

The recent assemblies in Ireland, so democratic in their character, and so full of eloquence and learning, of the principal members of the Establishment, and of the most able, intelligent, and honest, of the Protestant fellow-countrymen. Recently, an admirable letter was written to the illustrious Archbishop of Tuam by Mr. Smith O'Brien (a Protestant landlord himself), in which that gentleman denounced in eloquent terms the anomaly and iniquity of the Church Establishment, and expressed his astonishment that a Catholic people should have endured the enormity so long. Still later, Mr. O'Neill Daunt—another Irish landlord, and a convert to the truths of Catholicity—exposed with facts and figures the rapacious iniquity of that Church Establishment, and proved it to be the one greatest atrocity and outrage upon a whole people, of which this present "enlightened" age—indeed any other age, however unenlightened—could give evidence. The latest evidence of the unanimous abhorrence of that dreadful "religious" swindle "the Church as by law established," was given a few days ago by the Protestant member for (we think) the county Clare. There was a meeting of Irish representatives in Dublin to take counsel on the policy of the recent address of all the Catholic Irish bishops. At that meeting various subjects were considered, and men of varying creeds were present. They discussed many important questions—education, tenant-right, the Church Establishment, Parliamentary Reform. They agreed on some; they differed on others. Some were more "moderate." Some demanded "separate education" others liked to have the article "mixed." The majority were friendly to "reform" a few were cold on the subject. But the one subject on which all these men, Catholic and Protestant, were unanimous, was, the urgent necessity for the immediate abolition of that monster nuisance in Ireland—that source of sordid, squalid, and wicked and cruel episcopal landlordism—the Church Establishment.—Weekly Register.

Some idea of the extent of the decline and fall of the French Emperor's popularity among the Irish clergy may be formed from a glance at an extract from a letter addressed to the *Gleaner's Journal* by the Rev. James Redmond, parish priest of Arklow:—"On a late occasion I was misreported in particular instance, and was represented as using the words, 'The present illustrious ruler of France.' I certainly said that he had been illustrious by his defence and protection of the patrimony of St. Peter, but I should be very sorry to say that he was illustrious at present, because I am fully persuaded, that he has become the reverse of illustrious by his wanton and sanguinary incursion into Lombardy last summer. I do, indeed believe that he has the blood of 100,000 men red upon his soul as truly as the blood of Uriah stained the soul of David, and I am sorry to think that, instead of imitating the repentance of the Jewish king, he glories in his deeds of blood.—He had been represented as Napoleon le petit, and he would appear to be desirous of showing that he was a second Napoleon le grand. He would seem to be anxious to prove that he was a bird of the same blood and feather as the rapacious lord of the eyrie. I for one believe that he, indeed, is a chip of the old block, and that he has but too well established his kindred to the most sanguinary, the most rapacious, and the most unscrupulous man in Europe. I believe that the sweetest savour of his nostrils is the reeking gore of the battle-field, and that whenever the demon of war seizes on him, he, like his great but unprincipled uncle, will spill blood without stint or remorse. If coming events cast their shadow before, then I fear the Paris pamphlet must be considered the precursor of one of the most flagrant spoliations ever recorded on the page of history. I have no doubt but that some men, at least, will enter on the Congress with the spirit of those who gambled for the mantle of Christ. Antiochus was a sacrilegious spoliator, too, and we know his fate.—The French Emperor might derive some benefit by reflecting a little upon it. If this pamphlet be a transcript of the Imperial mind, then, indeed, may our present illustrious Holy Father express himself in the language of an equally illustrious predecessor:—"I acknowledge no uniform except that with which the Church decorates me. You have power over my body, but my soul is beyond your reach. I want no pension. My crozier for a walking-staff and a light covering is enough for me, who am soon to expire in sackcloth and ashes. I adore the hand of the most High, who punishes the shepherd and the flock for the sins of the whole sheepfold. It is in your power to burn and destroy the habitations of the living and monuments of the dead; but as for our holy religion, it will be after us, as it has been before us, and will continue to the end of time."

The *Nation*, too, pours out its wrath upon the Imperial pamphlet:—"We trust that the other Catholic Powers will intervene between France and guilt—between her Emperor and his ruin. To make sure of this we must depend, under God, on ourselves alone. The way to realize our hope is, clearly, not by rest, but by action. We must tell those Plenipotentiaries beforehand what we expect from them. We must trace out for them the idea which is to guide their deliberations on an issue which Europe will approve. The Irish people have set a noble example of this action. From the highest to the lowest they are speaking out manfully for the rights of the Pope—for such a settlement of Italy as will be permanent, by crushing factious and external revolution. Their agitation has attracted the attention of Europe. *L'Esperance* of Geneva, an organ of the most educated and best-informed continental Liberals, tell us that this movement of our people has caused a profound sensation all over Europe.—Better proof still: *The Times* and other journals denounce us as impracticable, because we do not fall in with the views of British policy, and join in the cry to rob the Pope. We know the value of even comparative freedom. It has cost us the efforts and the tears of centuries; it has been purchased by the blood of some 30 generations of our fathers. Our struggles have won for us the sympathy of the world. They give to our opinion a weight even in the councils of diplomatists which a more fortunate political position could not command. The Irish people have struggled long and hard to obtain their freedom, and at the same time to preserve their faith. Europe is profoundly moved at their decision that a revolution cannot be just—cannot have true liberty for an object, when it aims at the overthrow of religion. Let us keep on our course with redoubled vigour at such good news. We may help to save the Congress from a great wrong, to preserve Europe and Italy from a fatal settlement which would soon be wiped out in torrents of blood."

REPRESENTATION OF YOUGHAL.—Rumours, which have for some time been respecting a severance of the connexion between Mr. Butt and the constituency of Youghal, have found a resting place in the *Cork Examiner*, which thus cautiously touches upon the substantial reasons which are likely to create a vacancy in the representation:—"If the statement which we have received, on the authority of a gentleman resident in London, is to be relied on, it is probable that the electors of Youghal will be called on, ere very long, to make a new selection. It is said by the gentleman referred to that Mr. Butt, who has been lately called to the English Bar, has been just appointed Chief Justice of Ceylon. We do not in any way commit ourselves to this statement; we simply say that it was sent to us, this day, by the

father of the writer of the letter, and that, from our knowledge of the writer's high personal character, and the honesty of his high personal character, we think it our duty to give the statement publicity were it only to prepare our friends in Youghal for a contingency which, whenever it arises, must deeply affect their interests."

MR. O'GRADY'S LIMERICK.—Who mysteriously disappeared some days ago, has turned up in London. FATAL ACCIDENT AT DROMORE.—On last night (Tuesday) the guard of the night mail, from Belfast to Dublin, was accidentally killed coming into Dromore at 11 o'clock p.m. As far as I can ascertain, the guard came to his death under the following circumstances:—The road approaching the town, on the Belfast side, is a gentle incline, and as the late frost has made it one continuous mass of ice, the guard, it seems, came off the coach for the purpose of putting a "drag" on the wheel, but unfortunately when reaching the ground he slipped, fell, and his head came between the spokes of one of the wheels, and instantaneous death was the result. The deceased's name is Taylor, and had been but a short time married. The inquest is adjourned to Saturday, the 31st instant, for the purpose of having some parties present who could not be conveniently in attendance before that day.

RESULTS NOT SATISFACTORY.—If we are to credit a very reliable authority, the *Northern Whig*, the "Ulster Revivals" have resulted in anything but a revival of morality in that fortunate province. Belfast is a model town. It possesses that almost unique gem now in Ireland: an Orange Corporation, which has illustrated its beneficent sway by plunging the ratepayers into all the delights of a Chancery suit, and taxation of forty per cent. upon all house property. Furthermore, Belfast has "established" churches, meeting-houses, and conventicles innumerable—and some eight hundred taverns. In every way that model town is excellently provided, morally, spiritually, and intellectually. But Belfast had established a reputation for its love of "good liquor," second only to that of Glasgow: a fact of which the eight hundred public-houses give abundant evidence; and a well-known Presbyterian clergyman, who knew something about the matter, stated that, with a population not half as large as that of Dublin, it possessed a crowd of certain females of unquestionable character greater than our large metropolis can boast of. Here was certainly the proper field for the "Revivals." Here might wonders be done. Here, if the opportunity and the material were all that were necessary, the itinerant preachers, who plunged legions of excitable females into hysterics, and filled the lunatic asylums with the objects of their pious labors, make converts and "subjects" unlimited. The Revivalists did work up Belfast; and with effects astounding. The public newspapers were crowded every day with the wonders they performed; and under their extraordinary operations, even the Editors themselves of the said newspapers were "converted." Most remarkable all this, assuredly. But, now that the leisure of Christmas gives us time to take stock, let us calmly and humbly venture to ask what have been the results to Belfast of this wonderful Revival? We are not long without an answer. The *Northern Whig* has on one of the officers and books of the local Police Court.—Never, says our contemporary, was there such an amount of drunkenness and disorder seen in Belfast at any Christmas in any former year, as in this year of grace, 1859. The Police informed the reporters of our contemporary, that on Christmas eve and the following evenings, everybody found on the streets seemed drunk—many drunken and disorderly persons were picked up, that there was no room in the prisons for them, and they were suffered to stagger home—and yet the number tried at the Police Court for all that, was a third more than during the Christmas of the previous year. Such are some of the blessed results which have followed the religion awakening in Belfast, Ulster's prosperous capital.—*Irishman*.

A MELANCHOLY STORY.—At the meeting of the board of guardians of the Carlow Union, on Thursday last, a man named Murphy sought admittance. The board was informed that the poor fellow was suffering from what is termed a "softening of the brain," which we understand, is invariably incurable and which entirely unfitted him for labor, and consequent on which he is now in a state of utter destitution. From the information conveyed to the board, relative to this lamentable object of misery, it would appear that he formerly resided near Mysal, in this county, and that in the year 1836 he emigrated with a brother and sister to America. It would seem that on his arrival in that country he left them, with the object of seeking his own fortune, and proceeded to Boston, where he obtained employment in an auctioneer's store, his duties in connection with this situation being to take an inventory of goods received and delivered, besides performing some other manual labor. On entering and whilst spending some time in this office, the poor man says he perfectly well remembers being in the enjoyment of excellent health. It would further appear that whilst here he entered into the married state, and in course of time four children were the result of that union.—Whether his wife left him or is at present uncertain, but beyond the period at which we have now arrived, the pitiable man remembers nothing whatever—knows not what became of himself, his wife and family, or his relatives. We must now return to the land from whence he started. On a cold Oct. night in this year he knocked at the door of the house formerly and at present occupied by a first cousin of his, but none of the household being at home, he, of course, could not obtain admittance, and was consequently obliged to turn his wearied steps in the direction of the habitation of another relative connected with him by the same kindred bonds as the former. Here he entered, to the indelible amazement of the family, who were much horrified at seeing him in such a wretched condition. For the space of two months he shared the hospitality of his kinsman, and by night, at their fireside, he would innocently and artlessly relate his adventures since he left Ireland, but beyond the facts which we have condensed into the above form, melancholy to say, he knew nothing! It may be imagined the poor man was a burden upon society, and more particularly on his relatives, whose estate was merely sufficient for their own requirements, so they considered that the poorhouse was the best place they could remove him to, and accordingly now presented him for admission. The guardians, without the slightest hesitation, admitted the poor man.—*Carlow Post*.

AID FOR GARIBALDI.—The *Cork Examiner* has the following statement:—"On Wednesday, the 21st ult., an American bark, C. B. Troit, Captain Soull, x10 tons, and ostensibly consigned to C. B. Dennet in London, for Golt, the celebrated small arms manufacturer, arrived in Queenstown, carrying a somewhat remarkable cargo, being no less than 23,500 muskets with furnishings, contributed by American sympathizers with Garibaldi. At the time the vessel left the States there was no knowledge of the resignation of the famous guerilla, but to avoid mistakes the captain was directed to call at Cork for orders. It was in pursuance of these instructions that he came here, and learned that the consignee of his cargo had rusticated himself in the Island of Sardinia. In consequence of the change of circumstances, the vessel has been desired to wait in her present locality until the issue of the Congress be known. When she first arrived in the port officers were, as usual, placed in charge, but on the proposal of the captain to lock and secure the hatches, which was done, the precaution was dispensed with. Some change, however, appears to have occurred in the opinion of the authorities, for the Custom-house officers have been again placed on board, as if the ordinary course were not deemed sufficiently secure. We cannot afford explanation, but simply give the facts.

LORD DERBY'S TENANTRY AT DOON.—The *Limerick Reporter* announces that the Earl of Derby has withdrawn the notices to quit their holdings which his lordship caused to be served upon his tenants on the Oogee estates.

PUBLIC MORALITY.—We wish the European powers would hold a Congress to settle that terrible and aggravating question—the morality of the Great Britain.—The amount of public and notorious crime by which England has signalled herself during the past month alone is something awful. Infanticides have been countless. Business has been overwhelmed in the Divorce Court; so overwhelming that an extra judge or two have been applied for. A few wives have been killed by their husbands, and husbands, by way of balance, by their wives. Three of four ministers of the Established Church have been convicted of the most immoral abominable practices; the details of which are horribly disgusting.—An amiable lady, wife of a member of parliament, mother of two children, with a fortune of £15,000 a year in her own right, has just run off with her footman; another married lady, possessing £150,000 of her own, has just run away from her husband with the curate; and the last police-office case which has reached us from Leeds is that of a parson of the English Established Church arrested for bigamy!—Really the morality, public and private, of the Great Britain is something terrific to contemplate.—*Irishman*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is the intention of the Government to place the large naval establishments and dockyard at Chatham in a thorough state of defence, in accordance with the report of the Royal Commissioners on the National Defences. The present defenceless state of Chatham dockyard has not been overlooked by the Commissioners, and in accordance with their recommendation several important works for the better security of that establishment are to be undertaken. As Chatham dockyard is only liable to an attack from the sea, the land side being comparatively well defended by the fortifications and other works of defence connected with the garrison, several extensive batteries will be erected on the eastern side which at present is much exposed and in a decidedly unprotected state. As there is abundance of convict labour always employed in the dockyard and on the other public works in progress, it is proposed that the convicts should be employed in running up a range of batteries against the river front, to be mounted with long-range Armstrong guns to sweep the entrance to the port and dockyard. The value and excellence of convict labour have already been proved at Chatham by the strong sea-wall which has been erected round St. Mary's Island, adjoining the dockyard, which has been in progress the whole summer, and is now nearly completed. A large tract of land having been recovered from the ravages of the sea by convict labour alone. This will also be mounted with guns of heavy calibre so as to guard that portion of the dockyard. The famous stronghold of Upnor Castle, on the opposite side of the harbour, and directly facing Chatham dockyard, which was erected by Queen Elizabeth for the defence of that establishment, has been allowed to fall into decay, and is now only used as a powder magazine. This is to be mounted with guns of the heaviest metal, which will be so placed as to sweep the river in all directions, and if properly managed would completely annihilate any hostile fleet that might succeed in passing the guns from the batteries in Sheerness, and also those to be erected midway between the two ports. When the whole of the contemplated works have been erected Chatham dockyard, from being the least protected, will be one of the best defended of the naval establishments of the kingdom.

DEFENCE OF MILFORD HAVEN.—Extensive and most important fortifications are now in progress, as well as in contemplation, for the more efficient protection of the unrivalled harbor of Milford, and the Royal Dockyard at Pembroke. A powerful battery of heavy guns is to be forthwith erected on the southern shore of the haven, at Bulwell Point, a very commanding situation, possessing an extensive range, the contract for which has been entered into. An extensive fortification with heavy armament is being erected at Popton Point, near Milford, the ground for which has been cleared and levelled by the contractor, and the erection of the defences will be proceeded with at once. The Government have completed the purchase and taken possession of the land at South Hook Point, and the contemplated defensive works at that important post will be forthwith commenced. These will command the entrance of the haven, and are to be most efficient; a battery is also to be erected near the late signal station. In addition to these extensive defences, the fort on the Stack Rock, in the very centre of the haven, is to be much altered and enlarged, so as to receive a larger number of guns. The present defences consist of the Blockhouse Point Battery, mounting six 68's; Dale Point Battery, with seven 68's and two 32's; and Tern Island Battery, mounting nine 68's. These fortifications require 200 men, but they are manifestly inadequate to the protection of the haven, especially against a heavy naval force.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The new year seems to open for this undertaking amid divided counsels and gloomy prospects for the future. This feeling, which the board of directors deprecate, and at which they express unfeigned surprise, has doubtless most cogent reasons for its existence in the minds of the shareholders, and may be said to be in a great measure owing to the enormous sums which have been lavished upon the fitting of a ship for sea which still remains for all practical purposes almost as unfit to cross the Atlantic as on the day she left the Thames. This feeling, coupled with an uncertainty as to the amount which may yet be required from the shareholders, the still greater doubt that such sums, if raised, will be judiciously and economically expended, together with the wide-spread knowledge of the bitter dissensions which notoriously divide the board of management on almost every question relating to the vessel, we should think, more than sufficient to account for the fact that, as Mr. Campbell says, the shares "are now at a depreciation of half their value."

ADDRESS TO HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL WISEMAN. *We (Weekly Register)* have received the following communication this morning, (Saturday, Dec. 31) from Rome:—

"ROME, DEC. 14.—Your readers will doubtless be glad to hear of the safe arrival of His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster. His Eminence arrived by the evening train from Civita Vecchia, on the 11th of December, in much improved health. He was met at the station by Dr. English, who accompanied him to the English College, where His Eminence purposes to reside during his stay in Rome, and where the students of both colleges (the English College and the College Pio) awaiting his coming, and received him with every mark of respect and gladness. The next day the following address was presented to His Eminence by the Rector, in the name of the Superiors and Students of the two Colleges:—

"May it please your Eminence.—We, the Superiors and Students of the English College and the Collegio Pio, desire to express our happiness at seeing your Eminence come to reside for a time amongst us after your severe illness. In common with all English Catholics, we venerate in your Eminence the Minister of God's favour to our country during these twenty years past, and the agent by whom it has pleased Him to raise up religion from the obscurity and degradation consequent on ages of persecution. That the successor of Augustine and Theodore, the third builder of our chattered Church, should go from Rome on his mission, was in accordance with the ordinary providence of God in the administration of His Church. But it is the enduring glory of this house, that in it your Eminence studied and govern-

ed for more than twenty years; whilst God was preparing you for His great designs. This is, our singular happiness, and in seeing your Eminence now at Rome, we feel not inconsiderable in number of years, and all as a century in events, 'agid' return after an. Come, we rejoice in the hope that we to your old strength and spirit from your presence may gather strength, whilst by all means in our and your instruction, whilst by all means in our power we shall labor to show highly we value the honor conferred upon us. And that your Eminence may regain health and strength to continue the great work you have so happily inaugurated shall be our constant prayer."

His Eminence, after thanking the Rector, Vice-rector, and Students for their address, and for the welcome which they had given him, stated in reply that, having been forbidden by his medical advisers to exert his voice, he could only say in a few words what pleasure he felt in coming back again to the college where he had spent so many happy years, and which had been to him the source of many graces and blessings. His Eminence then said that he wished to present them with the original M.S. copy of his "Recollections of the last four Popes," recollections indeed of events witnessed whilst he lived in the English College; and that he knew no better place to receive such a work than the library of the College which he had loved so much.

It is a pleasure to add that both the journey from England and the air of Rome have already proved beneficial to the state of the Cardinal's health, and there is every reason to hope that His Eminence will soon regain his former strength.

A. C. The London Builders' Strike is not as yet at an end. Five thousand yet hold out, but their resources have failed and they are reduced to the extreme of poverty and distress. For the week ending Dec. 7th eighty deaths had occurred in the families of the London masons, carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers and painters.

MR. BONWELL AND THE PROTESTANT CLERGY.—Is it not a most significant fact that in the statistics of the Metropolitan Police there is a regular standing heading for the clergy along with carpenters, costermongers, coalheavers, &c., and that no other class of educated gentlemen figure in the list? The clergy, it is true, is a numerous body, but that does not explain away the scandal, for the officers of the army and navy, put together, are fully as numerous, and yet in those professions, supposed to be not the most strict in some points of morality, there is far less of offence and gross profligacy than in the Church. We readily grant that the bad cases are exceptional, but the exceptions are by much too numerous, and they are beginning to damage seriously the repute of the great body of the Protestant clergy.—*Examiner*.

CHEAP LITERATURE.—A few months I was applied to myself to contribute to a new journal, not exactly gratuitously, but at a very small advance upon nothing, and avowedly because the work had been planned according to that estimate.—However, I accepted the terms conditionally; that is to say, provided the principle could be properly carried out. Accordingly I wrote to my butcher, baker, and other tradesmen, informing them that it was necessary, for the sake of cheap literature and the interest of the reading public, that they should furnish me with their several commodities at a very trifling per centage above cost price. It will be sufficient to quote the answer of the butcher:—"Sir—Respect your note. Cheap literature be blown. Butchers must live as well as other peopel. And if so be you or the redin public wants to have meat at prime cost, you must buy your own bestesses, and kill yourselves. I remanes, &c., John Stokes."—*T. Hood*.

INFLUENCE OF THE NEW DIVORCE LAW ON DOMESTIC MORALITY.—A Protestant contemporary says: "It has already been announced that the wife of Mr. J. H. Gurney, M.P. for King's Lynn, has eloped with her footman. The lady in question was the daughter of the late Richard Gurney, by whom she had a fortune of nearly £25,000 a year, absolutely secured to herself. She was considered the richest married woman in England. Her injured husband has already taken the first steps for obtaining a divorce, but such is the pressure of divorce business before Mr. Justice Cresswell's court that his solicitor has, it is stated, been informed that 14 months are likely to elapse before the case can be brought to issue."

ANOTHER ELOPEMENT IN HIGH LIFE.—A millionaire in Kent, and a large landowner, had a daughter upon whom he was prepared to settle his fortune. This young lady was wooed and won by the curate of the parish in which she resided. The reverend gentleman wished to make her his wife, but her father resolutely refused, and eventually she was induced to marry a Dutch merchant. Upon her marriage her father settled £100,000 on her. The lady was married about four years, and a fortnight since eloped with her former admirer, the parson.—*London Observer*.

SCOTLAND.—THE OPENING OF A NEW CHURCH IN STRATHERICK.—In all Scotland, there is scarcely to be found a lake more beautiful in calm, or fiercer in storm, than Loch Ness. The rugged peaks, and dizzy cliffs gorges around it are as wild as its own tempest-tossed billows. In all Scotland, there is scarcely a wilder nook, or grander plunge of headlong waters, than at the Fall of Foyers. Strangers from afar have come in crowds to admire the beauties of Loch Ness, and to gaze in wonder at the deep chasm, and the famous Fall of Foyers, but few have heard of the inland country to the south of Loch Ness—the Strath, whence rushes the rapid Foyers—Stratherrick. New wonders meet the eye at every step as one advances from the Fall to Stratherrick. Gullies intersect gullies. Little valleys run hither and thither. Deep ravines stretch away to the right and left. Heath-clad knolls, covered with huge boulders or abrupt crags, stand around everywhere. Among the naked rocks, in the depths of narrow gorges, and on the ridges of the narrow knolls, small birch trees find scanty nourishment. The roads are, like the country, quite a puzzle. The scramble up one gorge to plunge down an almost parallel one—now rising, now falling, clambering over high ridges with sharp zig-zags, or with adroit bends make the circuit of those endless knolls, meeting and parting, and meeting again. A romantic, a fairy land is Stratherrick. Lord Lovat is proprietor of a great part of the Strath. Under his rule, Catholics are on the increase, and gradually rising into an important congregation there, and now a new Church, with clergyman's house attached to it, has been built for them on a free site granted by his lordship.—There is a large extent of cultivated land in Stratherrick. From the New Church, the country around is like a huge amphitheatre in the bosom of the surrounding hills. The Church is Gothic, and though plain, is complete in its fittings, a joy to the Catholics of Stratherrick, and an ornament to their country. It was opened on the 13th of December, and dedicated to God in honour of our Lady's immaculate Conception.

BUSINESS IN THE DIVORCE COURT.—On the 17th inst., there were 110 matrimonial cases ready for hearing before the Divorce Court, and 171 in progress; 19 cases were ready for hearing before the Judge Ordinary, and 108 in progress—making altogether 404.

THE HOSPITAL CORPS.—An order has been issued from the Horse Guards, directing that the men of the newly-formed Hospital Corps are not to be employed either as medical or other officers' servants, or on fatigue turn, their duties being to attend exclusively to the sick and wounded.

MR. W. S. FRANCE, the skipper of the cargo of bone from Abasco, whose arrival in this country caused some business, writes from Odessa, that the bones were cattle bones, collected from the sites of the late encampments. The graveyards in the Crimea are said to be thoroughly protected.

EVANGELICAL SWINDLERS.—The truth of the following remarks of the *London Times* will be recognized by all who have studied the nature of modern evangelical societies, whether in England or in Canada:—

"The Religious and Charitable Societies of this country are breeding a new and very curious type of criminal—viz., the decorous, exemplary, and attentive official, who, after thirty years of irreproachable character and constant connexion with episcopal and clerical committees, suddenly one morning 'absconds' with all the contents of the society in his pockets. We leave it to the comparative anatomist in morals to explain on what theory this new species comes into light, whether that of adaptation or selection; we can only describe the phenomenon itself, and the actual circumstances under which it makes its appearance. It is in a perfectly model sphere of respectability and piety, that this new criminal form comes up. He has been in attendance on weekly, monthly, and quarterly committees for a period covering more than half the life of man; he has been the humble confidant of London clergymen of irreproachable piety and good prospects of promotion. Bishops have smiled on him regularly on the first Monday of the month; there has been a bland request of confidence on the one side, a meek acceptance of the honor on the other, which demonstrated in language plainer than words how worthy it was bestowed. A quiet, well-guarded intimacy has thus arisen between the Board and its useful minister, the result of which has been a semi-clerical character in the patronized official; he wears black, his white cravat is as smooth as any round the table, and his countenance expresses the dignity of an honored servant. Thus years pass in benignant concessions and exemplary attentions, the formation of the most perfect respectful friendship has just taken place, the value of the secretary has reached its height, and it is agreed that never before had a society such a servant, when this pattern of fidelity disappears suddenly with a whole mass of accounts, books, papers, and the balance in the bank. Nor is this the worst, for it is discovered that he has robbed the society of an annual sum—they are afraid to say how much—for many years. Nature has given horns to oxen and hoofs to horses; she has furnished every class in the creation with its characteristic weapon, and to the respectful, subservient, exemplary clerk of a religious society she has given a singular aptitude for secret embezzlement."

MISS MARTINEAU ON INFANT MORTALITY.—If we could convert into endowments of this kind the money deposited in readiness to bury 100,000 children a new prospect would open to the next generation of the working classes. The difference would immediately appear in the returns of annual mortality.—In towns and villages where the murder of infants may not be even thought of, it makes an immense difference in the chances of life whether infants are looked upon as likely to die or meant to live. They pine under that expectation of death as under the evil eye. It is truly a death-watch to them. Their chances when out at nurse are never the best; and they are slender indeed when, in addition to the trouble the little creatures give, they may each put several pounds into the nurse's pocket by going to sleep for good. All is changed when the money is laid up to put them to school, to bind them to a trade, to set them up in a business. Nobody thinks of their burial then. They are regarded as living, and likely to live; and hundreds and thousands of the children of England grow up instead of dropping into an early grave. If the ghost of George III. were to come and tell us the truth about it, he would probably put it in his accustomed way; he would tell us that we might double our army and fully man our navy out of the difference, if we would turn over all infants from burial clubs to endowments under the Friendly Societies Act. Regarding them as civilians hereafter, or not looking beyond the immediate claims of every helpless infant for the fostering of its life, we ought all to direct our whole influence on the encouragement of the supposition that human beings are born to live. It is a disgrace to society when children die en masse. It is a sign that the laws of nature are somewhat violated.—*Once a Week*.

THE PILLOW.—Why should we not set up the pillow again? asks the *Times*. It is an institution, which seems to have found much favour in the eyes of our ancestors, as we find in the pages of the *Liber Abbas* and elsewhere. In a review entitled *Medieval London*, which we published yesterday, we explained that the pillow was the great instrument employed by our ancestors for the suppression of the tricks of the medical trade. Butchers, bakers, awlmen, millers, all persons who adulterated their wares, all who sold with defective measures, all who used short weights, met in the long run on that useful but infamous platform. The pillow was the leading article of those days. It was the only means known to our ancestors for the exposure of fraudulent practices. To them the maxim of "Carrot and stick" was unknown; or, if known, was held to be insufficient for the suppression of fraud. They may fairly have supposed that the machinery of the law should be enlisted in behalf of the honest buyer, and that where so many advantages lay on the side of the dishonest vendor it was but fair that Justice should step in and equalize the chances of the scale. They carried out their theory in practice to its fullest extent; we, on the other hand, rush into the opposite extreme, and leave the buyer entirely at the mercy of the seller.—The modern view of the case is, that the grocer who sands his sugar, the spirit merchant who waters his rum, the baker who ossifies his bread, and the milkman who adapts his wares to the palate of the urban consumer, will, in the long run, find their custom fall off. By a strange inconsistency, we take care that articles of silver plate shall be marked with the hall-mark by public authority; that firearms shall, in the same way, be tested before they are handed out to the purchaser; that poisons shall not be dispensed save upon the regulations of properly qualified persons; but, on the other hand, we take no measures to prevent our retail tradesmen from hauling across their counters articles of food adulterated with compounds calculated to injure and shorten life. If the old practice of the pillow still prevailed among us, many of our retail tradesmen might at one time or another hold themselves out on its platform to the particular remark and veneration of their fellow-citizens. The manners of the age scarcely admit of the introduction of so stringent a remedy, even if we suppressed its ornamental adjuncts. It might, however, be well to consider that—these additions apart—the essence of the pillow was exposure. The missiles were but the outward and visible signs of the laudable and natural emotions of the crowd. It may be that the end arrived at by means of the pillow is to be obtained by a simple exposure of fraudulent practices in trade.—It is not necessary in the year 1859, as it was in the year 1359, to expose the petty cheats and knaves of commerce in their own proper persons to the indignation of the mob; but it may be a question whether it might not be sound policy to devise some new mode of stopping these iniquities.

NOTIONS OF HEAVEN.—Maria Saunders, an old lady, I remember, had formed a singularly low estimate of heavenly things. She was crippled and wasted away, and the mortal tenement seemed scarcely to hold together. So, one day I said, "Never mind, Maria, it will be changed: there will be no pains or sorrows; and we shall have a new body, even an heavenly body." "Ah, sir," she said, "I am so glad to hear you say so. I do want a new body very bad; yes, and a new mind, too." Indeed, the sibilary notions of the poor are very often striking. A friend related to me how once when he had rather mystified an old sailor with the texts he quoted, in answer to his inquiry as to what heaven would be like, and what kind of happiness to hope for, the old man exclaimed—"Yes, sir; all very good; your honour says; no doubt of it; but, say, I hold England for me!"—*Twenty Years in the Church*.