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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. OCTOBER, 23, 1863

THE Exonus ---- During the spring and early summer of the present year, the tide of emigration from this country was, perhaps, at its greatest height; but while all were equally astonished at its magnitude, the prospect of a good harvest gave rise to the belief that the autumn would see, if not its entire cessation; at'least a vast diminution in its extent. Automn has come, and with it a harvest that, in most respects, has not been equalled in Ireland for many years, but its influence on the exodus has been scarcely perceptible, save for the first few weeks in the season. The best proof of this is the fact, that in the interval new lines of transatlantic steamships have sprung up; but, with the pre-existing lines they still fail to meet completely the immense demand for means of transmission. The emigration to Australia is, for the present, almost suspended, owing rather to the deficiency of the means than an absence of the wish on the part of the people to go there. The exodus is, therefore, now almost solely to the United States of Amercia and to Canada. Neither home ties, Journal. the present abundant period, nor the terrors of a forced conscription, appear to have any power to stay the stream of emigrants that now almost un-ceasing pass westward. That strong attachment to his native country which at one time was amongst the most striking features in the character of the Irishman, now seems to have become almost extinct The 'ould country,' still dear to Paddy's heart for its natural charms, no longer conveys to his mind the idea of a secure, rich, or happy home, and while he pays the tribute of a sign to the memories of his birth-place, he flees from from it as from a pest-house eager to plant his foot on soil that will yield him a return for his industry, and to live beneath a constitution that will secure to him the full emjoyment of the fruits of that industry. This desire to seek a home in another country is not, however, solely confined to those who had suffered from the recent years of depression consequent upon successive bad harvests. Some there are, who, though but slightly influenced by the recent unproductive sansons-whether because of independence realised in more prosperous times, or an apparent exemption from the general ill-fortune of the late harvests - are emongsi the most auxious to leave Ireland .-There is, in the immediate vicinity of this very cily, a man who, by patient industry skillelly applied in working out a small farm, has raised himself and his family to a position of comparative affluence within a short period, and who is, notwithstanding, on the point of emigrating to the colony of Queensland-not because of an irresistible disire to leave a country that becomes every day more despicable in the eyes of those of those who once proudly boasted of her as 'first flower of the earth earth and first gem of the sea.' Ask why the present abundant season does not induce the agriculturalist to stay at home? and the invariable answer will be - that though the present is, indeed, bright and cheering, the uncertainty of the future, increased by past experience, renders it a matter of too much risk to trust to the chances of agri-

culture in in Ireland, and hence his desire to seek a new field for his labour ere the spirit is broken within him by unpropitious seasons, or, still worse, landford oppression. It is generally known that the anxiety recently shown by young Irishmen to espouse the cause of one of the contending powers in America has now, in a great measure, died out, and that while they will not refuse, if necessity requires, to take service in the Union army, their main object in

emigrating is the exercise of their skilled labour. In order to have this within their reach they are even willing to take the chances of the draft, arguing, with the logic of enthusiasts, that the larger the number sacrificed in war, the greater will be the demand and remuneration for labour. The class of persons to whom the exodus is now confined, consists of young farmers and their wives, young stalwart farm labourers and their blooming sizters. The older class of agriculturists, ouce the apport of the country, appears to be well nigh exhausted, and they, having already betaken themselves to another hemisphere, are now being followed by their sons and unughters who had succeeded to their possessions at home. The proportion of the sexes amongst the emigrants is now equal, and in about one in every three cases their passages have been prepaid by friends in America. The immediate consequence threatened to Ireland herself by this most formidable migration are alarming. The scarcity of labourers at the present moment is seriously felt; and even should the incoming crops he success fully saved, there is but too much reason to fear that such will be the rush to America immediately after, that it is doubtful if there will be an adequate number of laborers in the country to put by next year's crops. It is a matter of notoricity that very many farmers throughout the country are but waiting to sell the crops now being saved, in order to pack up and join the general movement to the West. In order to become convinced of the reality of what has been stated, it is but necessary to visit the wharves on the sailing days of any of the lines of Transatlantic steamers, and pass ten minutes conversation with the more intelligent of the groups there to be found Much of its truth was to be seen even in the exteriors of those who thronged the wherf of Messrs. C. and W Seymour, the agents at Quecostown for the Inman line, on yesterday. About seven hundred persons of both sezes, with scarce an exception young men and women, were here congregated, and the general appearance of anxiety to be amongst the first embarked, and of joy upon accomplishing that object, which was apparent formed in itself matter for deep thought. The emigrants who pass, from Limerick, Clare, Tip-Cork, and Kerry-the latter contributing, perary, perhaps, the largest proportion of any county, while those from the northern and central counties find it cheaper to go by Liverpool. The extent of the exodus is, therefore, not merely to be estimated by the actual numbers embarking at our own ports. Of the seven hundred awaiting embarkation at Queenstown yesterday, not more than three hundred could be accomodated by the City of Washington (the outgoing vessel), while there were on board from Liverpool an equal number. About five hundred of the whole compliment may be taken to be Irish. There was also an unusally large number of first cabin passengers. composed for the most part of English. The four hundred who could not be accomodated are left to await the sailing of an extra steamer of the line on Monday next. The Washington baving completed the embarkation of passengers, took on board the United States mails and latest telegrams at 3 30 n m. and immediately after proceeded for New York .---Corle, Herald,

newed energy, and succeeded in entering a vault, rality at all of the conventional order, except in so far, Churchism. His account of his secession is interest- their days; but the great war of principle has belength. On taking off the lid (which, by the by, was considered very daring of them by the peasantry), they beheld a human skeleton of massive proportions, the thigh bone measuring two feet eleven inches, and the cranium half an inch in thickness. After having expressed their surprise in wild ejaculations, and gratified their curiosity by examining the relics more minutely, they quietly put on the lid, and

'Let him sleep in the grave where their fathers had laid him,"

taking care not to shut the passage, so that all visitors see the coffin but only the favoured few his enormous bones. It is supposed by the inhabitants that this gigantic man was Sthoff, who, we are told by tradition, lived thereabouts, and was the terror of his enemies, but the idol of his friends .- Clare

POTATO DISEASE-Dunleer, Sept. 18.-I am sorry to state the disease has made its appearance in a very serious manuer in the neighborhood of Dunleer. No description, with the exception of the 'Skerry Blues,' has escaped it ; and it is said that only onehalf of the crop will be fit for human food. The harvest, which is an abundant one, has, I may say, been totally saved, and has been safely secured in the haggard, owing to the favorable state of the weather for the past fortnight, which has given the farmer every advantage. I am glad to have it to state that the bread exhibited for sale in this town and its neighborhood since the past month has been the largest and best ever offered here for the money -you will get 41 lbs of bread for 6d. This enlargement is owing to Mr. Gannon, of Danleer, who has established an extensive bakery in Castlebellingham, from which he supplies a great part of the country. Mesars. Crilly, Coliar and Kitchart, who who also supply this town and its districts, have also enlarged their brend. Therefore, the poor of this town and surrounding districts may have food at a very low scale, even if the potato crop is not a good one. - Cor. of the Nation.

HEBRING FISHING IN GALWAY BAY,-Herring fishing in the bay has commenced, and the poor inhabitants of the Claddagh are indulging in the hope that the season will be a good one. On the successful or unfavorable character of their nightiy expeditions in search of this valuable fish will very much depend the extreme wretchedness of comparative comfort that will be observable in the Claddach during the coming winter. Up to this the prospects have not been most cheering, though there have been some good 'takes' and the herrings are of a pretty large size. Last night the boats went out as usual, notwithstanding that many of the weatherwise old fishermon foresaw a severe gale. It blew very hard during the night, so that several of the boatmen had their miserable nets and gear washed away by the waves. It was a putiful sight-those poor fishermen returning to the shore this morning without fish, and deprived, by the merciless elements, of their wretched fishing tackle. Their woebegone appearance attracted the attention of several persons who happened to be on the quay watching the arrival of the Hibernia. The poor men will not be able now to proceed to sea until they shall have procured new nets-a matter of much difficulty to perons in their miserable condition .- Vindicator.

SECRET SOCIETIES .- Every friend of Ireland must rejoice at the attitude assumed by the Irish Prelates at their recent general meeting in Dablin, with re-ference to the 'Brotherbood of St. Patrick,' and its ramifications and subdenominations. As long as we can remember, and long before we were born, the Bishops and Priests of Ireland have unceasingly denounced secret political associations as one of the greatest curses that ever afflicted that country. In no one instance have these societies done one particle of good to-Ireland ; we may with equal truth assert that in no one instance have they failed to work mischief. No matter what the fantastic name by which they were distinguished, whether Whiteboys or Peep-o'-Day Boys, or Ribbonmen, they have each and all been a source of evil to Ireland, and of unmixed regret and great anxiety to the friends of Ireland and of religion. - Weekly Register.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CARDINAL WISEMAN AND HIS CRITICS .- When Dr. Wiseman was created Archbishop of Westminster and Cardinal, all the Protestant papers of Eugland, He was threatened by letter with murder if he carried Wiseman delivers loctures at the Royal Society of Arts, at South Kensington, at the Polytechnic Instilution, Southernpton, and his words are reported in ilmost every Protestant paper. The Times, the Press, the following from the latter paper, as it is genemily the most hostile to Catholicity, and gives, besides comments, a resume of the lecture :-Often has it been our lot to find ourselves at issue with his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman : nor are we sanguine enough to believe that this will never be the case in future. He has served his cause ably and well. The Church Militant has no more astute or wary champion-no one whose eyes can more quickly discern the weak points of an enemy's position no one who can more conningly shield the defects of his own. A ripe scholar, a ready speaker, a writer of no inconsiderable power, he also possesses the dignity that should belong by right to a prince of the Jhurch, and the graceful tact of an accomplished gentlenian. Hence, often as he has been attacked, his assailants, whenever they were themselves men of ability, have recognized in him a forman worthy of their steel. It has been reserved for the zealots of Exctor Hall-for the bitter bigots who intolerantly denounce intolerance, and who, if occasion offered, would assuredly persecute the peresecutors - for the vulgar fanatics who, even were he not a cardinal, would object to him simply because he was a scholar -it has been reserved for these, aided and abetted by young gentlemen in search of congregations or widows, controversialists out of work, Protestants on helf-pay, and a few respectable monomaniacs, to crack jokes about his name, to caricature his person, to vilily his conduct, and to depreciate his powers. From auon persons it would be absurd to expect obivalry or even fair play; nor could the Cardinal stoop from his official position to take notice of such foes. Men, howaver, who bolieve in their own principles --- who are confident in the triumph of their cause --and who feel that the ranks in which they flight are those of the truth, and, therefore, sure of victoryhave no inducement to temptation, to wrong even an adversary. When his Eminence comes Thursday, and, having taken on board the latest forward to plead for Rome against Great Bri-telegrams, proceeded for New York. - Ib. tain, they met him at the outset, and strike home and hard. When a trace is called - when we meet on neutral ground-there should be frank and full Croats of anti-Catholicism, the Pandours of 'No Popery,' must be kept at arm's length. They might sweil the numbers of an army; they would ruin its But well repuid were they for their labors, for, on [morale. The capacity in which we have now to rebaving displaced it, they found the contents to be a gard Cardinal Wiseman is that of a lecturer on 'Self culture.' Laying aside all political or theological worth about 10d., and some of which bear the date | differences for a time, we hasten to admit that he has which his pretematic detractors would scarcely unpose. It is, indeed, no unfitting pendant to the masterly addresses by which Lord Stanley has recently shown his keen appreciation of the mental tendencies Sure. After having spent two weary days at their of the age. Thoroughly free from clap-trap, scarcely lubor, and on the evening of the third, as they were marred by an occasional exuberance of rhetoric or beginning to despond, they perceived some stones artful elaboration of delicately measured style, it is during which time he restored his Church, got up a English office, as they have done for nearly torty wind up the Company in order to stay various ac-set in mason-work, which they upturned with re- in the best sense of the word, moral. Nor is its mo- choir, and obtained a character for ultra Ligh years, hope that things will last as they are during tions and insure equal distribution of assets.

which, to their surprise and disappointment, con- as all great ethical principles, have, from their absotained nothing but a leaden coffin about nine feet in lute truth and their consequent frequency of repetition, a tendency to seem platitudes to such as never. thought them out for themselves. We care not who may be the speaker when the words are good and wise, and noble. Had Ignatius Loyola himself uttered some of the Cardinal's sayings, we should, despite all outery against Jesuitism, have recognised their truth and value. There is a grave and manly wis-dom about such sentences as these :-- 'Inward truthfulness is as necessary to the formation of a sound moral character as its exterior trathfulness. He yould say, 'Never maintain a thing that you do not believe; never dispute a principle for disputation's sake ; never consider it a mere recreation to be warring on the side of falsehood, of immorality, or any-thing that is wrong.'' In these words there is an admirable emphatic rebuke to the mere intellectual gludiator-the athlete of dialectics, who reasons, not to prove the truth, but to show his own personal skill to display, as it were, the knitted muscles and the suple sinews of his brain. 'Such course of proceeding is a serious moral offence' says the Cardinal; and in age of indifferentism, when the black is that black is not so very black, nor white so very white after all, a reproof like this has a special value. Excellent was the protest of Cardinal Wiseman sgainst certain modern modes of cultivating, or rather stimulating, the imagination. He points out as the great and good Dr. Arnold did many years ago-that the enormous taste for novel reading which is now so prevalent, and which seems still upon the increase, has most serious langers; that it begets an essentially unreal, sentimental, and factitious view of life. 'Whilst trying to cultivate scientific, historical, and artistic taste there were other courses which would bring more help to self-culture than any of these. Biographies and narratives of travels acted better upon self-culture of the mind than any other class of works.' No better mental pabulum could be offered to any student. It is impossible for us even to touch upon many of the points which the Cardinal discussed with so much ability, and in so good a spirit; but we must, at least, pause to notice that, in praising and recommending self-culture, he abstains from holding out the merely vulgar and material temptations of consequent success. Not every collier or miner is to form a vague hope of becoming a millionaire as soon as he has mastered the rudiments of an education. The exceptional triumphs can never become general. For one man with George Stephenson's ability and patience who achieves wealth and immortality, a hundred must be content with competence and good repute. Success, however, of another kind does lie within the reach of every one, and it is not of an ignoble, though it may be of a lees brilliant character. 'He wished to make every one feel that it was in his power to make such a position in society as would make him honoured, respected, revered by all around him, and respected also by himself; to show how a man may work through a long life without being raised a step in that social position in which his lot is cast, and yet hold up his head amongst the noblest and the best, not in a supercili ous pride, not in overbearing ambition, but in the consciousness that his heart has always been true to its duties, that his conduct has been unblemished, and thus walk with his head erect, except in those moments when it must be bowed down before that higher and better Power that has given him those gifts which he has assiduously cultivated. It may be

that some zealots will see in these elequent words merely an attempt to check the awakening energy of the poor, even as there were once men who sneeringly asked, 'Can anything good come out of Nazareth? For ourselves, we harbour no such distrust. To-mcrrow it might again be our duty, in defence of the principle that are dear to us, to do buttle with the Cardinal ; to-day we say that he has done good service.

DEATH OF FATHER FABER. - This news will strike many Catholic hearts as that of the loss of a dear friend. Even hostile English papers speak kindly of him. 'Dr. Faber,' says the Globe, ' was one of the most able, pious, and amiable of the recent converts to Catholicity.' 'He was,' says the Morning Post, 'one of the most extrest, most gentle, and most loving of mankind.' We quote the Post's article ; it is a valuable tribute, for it comes from a bitter enemy : - ' We announced in our second edition on Saturday the death of the Rev. Frederick William Faber, D D, Superior of the Oratory at Brompton, the most distinguished of the Anglican converts to the Catholic faith after Dr. Newman. Dr. Faber had been ill since May last, his disease being morbus Ireland, and Scotland joined in a howl against him. Brightii, and for a long time his life has been de-He was threatened by letter with murder if he carried spaired of. He died at five minutes past seven on ont his functions. What a change | Now Cardinal Saturday morning, after receiving the last sacraments which his communion enjoins. Whatever may be the general opinion as to the conduct of the Oratorians in their self-imposed work, no one can deny that Dr. Faber was one of the most earnest, the Telegraph, &c., writes eulogies on him We quote most gentle, and most loving of mankind. He was universally popular, and his death has caused a more widely spread feeling of grief in Catholic circles than any other death in that religious body could cause. On Sanday, after High Mass, the Rev. J. E. Bowden, one of the priests of the Oratory, made a short address to the large congregation which had assembled in the chapel of the Oratory. The rev. gentleman, whose voice was at times broken by emotion, spoke in the most eloquent and touching manner of the late superior. . He might not need their pravers,' said the preacher, 'but still they gave The goiden word which which he had spoken them. from that pulpit made their hearts burn within them. Had they profited by his teaching ? Let them pray to his patrons, St. Wilfrid, St. Philip, and St. Ruphael. A lew spasmodic breathings were the indications of his death. As he (the preacher) knelt by his bedside he seemed to see the realisation of the picture drawn by Dr. Faber of the true Christian at the end of the second chapter of his work, 'All for Jesus,' the passage beginning 'Only serve Jesus on of love,' &c. Frederick William Faber was born in 1814, and was the son of the solicitor of the Bisbop of Durham, who was appointed judge or assessor of the Bishop's Court for the Palatinate, and died more than twenty years ago. His brothers are Golonel Faber, who is serving with his regiment in India ;the Rev. Francis Faber, B D, late Fellow of Magdalen Gollege, Oxford, rector of Saunderton, near Prince's Risborough; and Mr. Henry Faber, a barrister, at Stockton-on-Tees. His uncle was the celethe works 'On Prophecy.' Frederick Faber was educated at Harrow School, and was sent thence to University College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship. In 1836 he obtained the Newdegate prize for his English poem, 'The Knights of St. John;' in the same year he took a second class in Literis Hamanioribus;' and in 1837 was elected to one of Dr. Johnston's theological scholarships He was ordnined deacon by the Bishop of Ripon, and fellowship at University College till 1843, when he Mr. D. Garey, Dromelihy, were digging polatoes, recognition of the opponent's prowess and skill. The took the college living at Elton, Huntingdonshire, they chanced to come in contact with a massive Bashi-Bazouks of the conventicle, the Cossacks and worth about £450 a-year. Mr. Faber had, early in his university career, adopted high church opinions. In 1838 he published a work called, 'The Ancient Things of the Church of England.' When travelling in 1843, he had many conversations with Italian pronounced a most excellent oration-one, indeed, | reign Oburches," dedicated to the poet Wordsworth, he took for a motto the well-known refrain of the derstand, but which all candid minds will recognise Shepherd's song in the Campagna. In his tracts on as an admirable speech, and thoroughly to the pur. the Church and the Prayer-book (1840), Mr. Faber considered the Church to be a safeguard against selfishness and worldly times ; and of Freemasonry that 'when it was anything more than a club, it was profane and against the Gospel.' Mr. Faber semained at Elton for rather more than two years,

ing. The end of all this was not far "distant." Mr." Newman, Mr. Dalgairn, Mr. Capel, Mr. A. Christie, Mr. Cottin, Mr. Morris, and other well-known Anglicans had been received into the Catholic church in 1845. On Sunday, November 16, Mr., Faber preached a short sermon from Ruth, and intimated that it mon, which has so long threatened to devour the would be the last time he should appear in the pulpit of Elton church. On the following day he was tion of our Brights and Oobdens, have continued to received into the Catholic Church by Dr. Wareing, recognise an illegal blockade, and have refused to Vicar Apostolic of the northern districts, at St. Felix Obapel, Northampton. Mr. Faber was accompanied in his secession by Mr. T. F. Knox, B A., member of a noble Irish inmily, who had, a year or two before, taken a distinguished degree at Cambridge, and would, in all probability, have obtained a fellowship at Trinity. Besides Mr. Knos, who was Mr. Faber's guest, the rector of Elton took over to Rome a doz-n of his parishioners, one or two being choristers. Having been received into the Church of Rome, and having retracted, as Mr. Newman, "all the hard speeches which ungodly sinners had spoken against her." Mr. Faber was for some time a resident of SL Wilfrid's, Staffordshire, where he founded a confraternity. In 1849 he came to London, and established the brotherhood of St. Philip Neri, in King William street, Strand. He brought with him 6 priests. In 1854 the Oratory was removed to the splendid buildings adjoining Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, where there are now no fewer than twenty priests, besides lay members, novices, &c. Here, for ten years, Dr. Faber has worked with great success. Dr. Faber is well known as a writer, but it may not generally be remembered that 25 years ago he was considered one of the most graceful and charming of young poets. The ' Cherwell Water Lily ' and other poems was a most popular book in the early days of Oxford High Churchism. The author's friendship with the poet Wordsworth may account for his enthusiastic affection for the mountain and lake scenery of Cumberland and Westmoreland, Keswick, Loughrigg, Griesdale, Tarn, &c. His intense love for Oxford, his description of Oxford in spring, and of St Mary's by night, may take high rank among the poetical triumphs of the 19th century. One or two of his poems are addressed to Lord John Manners, his fellow traveller and most intimate friend, to whose 'soul's hereditary gentleness,' as well as to the 'blaze and splendor of his bayhood,' the poet bears a warm (éstificiony His 'Rosary' and other poems he dedicated to Mr. Beresford Hope, who, 'out of an humble mind, with cheorful augury, redeemed from sacrilege the Abbey of St. Augustine, and held it but in trust for the church of better times.' His poems on Scio, Candia, Parnassus, Therapia, Snowdon, Hellvellyn, Rothsay, and others, show a great power of description and much poetic feeling. Amongst Dr. Faber's other works are his popular 'All for Jesus,' which has had an immense sale in England, and of which 40,000 copies have been sold in America alone; 'The Saints and Ser-vants of God,' 'The Spirit and Genius of St. Philip Neri' (approved by Thomas Bishop of Cambysopolis, and Nicholas Wisemaa), 'Sir Lancelot,' 'Spiritual Conferences,' 'Growth in Holiness,' Jesus and Mary,' 'Tales of the Angels,' 'Discourse on the Sacraments,' &c. Many of his works have been translated into French, German, and Dutch. Of all the converts to Catholicity from the Anglican faith, none have been more zealous, more successful, more earnest, than Dr Faber. His accomplishments, his administrative tact, his brilliant conversational powers, his unfailing good temper and geniality, have brought round him a hand of devoted and attached friends, who attended him day and night during his painful illness, and now bitterly lament his death.

UNCLE SAM'S WAR DANCE .- Of all the public docoments ever issued by the head of a great people certainly the letter of Abraham Lincoln to the Unionists of his native State Illinois is the most astounding. The fiddle when Rome was burning was the burlesque act of a military despot, and Rome was but a city with a million or two of inhabitants. But to yoke and banter amidst the death throes of a nation of thirty millions ; to glory in the deadly wo nds which he himself is inflicting on the very people who have by ballot chosen him as their chief magistrate ; to boast of the exploits of his armies over their own countrymen whom he claims as his subjects; to call his success 'a great national job;' and to baster his fellow citizens about the murderous doings of his guaboats in every water upon the defenceless population under the name of the ' Tracks of Uncle Sam's web-feet;' to tell us in joking terms that on the deep sea, the broad bay, the rapid viver, the muddy hayou, or wherever the ground was a little damp there Uncle Sam's web-feet have been and made their trucks ;' there his Yankee guaboats have fired homesteads, burnt cotton, destroyed stores, plundered villages, set fire to churches, pouring in turpentine to complete the configration, and have murdered delenceless women and children with shells filled with all the malignant art of modern chemistry -is almost fieudish. The combination of the ferocity of the savage, the joke of the ruffian, the leer of the drunkard, garnished with a wind-up of Puritan blaschemy, in the midst of the most horrible civil war which the world has ever before seen, forms altogether such a spectacle that history presents no parallel nearer in its likeness than the war dance of a Red Indian tribe, after exterminating a few of their enemies, round the fires consuming their mangled remains, oach savage ornamented with the bloody scalps which himself had torn from their quivering heads. Such on a large scale, and in a moral point of view, this letter perpetrates in the midst of thirty millions of people. 'Behold,' cries this chief magistrate, 'the job was a great national job, and I am the great lilinois railsplitter that have so far done the job, and let all the railsplitters in illinois take courage and rejoice before the great demon of democracy, whose we are and whom we worship.'-In this letter Mr. Lincoln again ropeats that phrase which he adopted in his first inaugural address .-The object of the war, he sys, ' is to prove to all future time that among freemen there can be no successful append from the ballot to the bulled -the object of the war is the triumph of the ignorant maprity. This, as the John Bull has said from the very beginning is the great and fearful democratic issue which is to be tried. This is the secret feeling which produces the sympathy of the Brights and Cobdens and others in favor of this war of extermination. This is the doctrines which has convertbrated George Stanley Faber, B D, the anthor of ed the members of the pseudo-Peace Society into the provide for the pseudory wants of the institution, absture of the most ferocious war ever recorded in history : this is the secret principle which stays the act of the Whig-Radical Government when called on to give five, twenty, thirty pounds to the building to recognize the South. This is the real reason that urges Earl Russell and his Union-emancipationist advisers to stop the supplies of wariike engines re- of the St. Patrick's hall. These signs of co-operaquired by the South, and at the same time to contique to supply them in the North - The battle that is being fought in America is in effect the battle of priest by the Bishop of Oxford. He ratained his democracy and aristocracy ; the battle of equality and inequality; the great and fearful contest of principle between the physical force of the many and the superior intelligence of the few. Here it is once more pinicly avowed by Mr. Liecoln, and the secret motive of this war crops up in the plainest terms. Now, after two years and a half of dreadful slaugater, the contest is declared to be between the many priests and strangers about the rites, ceremonics, and the few, between the majority rampant with and doctrines of the Gatholic Church; and in pub- power, and the minority determined to resist being lishing an account of "Sights and Thoughts in Fo- | trampled under foot. Our sympathies have been from the first openly declared ; and our voices have been raised to warn our countrymen; nostra res agilur! Are the iron boofs of a military democracy. to trample on all rights everywhere for ever ? That is the great issue being now fought out in America. For if this frightful demon of democracy should be successful in America it will, we may be sure, iry 10 establish itself elsewhere The old politiciaus, who are still balancing themselves on the tight rope of

gun and cannot now be stayed. England has hitherto held back doing nothing; abandoning her political position in the world and surrendering her children's children who have sought peaceful homes in America to the bitter doings of this great democratic deworld Meanwhile our ministers, under the inspirarecognise a powerful and gallant people of eight millions of our own race, struggling with one heart and soul for their delivery from the democratic coils which Yankee craft is weaving round them with all the skill of modern destructive warfare. We once more, then, urge instice to the South, the recognition of the States as Sovereign States separately, aud one by one; and the proclamation of the blockade as ineffective and illegal, before the Northern hordes have completely exterminated eight millions of people who are willing to be our friends .- John Bull,

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The Times says :-- "Much surprise is excited among the impartial merchants in the city at the doctrines promulgated by casual writers from day to day on the question of neutral obligations and the Liverpool iron-clads. The international law on the subject, as the commercial world at present under-stand it, is, that according to all the statutes respectively by the United States and England, and the decisions of their Superior Courts, vessels of war may be built here for any State, whether belligerent or otherwise, that chooses to order them, provided they are not built and sent to sea with the intention that British subjects should use them for hostile purposes. This being the law recognised by both countries, the natural impression would be that a strict regard for neutrality would induce us to observe it to the very letter, and that at all events even those who might consider the condition of the law too lax, and that it would be inexpedient for us to alter it before we are certain that the United States are prepared to make a similar alteration, would at least insist that the Government should not to favor any party stir a step against it, or outside of it, until it had been duly changed by Parliament. Yet writers are to be found that this scrupulous adherence to our law of neutrality would be 'an offence against neutrality,' and that if such vessels are allowed to depart the United States will have a title to complain - a statement which simply amounts to an assertion that we shall violate our obligations to them if we act upon their own admitted laws of neutrality whenever the operation of such laws does not happen to be in their favor. The aim of all these persons would appear to be not to promote but to prevent the exercise of neutrality. When it was lately sought on high authority to frighten us into a seizure of the iron-clads-with or without law-on the ground that their departure would be a signal for the United States to at ask us, a blow was struck at the cause of pence which it would be difficult to repair. Every oue must have noticed that the wild threats against this country with which the New York press inflame their ignorant and creations readers have gained strength with every concessio." made, while the submission to France in face of her bold definnce of all their cherished ideas and dogmes is developed precisely to a similar extent. We received some civility after the affair of the Trent, and people in the city remembering the tone of all their correspondence at that period, and contrasting it with that which they get at present, feel they have reason to apprehend that if the cry of concession for expediency sake be suffered to increase the peril will become beyond control. A system which tends to stimulate the worst points of the Northern character is more cruel to the North even than it is huriful to ourselves, and hence it is among the real friends of the respectable portion of the American public that the greatest regret is felt at any absence of dignity that may be beirayed on this side."

A PATRIARCHAL IRISH MONK. -- MARCHESTER. -- A. correspondent of the Tablet says :-" Amongst the number of the disciples of the Venerable de Stille, the founder of the order of the Obristian Brothers. none have been more useful in his day-few have grown older in the educational service of the Church and not one has gained more fully the love and esteem of his pupils than good old Brother William Francis Phelan. Entering the town of Manchester, some thirty-seven years since, when there was no day school for Catholic shildren, and but two or three chapels, he has labored during that loag period, and has lived to see the increase of educational establishments affording Christian tuition to as many thousand children as he has passed years amongs them. A short time since, as recorded in the Tublet the patriarchal monk was called from his retirement to receive publicly the thanks of his first pupils of Llovde-street school, where his labora commenced ; and now a much lar, or number, none of whom were then born, gathered together in the Corn Exchange. Manchester, on Monday ovening last, to do him honor; and the pious old man sat amidst brothers and sisters, to the number of about eight hundred. who had only just entered man and woman bood. The reception was as vociferous as young hearts and voices could make it, and the building ochoed again and again to the plaudits which greeted the en same of the aged monk, and the visitors as they took their places on the platform. Conspicatous among the emblems which adorned the walls of the Exchange was one, which expressed in the untivo tongue of Ireland the feelings of the children -

EMIGRATION .- The Inman steamship, Glasgow, arrived at Queenstown from Liverpool on Sunday evening with a very large number of passengers on Yesterday she embarked a portion of the beard. 400 who had been awaiting her from the previous

Curious Discovery - An Irish Giant, - On Wednesday last, as two labourers, in the employment of boulder, which required their united exertions to remove, having been artificially set over four others, which formed an enclosure of about two feet square. copper kettle filled with silver pieces, each being of 1510. This discovery, as might be expected, created great sensation in the neighborhood, and several of Mr. Garey's friends having arrived advised him to hire a number of men to dig the hill, in which they concluded, from the systematic arrangement of the stones a few feet below the surface, there probably would be found more hidden tren-

" Cead mille failthe "To our venerable and faithful teachers."

A PILOT KIDNAPPED .- Three weeks ago (says the John o'Groat Journal) a man belonging to Wick, named Oraig, who occasionally acted as oilot to vessels passing through the Pentland Firth, went on board a vessel, bound, it is believed, for America The vessel proceeded on her voyage, and there has been no word of the pilot since. The adventure has happened very inopportunely for the poor man, who was getting a house built at Wick. ,

ST PATHICK'S HALL IN LONDON .- Recurring to the practicability of providing a central hall for the Irish people in London, we have once for all te say that if we are determined to begin it, the means and appliances are ready to hand. His Eminence the Cardinal, whose friendly feelings for our people have never been questioned, has promised to deliver within its walls a series of lectures, which will not only but give it a high character, and all but guarantee it against failure. Several gontlemen have promised fund, and a permanent annual subscription to defray extraordiumry expenses incorred in the management tion are hostages of success. Let the hall be crected, ; and our countrymen shall soon have reason to coudown the inactivity which leaves us dispersed and disunited. No one doubts that larger electional agencies than are now a railable are urgonily acciled. The hall would enable us to construct them, and imbue them with the life and energy that are essential to systematic operation. When we shall see from two to five hundred Irish workmen sitting down after the hard toil of the day in an institution of their own creation, to read, write, hear lectures, carry on the general work of improvement, we shall be astisfied that political power is not far off, and that the time when our enemies could accuse its of ignorance and idleness has passed away for ever. And we are permitted to hope that this subject revived as it is under encouraging auspices, will not be allowed to drop sullborn from the heads that have suggested it A little enterprise, a little steady thinking, and the project must succeed .- Universal News

The Directors of the Great Ship Company have taken forms proceedings in Bankruptcy, and will