be reduced to less than half that value. The profits of our hotels, which is derived mainly from their saloons and wine-cellar, and is estimated at nearly seven hundred thousand dollars annually, will be cut off. The business facilities of thousands of manufacturers who use alcohol—from the daguerreotypist who uses it for the preparations of his plates, to the largest consumer of that article—will be hampered by the difficulty of procuring it without a violation of the law. But these results, ruinous as they are, are as nothing compared to the infringement on the rights of three millions of citizens, to indulge the fanaticism of a minority.—The State of New York does not want such a law; nor will it accept it. The people declared against it before its enactment, by a large majority vote; and assuredly they will never submit to it, while they have a dollar to spend in combatting its iniquitous provisions in the courts of justice. Vigorous measures have been taken to test it under the advice of such lawyers as C. O'Connor, Judge Bronson, J. Whiting, Hiram Clark, George Wood, and Prescott Hall, and eight thousand dollars have been appropriated for that purpose. The first of May is rapidly approaching.—After that day no licenses can be issued, the present ones expire, and the battle will commence.—*N. Y. Citizen*.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND SUB-MARINE TELEGRAPH.—We learn that Mr. Fields the managing director of the company for laying down a submarine telegraph wire between London, Newfoundland and New York, has just returned from Europe, where he is said to have made a very favorable contract for the sub-marine cable to connect Newfoundland with Cape Breton. This cable is to be 70 miles in length, and is to be ready for shipment on the 1st of May. The company confidently expects to have telegraph communication established between New York and St. John's, Newfoundland, by the first of July next. It may not be generally known that when this telegraphic communication is completed, it is intended that the Collins steamers shall call at St. John's on both their outward and inward voyages. The enterprise is of the utmost importance, to the neglected, but extensive and important colony of Newfoundland.—*Boston Traveller*.