Irish gave more trouble than all the rest of his Majesty's army—" Precisely what my enemies say of Lord Clare had led a charge of Irish which smashed the British column at Fontenoy, said-"Cursed be the laws that deprive me of Buch subjects!'-But perhaps the bishop's enthusiasm rose to its highest, as he narrated how Sir Charles Napier pean troops in his army except four hundred men of the 22d, all Tipperary men, and how those four hundred did their work and won another kingdom for the English—(I wish they had been anywhere else)-but the effect was strange and wild when the bishop, throwing up his arms, repeated in his outlandish accent the triumphant shout of old Sir Charles in the intoxication of battle-" Magnificent Tipperary?"

Next, in softer tones, gentle as the west wind on the spring days, the orator dwelt upon the domestic virtues, the warm affections of the Irish race, and their touching fondness for their native land. From official returns, he furnished statistics of the amounts which the good hard working Irish laborers and servant girls in America send yearly across the Atlantic, either to relieve their aged parents, or to bring their families over to them in that free land; described, in a voice tremulous with emotion, the habit amongst our emigrants of bringing with them to America a sod of earth from the native townland they are leaving for ever; and then when many a face amongst that vast auditory was glistening with trickling tears, he suddenly changed his voice, and exclaimed—"And this is the nation that is doomed to perish of hunger in its own fertile land!" Then, he related the dreadful scenes of the great Famine; and, lest any one should reply that this Famine was the inscrutable dispensation of Providence, he took care to impress the fact, that every year of that misery, while the people who sowed and reaped the plentiest barvests of Ireland were perishing on the roadsides for want of food, there was exported from Ireland to England as much wealth of corn and cattle as would have bountifully supplied them all.

I am by no means sure that the French people present fully credited the Bishop's statements. They do not believe here in death by mere bunger. Mourir de faim is in France a figure of rhetoric; and is frequently used to signify some considerable pecuniary difficulties and embariassments; but that hundreds of thousands of people should actually lie down patiently to perish for want of food—that Priests should administer Extreme Unction to whole parishes at once, all past hope of recovery by mere gnawing famine—that families, having long since consumed the very last morsel this world could afford them, having taken their last look at the blessed daylight, and prayed their last prayer to God, should build up, with feeble hands, the doors of their cabins, and then resign themselves to go through the last agonies in secret and in darkness—all this is really too great a draft on the credulity of persons living in a civilized land. So that, possibly, notwithstanding the orator's statistics, his hearers surmised that here, at least, he was drawing the long bow.

He proceeds next to show how it is that Ireland pines and starves. And he traced it of course, as a direct effect, from the greedy policy of England. He even went into details to exhibit the constant settled policy of England in crushing manufacturing industry in Ireland, and repeated the famous memorial of the wool-staplers to King William III., praying him to suppress woollen manufacture in Ireland, because it interfered with English profits. He pointed out how impossible it is, when once a branch of industry has been crushed and the whole current of trade been diverted elsewhere, shat it can ever raise its head again; capital cannot create itself out of nothing; and in modern society everything tends to swell high the tide of traffic when it is once established, making the rich richer and the poor continu-What wonder, then, that Ireland, ally poorer. bound to the plough and the cattle thed, should pour forth her life at every seaport, and bleed at every pore for the profit of her powerful neighbor !-Lest any one should reply that he was speaking of times long since past and of laws long since abrogated-that even the famine is a thing of history, and that Ireland is now prosperous and thriving, he brought down the sad story to our own days; and from the latest authorities cited the case of Donegal, of Erris, of the perishing fishermen's families of the Claddagh; and showed plainly enough that though in Irish destitution there are paroxysms and lulls, sharp agonies alternating with dumb pain and low wailings, yet there is always, must be always, under me an amount of wretchedness in Ireland that no other land in Europe ever experiences: so that the most liberal contributions they could give would be as a drop in the ocean of so wide and deep amisery. Of course, he dwelt upon the practice of evicting and exterminating tenantry, as an evil still existing in all its atrocity, and practised continually at the mere discretion of the landlords, notwithstanding late pretences of amelioration. He did not name Plunket or Partry: but said that he purposely avoided denouncing that Isolated case of universal injustice—besides the civilized world had already heard and judged that cause.

The Bishop's closing appeal was wonderfully touching and plaintive, though indignation visibly struggled with pity in his language. As Christians and as Frenchmen, he exclaimed, "let us not suffer so horrible a misery and scandal to exist on the face of this this our earth!" Earnestly he disavowed the thought or intention of wounding the feelings of any man or nation; declaring that this appeal had no reference to affairs of state, or to possible future changes in the government or political relations of Ireland, but was dictated solely—as it ought to be responded to in all good faith-by compensation for the poor and miserable in a kindred nation of their own race and blood.

Such is a meagre abstract of the sermon.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Rev. Mr. M'Mahon, Dean and Bursar of St. Patrick's College, Armagh, has been appointed parish priest of Loughgilly, in the room of the Rev. James Daly, who has been appointed chaplain to the Catholic forces in Aldershot. Father Daly ranks as Captain, with 128 6d per day, and the usual military allowance of coals and candles, &c.

IRELAND AND THE BISHOP OF OBLEANS .- We (Dub-(in Irishman) learn that the proceeds of the collection which was made after the charity sermon, preached by this great prelate in the Church of St. Roch, amount to nearly £620. We have been informed by eye-witnesses that the enthusiasm manifested by the bishop's audience, comprising the most distinguished persons in Paris-and their affectionate interest in Ireland-were indescribable . The sermon, which is a splendid vindication of the Irish race, will forthwith be published in a pamphlet—an English translation appearing at the same time-and we doubt not, the sale will be enormous. In our city edition of last week, we ventured to hint that Irishmen should convey to the great French bishop (in the shape of some testimonial which should not be costly, but characteristic and significant), some evidence of their gratitude to him for his eloquent vindication of our race. Somewhat to our surprise the hint has been taken up most warmly, and several gentlemen have already sent us in their names, inti-mating their readiness to subscribe. We are sure that when this number reaches all our readers in We shall gladly take charge of any subscrip-

the caprice of a foreign despot, or upon the embra- to greet him with a more courteous salutation.
ces of a selfish step-sister, but to found their aspi-Irish nation.'

SUSPICIOUS VESSELS OF WAR SEEN OFF THE COAST. -A day or two since a large line-of-battle ship and corrette were descried off the Wexford coast standing south-west. The larger vessel showed no colors and was, by an experienced observer, pronounced to and they are resolved to try the effects of a little be a French man-of-war. Very properly, informa-

THE CROWNAR IN THE COUNTY ARMAGH -A writer in the Dundalk Democrat says-" A little excitement has been caused for some time past in the rather quiet locality of Middletown, by the election of guardians for the Armagh Union; and now that it has subsided, the matter having been brought to a close, I hope you will give me a small space in your journal for a few remarks showing how fairly and honourably, such things are managed here. But first to be understood, I must observe that a course of extermination of the farming class has been carried on for a considerable time past in this part of the country by a certain class of landlords, with steady and fixed purpose; and why it has been concealed from the world, is attributable, so far as I can see, only to the quiet systematicirepetition of such acts. The people are familiarized to them, and having one-sided journals to represent us, the poor farming class suffer, as they may especially if they be Catholic, lie unnoticed and often misrepresented. Une landlord, Mr. Armstrong, a gentleman, who, as far as words go, pretend, to be anxious that all people, particularly his own tenantry, should be as happy as himself, has acquired lately a remarkable notoriety by outstepping this his usual systematic course of eviction and applied himself through his newly procured agent to 'his labour of love' with remarkable zeal. Some few years since he became, whether by law or purchase, it matters not how to enquire, master of the lives and properties of a host of people in the townland of Derryhaw Lower, in this parish (Tynan). The people of this townland, the majority of whom were Catholics, were remarkable for their peaceable inoffensive habits; no charges of 'rent unpaid, murder, Ribbonism or conspiracy' of any kind could be alleged against them. But this landlord forms the resolution of having them removed, and out they must go, Yes, fifteen families - sixtyeight fellow-beings, having souls stamped with God's image like ourselves, must go out from the little spots of ground and cabins, sacred to them by the memory of their forefathers, and throw themselves on this cold, indifferent world in the midst of this terrible winter, to make way mayhap for some Scotchman or other favourite of that ilk, who will people it instead with bulls or sheep.

THE CONDITION OF THE LABORER.—The Agriculturat Review publishes a letter from Mr. Sharman Crawford on the condition of the laborer. We have only space for the following extracts:-" You show that the small freeholds and occupancies have been for the last 200 years in the process of absorption, first in England, during a later period in Scotland, and lastly in Ireland. The effect of this system is, that the man who really works the soil has no interest in the soil, nor the possibility of acquiring any real interest. He is dependent for his own support and that of his family on the wages of hired labor, and if the wages fail from want of employment, or from incapability of work by sickness or old age, he is irremediably in the rank of a pauper; whereas, if what the Scotch call a tack of land were connected with his cottage, to the working of which his own labor with that of his family, could be partially applied, he would have some resource for the evil day; and, if there were a small admixture of small tenancies or freeholds with the larger farms of the capitalists, the laborer whould have the stimulus of looking forward to the position of becoming his own paymaster for his own labor, and enjoying for his own use the fruits of that labor. With regard to Ireland, the Review of the 25th of January (page 31) gives most important and conclusive evidence. You show, from Mr. Donnelly's returns, the falling feel neither the one nor the other. Their tactics in off in the number of acres under cultivation in Ireland between 1847 and 1860—amounting to no less than one-fifth—a falling off altogether in the crops to the amount of rearly 114 millions of money, whilst the increase in stock was not half that amount; and yet, during the period from 1841 to 1856, the process of consolidation had been going on, and the total reduction in the number of holdings had taken place to the amount of 98,000.

The Munster News of the 27th ult., says :- " The condition of the farming class throughout this and the neighboring counties is peculiarly disheartening at present. The state of the soil, owing to the successive falls of heavy rain, prevents any attempt at tillage, and several who had corn above ground, and potatoes planted, at the period of last year corresponding with this, have not their lands even ploughed for the purpose. The ordinary preparations of years when February and March were, if bitter, dry, are rendered utterly impracticable by the half fluid and marshy state in which the torrents of rain have left the fields."

At a meeting of operatives on Tuesday evening, 26th ult., it was announced by the chairman, Mr. James Houghton, that a communication had been received from the Board of Trade stating that the time had arrived for extending to Her Majesty's subjects in Dublin, the privileges so long enjoyed on Sundays by the inhabitants of London; that the day of class and sectional legislation bad passed; and what the members of the Royal Dublin Society themselves enjoyed on Sunday—namely, free access to the Botanic Gardens-they should share with their fellow-citizens of every rank and denomination. It was announced that a letter to the same effect, had been written by Lord Stanley. The Irish members have been canvassed, and a large majority are said to be in favor of the opening on Sunday. Still, in order to convince the Royal Dublin Society of its error in shutting out the people, the trades were recommended to hold "a great indignation meeting," and to send a deputation to the Lord Lieutenant.

TIPPERARY .- On the 21st ult., the Tipperary artillery, who were about being disembodied, being on their way from England to Clonmel for that purpose, halted at Waterford for a few days to recruit themselves after their voyage. As they were marching in the barrack gate, preceded by the band playing up "St. Patrick's Day;" a little incident occurred characteristic of the stupissed insolence of John Bull and of the fiery Celtic blood of Tipperary It appeared that a small party of the 27th, who were left in charge of the barracks after the departure of the troops from Waterford a short time since, were standing at the front gate as the Tipperary boys were marching past, when a sergeant of the former, with a most contemptible sneer, shouted-" Acre come the Tipperary rebels—," the remainder of the sentence was cut across in his mouth by the drummer, who, by an electric application of the drum-stick to the sergeant's "anvil of thought," sent him sprawling on the pavement in the twinkling of that when this number reaches all our readers in an eye, where he lay "scattered" for some time. the provinces, as well as in England and Scotland. The drummer was, of course, placed under arrest the same enthusiastic readiness to do honour to and marched off a prisoner to the guard-room, where France, and her great bishop will be manifested by he was heard to boast that if he was sure of being shot the next moment he would do the same thing tions, for this object, transmitted to us; but we again. He was brought before the Adjutant-general would recommend that they should be small but next morning, but the sergeant, with a display of widely spread. Standing in the attitude of paupers good taste which he failed to display on the previous before Europe, we cannot afford to make any show. evening, and which might have saved himself a sore on religious platforms, and delivered elaborate ora- from Romanism, who are so much "afraid" to make Belfust News Letter.

Mr. Smith O'Brien on Fernce Invasion.—In a head, having declined to prosecute, the drummer letter to the gentlemen who celebrated St. Patrick's was set at liberty; and the sergeant was gently rehow King George II., when he heard that Day in London. Mr. Smith O'Brien says :- "I am primanded by the Adjutant, who advised him to myself at present one of the most unpopular politi- make an act of contrition, which he did in the most cians in Ireland, because I implore my fellow count humble and penitential spirit. So that, if he were trymen not to place their hopes of salvation upon to meet a Tipperary man again, he will be very apt

THE CRUSADE AGAINST MR. O'HAGAN.-Not one went into the great battle of Meeanee with no Euro- rations for national prosperity and national great- who knows what Orangemen are could anticipate ness upon the manly vigour and self-reliance of the ; that they would be content with the release of Tate. What, as we must endeavor to believe, was done as an act of justice towards an individual who, if he were not guilty, had suffered much, they seem to have considered a concession to them. The government, they evidently suppose, has been intimidated; more intimidation. They had a martyr, and they tion was forwarded of the somewhat singular fact to wanted a victim. The question was where to look the proper official quarter. This information comes for a victim. There was no necessity to go far in from a most reliable source.—Dublin Telegraph. their search. The Attorney-General presented all the requisites for that part. He had been, in virtue of his office, the leading counsel against Tate. This was a serious offence. The Orange mind is not given to nice discriminations, and perhaps, has no very clear perception of the duties of an advocate, and of the professional relations of a barrister to his brief. They appeared to have regarded Tate and Mr O'Hagan as personal antagonists; and hold that, having pledged themselves to the service of the former interesting individual, they are bound to an hostility as uncompromising to the barrister who persecuted him. Again, Mr. O'Hagan is a Roman Catholic .-The feeling which Orangemen entertain towards members of the Roman Catholic Church is one to which, we hope and believe, no parallel can be found among civilised and Christian men in any other part of Europe. It is not merely theological hatred; that exists elsewhere in nearly as much bitterness, though it is usually veiled under some decent assumption of the outer forms of courtesy and good breeding. The remembrance of a past forfeited ascendency, the tradition of penal laws, the insolent pretence of a certain superiority of caste, embitter it. Thus, we believe, in sober carnest, that the only

approach to the compound of bad passions with which the genuine Orangeman looks upon the "Papist" of the present day is to be found in the feelings with which an American planter regards an emancipated slave. Impotent malice and scorn, a longing for the whipping block and branding iron, and the other signs and instruments of boudage, swell his heart, and that the more bitterly because they are denied open expression. This feeling is the stronger in proportion to the distinction which the object of his contempt and dislike may have attained. Mr. O'Hagan fulfils all these conditions of Orange hatred; he is a Catholic; he has achieved eminence and high official position. He is, therefore, not to be forgiven. It requires no great discernment to see that the first plausible opportunity which offered itself would be taken to institute a crusade against him. The malignity of this conduct is heightened by the nature of the course adopted to ensure its success. To avow the real motives of their hostility would be to defeat their own object. To attack a man barely on the ground of his Catholicism is not expedient. Some other pretext must be found. Slanderous charges, which their authors do not believe, are, therefore, invented. stated and reiterated, in the hope that by persistent assertion they may gain a certain amount of cre-dence from those who know neither the facts of the case, Mr. O'Hagan himself, nor his persecutors, any one branch of which tri-partite knowledge would put the calumniators out of court. We are sorry to say that the Orangemen are not without grounds for some confidence in the result of their tactics .-Lord Palmerstone has given them reason to think by his conduct in the Turnbull case that if they can place him in a position to say to any of his colleagues or subordinates—" You are unpopular; there is an outery against you, altogether unjust and unreasonable, it is true, but still of a character likely to damage the government; therefore, if your appointment is attacked, I shall not defend it; and, if you think fit to resign, I shall accept your resignation." We believe the Orangemen are reckoning without their host in imagining that Lord Carlisle could be induced to adopt a source of this sort, or even that Lord Palmerstone could be entrapped into it again. But they have thought it worth trying, assured, or believing, that, if they can succeed in nothing else, they can succeed in inflicting considerable annoyance and pain on the Attorney-General. We hope he knows them, himself, and the public well enough to promoting this amishle end character of the persons adopting them—from the rabid demand of an ultra-frantic and ultra-illiterate Protestant" journal that "O'Hagan be placed in the prisoner's dock on the charge of a Tyrconnelllike conspiray to murder an innocent man," to the milder suggestions of the most reasonable and moderated of the Dublin Conservative organs, that Mr. O'Hagan labors under serious imputations, from which a hope is expressed that he will be able to clear himself. Between these two extremes, every sort of insult, taunt, and insinuation has been heaped apon the head of the Attorney-General. Mr. O'Hagan's conduct, it is said, has been practically disavowed by the government of which he is a member; and implied censure has been cast upon him. If, say these fastidious moralists, he be a man of ordinarily sensitive honor, he must resign. The simple fact is that, on testimony not known at the time of the trial to be in existence, either by the Attorney-General or the Judge, or the counsel at either side, a free pardon has been granted to Tate. The same thing has been done, and will be done, under similar circumstances, in the case of nonpolitical prisoners, and implies no censure whatever on any one concerned. As to the charge made against Mr. O'Hagan's mode of conducting the State trials, we surely need not refer to them again here. They have been refuted and re-refuted in every point and on almost every re-assertion of them. We have no pleasure in re-slaying the slain-in exposing, time after time, the same false statement and fallacious arguments. A mere clamour cannot be reasoned down; passion cannot be persuaded away.
It must be allowed to spend its vindictive force.— There is always a certain accumulating store of party virulence in the Orange heart, waiting an object on which to expend itself; and Mr. O'Hagan has, in this case, by an unfortunate chance, attracted it to himself. It is annoying, but it does no serious harm .- Northern Whig.

Mr. Joy, Q.C., the leading counsel for the defence in the case of Samuel Tait, found guilty of manslaughter at the Armagh Assizes, and liberated by the Lord-Lieutenant, has subscribed £20 to a fund for compensating the loss sustained by him during his imprisonment. Mr. Joy trusts that "this case will be a lesson to jurors to found their verdict not upon the number of the witnesses, but on the consistency and moral weight of the evidence brought forward on the part of the Crown." The Belfast Newsletter thinks that Mr. Joy's letter is "strong evidence on Tait's behalf." It is very unusual, I believe-unprecedented in this country-for a counsel engaged in a case to subscribe to a fund for compensating a prisoner whom a jury of his own creed had found guilty, but whom special circumstances recommended to the mercy of the Crown. Those who are in the habit of seeking valid reasons or interested motives for conduct deviating widely from the ordinary course regard the munificence of Mr. Joy and his remarkably violent appeals to the party spirit of the jury as proofs of not so much of the prisoner's innocence as of the well-understood fact that Mr. Joy aspires to the representation of the borough of Belfast at the next vacancy. Consequently, it is believed that the learned gentleman suffer a few "stripes from the rods of "Popish" would be exceedingly glad to see his friend Sir Hugh persecution. What a desperate set of people we, Cairns elevated to the bench. For the last two or three years Mr. Joy has appeared rather frequently annoying the patience of those dear "converts"

tions distinguished by a strong mixture of religion compliments to the Protestants of Ulster, especially jury, would be otherwise unaccountable.—Times' Dublin Corr.

The twelve Orangemen confined in Armagh gaol for marching in procession on the 12th of July have petitioned the Lord Lieutenant, praying that they may be released on the ground that they had not a fair trial, because Protestant jurors, were, without good reason, ordered to stand aside by the Grown. because Roman Catholics were irregularly put upon the jury, and prejudices had, through the press and otherwise, been excited against them. For example —" It was stated in the Commons' House of Parliament, by one Bernard Osborne, that persons in the class of petitioners annually endeavoured to massacre unoffending Roman Catholics." "The Attorney General, in his several addresses, to the jurors on the trials of Tait and Wright had made representations calculated to inflame such prejudices, and the Roman Catholics as a body in Armagh were greatly excited and infiamed against petitioners." They go on to say that "the Protestant jurors in Armagh, were, on the contrary, prepared to do justice between the Crown and the subject, without favour or affection for the class to which the petitioners belong." The The proof of this last assertion, though presented by a lawyer-for the composition of the petition betrays a legal hand-is a capital specimen of what English writers call "Hibernian logic." They say, "As evidence thereof, petitioners refer to the conviction of Samuel Tait, whom by reason of his innocency, your Excellency has been graciously pleased to discharge from the imprisonment to which the said learned Judge had been pleased to sentence him." It is a curious and flattering proof of the fairness of a jury that they found guilty a man who has been dis-charged "by reason of his innocency." The reasoning is rendered perfect in its kind by shifting the blame from the convicting jury, "who were prepared to do justice," to the learned Judge, who had been pleased to pass sentence according to their verdict, and to award a remarkably mild punishment. - Times Cor.

The Dublin papers publish in extenso the report of the Galway Steamship Company held in London on Wednesday. The Freeman's Journal, which has been always regarded as the special organ of the company, remarking on the Report says,-" The past management has not been very satisfactory. On the contrary, it shows an amount of extravagance and incompetence, resulting in large losses, and producing a state of affairs which few men would have the moral courage to face, save, indeed, an official assignee, or some of the more modern devices for winding up an apparently hopeless concern. There were found, however, Irishmen of capital, of experience, and of the highest mercantile reputation, who had the moral courage to face the difficulties that presented themselves, and, by the aid of their vast experience, their capital, their resources, and their ability, they have succeeded in reducing the chaos to order, and in placing this great national enterprise in a position which presents to the hitherto desponding hareholders a fair and reasonable prospect of enabling the company to assume, if not soon, at least, at no very distant day, the prominence which was anticinated for it when it was first formed, and of the realization of which no man ventured to hope when Mr. Malcolmson and his friends, anxious to retrieve a great Irish enterprise, took the helm of the almost sinking ship.

The tide of emigration is fast setting in. In one week lately, over two bundred persons from the counties of Limerick and Clare travelled by railway to Cork and Dublin, en route to Liverpool, to take shipping for America.

DEATH OF MARTIN JOSEPH BLAKE, ESQ .- We regret to have to announce the death of this gentleman, which took place on Monday last at the Club house, Galway. Though he had been ailing for some time, yet his death came unexpectedly on his friends. Mr. Blake was formerly M. P. for Galway which he represented for a period of 18 years .- Galway Vindicator.

THE NEW CHAIRMAN OF MAYO. - Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Q.C., has resigned the chairmanship of the county of Mayo, and Mr. Rolleston, Q.C., has been nominated his successor.

THE USES OF KNOWLEDGE .- Two plain and practical answers were given to one of the assistant ommissioners in the recent educational enquiry, when he took opportunities of asking working people whether they really thought education was ut any use to their children. "To be sure I do," said an Irishman with a strong brogue; "and do you think that if I could read and write I should be shoved into every dirty job as I am now? Instead of driving this horse I'd be riding him." On putting the same question in another quarter about girls, the reply was, "I don't know, Sir, whether you'd like to have your love-letters read or written by strangers."

THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION SOCIETY IN SHEF-FIELD, AND THE PROGRESS OF CATHOLICITY IN ENG-LAND .- To the Editor of the Dublin Telegraph .-Dear Sir-At the annual meeting of the "Protestant Reformation Society," which was held in this town on the 11th ultimo, we had the usual amount of nonsensical speech-making on the progress made by the agents of this society in the conversion of Romanists" into Protestants. I think a sample from each of the gentlmen's speeches who attended this meeting will show that they could not really be in earnest in their statements. The Mayor presided and though a Dissenter, or, more properly speaking an excommunicated member of the "Establish ment," he found great pleasure in aiding what he considers a corrupt church, and, according to his own words, he would recommend the glorious "spirit" of the Reformation, namely, the rack, the rope, and the gibbet. He (the Mayor) said, "its object was to diffuse the glorious principles of our glorious Reformation among our Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen, and the only way in which they could be successful would be by acting in the same spirit and the same method as our forefathers at the time of the Reformation." Notwithstanding the daily boast about Religious toleration to all classes, we find now and then the occupants of the various civic chairs in this land of Religions desirous of exercising the "same spirit and the same method "in support of their creeds, as that of their "forefathers." With all their enlightenment they do not yet seem to feel ashamed of the relentless conduct of the "Reformers," but the chairman, like all of his class, forgetting who it was that removed the penal fetters of the "Glorious Reformation" from off his legs, would now fetter, hand and foot, those who have been the main instruments of his religious freedom, and this shows that no one is so willing to become public executioner as he who has told by another great light of the Shesiield Church (Canon Sale) that "he knew persons who by those means had been brought out of the Church of Rome but he forbore to mention their names, because it might expose them to a great deal of persecution." This was, no doubt, the reason why the world was drowned in damnable idolatry for 800 years and more," because Protestants were afraid to publicly profess the truth of their holy religion. How Hea ven may laugh at the fears of Protestantism to suffer persecution for Christ's sake, the wonder is how mained 800 years buried in Idolatry, rather than

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known their "names," as to profess publicly the and politics, well spiced with ancient classics, and truth of their new, creed; but persecution cannot be the real ground of this fear, but the detection of Belfast. Tallude to these matters, because the of their hypocritical conduct of being ever and aldonation of £20 from Mr. Joy to such an object, and the strong and unwarrantable reflection on Tait's when prompted by base worldly desires. The object of this meeting was, of course, to show the progress of the said society in bringing a large number of nameless converts out of "Babylon;" yet it was shown by some of the speakers that it was a lamentable fact that "notwithstanding the ignorance of many Romanists, they were, generally speaking, more powerfully armed with arguments than Protestaats," and further, it was shown in the progress which Popery had been making in this country from 1839 to 1860 to attain that end, and the rapid increase in schools, chapels, monasteries, convents, and priests, and the appropriation of the public money for the building of these places." Another gentleman said-"It was a remarkable act whilst the Church of Rome was waning in every country she was in England alone making rapid progress." Another said-" He rejoiced in the fact that liberty had deen established in Northern Italy by the sword of Garibaldi, and "wherever freedom of thought was established, the Church of Rome could not maintain her supremacy." Now, Sir, according to English notions about the "freedom of thought" none are so "free" as they, yet those Gospellers, whether accidentally or not, declare her progress. Indeed, their freedom of thought is so free that they think until they hardly know whether they can safely believe what they do think, for the cobwebs of ignorance seem to be fast enshrouding the last flickering gleam of their almost olinded vision, whilst their ears are deafened with the rattling sounds of prejudices and bigotry. How often have we been told of the Protestantism in foreign countries from the effects of the Bible. How this progress has been effected in countries not blessed with the "freedom of thought" is mysterious, as it would seem, according to Protestant logic, that Catholicity can only be supreme in the midst of the ignorance so that, according to this system of reasoning the progress of our hely religion in this country must be owing to the amount of ignorance prevalent in it, whilst the intelligence of Garibaldi's sword in Northern Italy is the original style of Protestant "free thinking" and progress. What with the bible, the sword, and the art of free thought io England, the wonder is, how such a thing as Popery can take root amongst all the seeds of thought now growing in it; but no sooner does this swordphilosophy cease to Christianize the English people than Popery begins to take fast hold of them, which plainly shows a great want of Christian courage in this people to resist the various arts of persecution invented heretofore in this land of fashionable creeds. It also shows that whilst this sword exercise was in fashion the freedom of thought was confined only to those who exercised it, but now that the "method," the "spirit," and the "sword" of the Glorious Reformation are sheathed in the scubbard of a moderate share of toleration our Holy Church is making rapid progress in the midst of a multi-plicity of Protestant thinkers-I am, Sir, yours very respectfully, Sheffield, March 25, 1861. P. O'Rounks.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons, Barnes' motion exending the suffrage in Boroughs from £10 to £6 occupiers, was debated and rejected by 245 to 193, amid great cheering from the Conservatives.

The Divorce Court Encouraging Vick -Not long ago it was discovered that a charge of untaithfulness had been got up, by agreement, between the man and wife, both being desirous to part for their mutual pecuniary advantage. Only two days ago a case was heard, where it was proved that the husband had hired a woman closely resembling his wife to go about to places of ill-fame, and contrive to be seen by persons who would be likely to mistake her for the wife against whom this vile plot had been devised. The stratagem succeeded for a time, and the innocent wife was branded as an adulteress, until an accident revealed the snare into which she had been entrapped. Some of the decisions are obviously an encouragement to vice and shameless life. For example, there was the case of the groom with whom Mrs Gurney fled from her husband's house. Divorce was prenounced on the petition of the husband; but the Court declined to make any order with respect to the money settle on the wife; so that the practical result of the divorce, as regards the woman, is, that it rids her of a husband, and permits her to live in affluence with her paramour.

OUR LEGISLATORS. - The following account, so very "amusing," will doubtless inspire the people with great confidence in their law-makers:—Au amusing and very unusual scene occurred in the House of Commons last night, no record of which will probably appear in the "votes and proceedings" issued diurnally by that august and astate assem-blage. Mr. White, the member for Brighton, opposed the nomination of the Select Committee on the Diplomatic Service, on the ground that the Radical element was not sufficiently represented on it. As he expressed his determination to divide the House, the Speaker put the question, and the "Ayes" and 'Noes" filed off to their respective lobbies. A large number of hon, members had returned to their places after voting, and others were still nouring in, when the bergeant-at-Arms heard some one snoring in the little dark corner under the Speaker's Gallery, at the Opposition side of the House. Proceeding to the spot he recognised an honorable member in evening costume, who had evidently been sacrificing liberally to Bacchus, and had lain him down to sleep, altogether oblivious of the Diplomatic Service and of standing orders!" Indeed, as the hon, and gallant member (who represents a Northern county, and is heir presumptive to a peerage) could scarcely stand himself, it was unreasonable to expect that he could remember such stupid formalities as "standing orders! The Sergeant-at-arms shook him and talked to him, and at length got him upon his feet. The 'tellers" then gathered round him, and the Speaker was informed that the House had not been "clear" when they had commenced to count, as the presence of one hon, and gallant gentleman was unperceived. The Speaker then directed that the house should be again cleared, so the members who had just returned to their sents rushed out again to be counted. The hon, and gallant gentleman who had caused all this trouble remained standing behind the chair of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and stendying himself thereby, and, as his friends had gone to the lobby with the "Noes," it was necessary for him to proceed up the floor of the House and pass the table and the Speaker's chair. To effect this object he made what sailors call a "tack," and his movements were the more absurd because, instead of disappearing with the crowd, he waited until all the other members had quitted their seats, and then commences the already escaped the axe and the block. We are overland journey to the lobby amid roars of laughter from the "strangers" and the clerks at the table. The Speaker tried hard to keep his countenance as the honourable and gallant member came up in zig-zag fashion, but the whole affair was too comic, and he was compelled to hold his handkerchief up to his mouth, and relieve himself by shouting "Order, order." The climax of the division was likewise rather comic. One of the "tellers" had also been "dining out," and when it became his duty to announce the numbers, he made the funniest bow imaginable to the Speaker, and said in a very thick voice-" The ayes "John Fox" could have ever composed his list of to the right were their-teen, and the noes to the left Martyrs from such timid believers as those who remust be witnessed to be appreciated; they cannot be transferred to paper, and although they occur in much less time than it takes to describe them, they "Romanists," must be, to be sure, to be continually are delightful episodes in the tedious routine of Parannoying the patience of those dear "converts" liamentary proceedings.—London Correspondent of