THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -MAY 20. 1864.

HORRIBLE MURDER .- In November last an aged woman named Johanna Shean, living in the parish of Ragh, within a few miles of Skibbereen, suddenly an disappeared, her mysterious departure causing much excitement, and giving rise to grave anglicions. On Friday last, however, all conjecture was set aside by the discovery of part of the body, which leaves no doubt but she met her death by the hand of a murderer. When the woman first disappeared, her niece, Johanna Collins' and her husband John Collins, were arrested and tried before the Skib. bereen bench, but acquitted, for want of evidence, and though the police were most vigilant in searchneing, nothingstranspired until yesterday morning, when the head and shoulders of the body were discovered adjacent to the house by a man named Driscoll. Collins and his wife, it is said lived with the old woman under the expectation of becoming possessed of the farm at her death; but they frequently quarrelled, and previous to her disappearance they. had a disagreement respecting the division of some potatoes. So the matter remained for the past five months, Collins remaining in the house, and in pos-session of the ground. From all that can now be learned of this sad tragedy, it would appear that after the woman was murdered, she was buried in a tillage field, about twenty or thirty yards from the house, and as this field is to be sown with barley, it is supposed the murderer feared the plough might reveal the secret and on Wednesday night the body was removed about ten or twelve perches, and placed at the foot of a furze hill and lightly covered with earth. From this the skeleton must have been taken by dogs, as the entrails were strewn over the field and one of the shoulder-bones was partly eaten. Some of the clothing was also found in the ditch, and those were identified by a woman named Nelly Carly. On further search, Constable Mahoney found earth newly dug in the tillage field from which the body had been removed the previous night, and on again applying the spade, he discovered other articles of clothing, and the skin of the soles of her feet, which had fallen off when the flesh decomposed. The only parts of the body yet discovered are the head, shoulders, and arm bones. Whether the other portions are buried or eaten by dogs, it is not posi. tively known. It was thought by some that she was cut into pieces and buried in different places ; but the fact of finding the skin of the feet and the hair in the tillage field wound tend to contradict such a surmise. Though the flesh attached to the skull evidently shows a sign of a severe blow or scalp wound, and the handkerchief she wore on her head at the time is stained with blood, yet it will be difficult to arrive at any correct conclusion as to how this revolting crime was committed, suffice it to say, there can be no doubt but that poor woman was brutally murdered. - Skibbercen Eugle.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

Father Newman is preparing another cudgel for Professor Kingsley, and every lover of good controversial hard hitting is looking forward to the new pamphlet with great avidity. Meanwhile the Pro-fessor has, I hear, gone to Spain, not to avoid his opponent you may be sure, but it is said to avoid the East wind - the wind which in his poems he apostrophises in the words, 'Blow, blow, thou wind of His brother-in-law, Mr. Froude, in reviewing God.' whose history it was that Mr. Kingsley got into trouble with Father Newman, is also gone to Spain, to get materials for another volume of his history from the archives of Salamanca.-London Letter.

THE'HERO OF THE RED SHIRT .- Joseph Garibaldi has landed upon the shores of Old England. Southampton has prostrated herself at his feet, and London prepares to perform the Ko-tou in his honor .-The son of the Nizzard vine-dresser, the mate of the Euxine trader, the tallow-chandler of Staten Island has been met at our gates by one of our illustrious dukes--magnates who look with disdain on many a sovereign of Europe-and invited to share the hospitality of his mansion. Gushing girlhood has apostrophized him in the broken Italian of the boardingschool; and potent, grave, and reverend corpora-tors have addressed him in goodly speech ; rival cliques have wrangled like grandmothers for his possession ; special correspondents have gone into raptures over his silk necktie, and--crowning touch of art—his tawny beard has been likened to the mane of a lion. With Garibaldi individually we do not, at present, wish to deal at any length; we believe him to be the honestest man, in a sense, of the entire him to be the honestest man, in a sense, of the entire case of Mr. Hutchison, on which Mr. Newdegate faction with which he is identified, and we should be mainly rested his demand for a Committee to inquire slow to put him in the same low category with that into monastic institutions. Mr. Hutchison's case greasy prophet of the Leicester Square purlieus- was simply this-that, like a great many English-Oataline without his courage-Joseph Mazzini. At least he is a bold and candid enemy. We give him credit for valor, consistency, and a certain species of ambitious unselfishness something akin to the proud humility of Diogenes. If Garibaldi pledged us his word we would place every faith in it ; if we were engaged in a guerilla skirmish we would ask no stauncher comrade by our side. But here our praise must end. He is a splendid revolutionist, but a dangerous citizen-a good soldier, but a bad Christian. So much for the man. And now addressing ourself to the ovation of which he has been made the object, let us endeavor to get at its meaning. Is it paid to the individual, or the principle he represents ? We are told that the welcome which is to be given to Garibaldi must be divested of any political or sectarian character; but does not this warning of itself show how hard it is to dissociate Garibaldi from the idea of politics and of sectarianism. Take away what he has done in the fields of politics and sectarianism, and what is he? Next to nothing. He, has rendered no service to science, made himself no name in arts, and as for his warrior-renown, those hundreds who have borne themselves as bravely of our own race come and go as they list, and no man takes notice of them; therefore it must not be the man Garibaldi who is honored, but the principle he represents. Now what is the principle he represents? His disciples say Liberty; we call it the Revolution. By what other name we ask the admirers and subjects of this most conservative of nations can we describe the cause which is typified by him who conspired against Charles Albert so early as 1834, who fought for eight years for the republic of Rio Grande against the Empire of Brazil, who led the army of Monte Video for four years against the Buenos Ayreans, who raised the Roman barricades against the return of the Pontiff-King, who served under Victor Emmanuel at Como against the Austrians, who threw himself with a reckless band against Francis II. in Naples, and who, last of all, raised the flag of rebellion against the monarch to whom he had given a kingdom, and was shot down for his pains at Aspromonte. It is revolution he set up ; he riots in tempest, and it there were any truth in the old philosophy, his metempsychosis should be into a Mother Carey's chicken. Whereore, then, is Garibaldi made the genius of the hour ? hl, the answer is plain enough to us; and no gloss o affected liberalism can disguise it. It is because hi inscribed upon his, banner ' Rome or Death !!--Th cry is not new; we have been hearing it from infncy ; it uprises from the chronicles of history ; and otherwise fully qualified to decide for himself. busomehow, these, who, raise it always meet the Suppose that he had become a Wesleyan : suppose it deab, and Rome still lives in the freshness of eternal buth ... Aye, and she will survive the decay of der the influence of a distinguished Wesleyan preach-Garieldi's popularity. And now a parting word to er, had thrown bimself, heart and soul into the Wes-the reolutionist bimself. Let him not put his trust leyen cause, had spent his money in it, had suffered in theriendship of, those who fling up their caps in his health by religious excitement, had bequeathed at his bariot wheels - it is but the saturnalla of the to the body on whose works he felt such interest, unthining ; their enthusiasm comes and goes like a property which otherwise would have gone to his re-gala, an serves for a purpose much the same. Let latives ; would that have been a reason for question-him station a year in England and he will coase to (ing the man's reperfect liberty of action or for degala, an divide th claim to the admiration of the formade manding an inquiry, by a Committee of the House: with the idoubtable from Sayers. Kossult was the of Commons, into the effects of Wesleyan revivals; popularitation ce, and he lived to walk the streets dorn the machinery of the Wesley an class meetings (, toon table as much ingenious misrepresentation of the Roman Catholic evasions which years. It is nothing, in comparison, to overcome a Colenso is going to get out a cheap edition of the Roman Catholic evasions which years. It is nothing, in comparison, to overcome a Colenso is going to get out a cheap edition of his distribution in the machinery of the Wesley an class meetings (, toon as any of the Roman Catholic evasions which years. It is nothing, in comparison, to overcome a Colenso is going to get out a cheap edition of his books on the Pentateuch for circulation and of the Roman Catholic evasions which years. It is nothing back to the truth books on the Pentateuch for circulation and the get are these gentlemen's bugbears and every bonest bloody persecution. But to bring back to the truth books on the Pentateuch for circulation and strates in the secure of the Roman Catholic progress, might allay and the secure of the wandering intellect, to obtain submission of bases working classes like Renantand Strates in the secure of the secure of

tyrant. To-day; says Bulwer Lytton, ' he crects his fears by a comparison of them with the statistics propose, that Roman Catholic Priests should be al- and spirit from men who have strayed often in good leaden statues in your honor, to-morrow he will melt them down and cast bullets where with to shoot you? We trust Garibaldi will return to good courses : before he is taught this lesson. There are other kingdoms besides those of earth where man has a grand inheritance, and whose dignities should rouse the striving of a true ambition. Let him look up to them in time, and his last moments will not be embittered by the vain regrets that shrouded indeepest gloom the historic deathbed of Wolsey. --Translated from the Universe.

A WET BLANKET FOR GARIBALDI. - A French paper, published in London, the International, has a very dismal article on the reception accorded to Garibaldi. It says that Kossuch received almost as enthusiastic an ovation here a few years ago, and yet that not a single 'Cockney' would now turn his head to look at the Hungarian ieuder. It will not dwell, it says, upon the hatred of France cherished by the 'man called by general consent the hero of Marsala.' The International is not surprised at the common people being attracted by the red shirt, but that the English aristocracy should be fascinated by that glaring garment is a circumstance it cannot It warns them accordingly of the danunderstand. gers they run in countenancing an apostle of revo-lution, and earnessly bids them beware lest they thereby evoke passions which may lead to their own destruction. If they take heed in time all will be well, it tays in conclusion, if not, a catastrophe is sure to happen, 'the results of which are incalculable.

MR. NEWDEGATE AND THE ORATORIANS .- We are sometimes much amused by the proceedings of a French or a Prussian Legislative Assembly; by the odd assumptions on which the use of a grave or violent language is based, and by the singular exhibitions which occasionally take place of individual eccentricity, ignorance, or prejudice, in some of their members. We are quite as much amused at the proofs which turn up from time to time abroad, of the absurd ideas which pass current there, and are accepted without a suspicion of mistake, even by eminent foreigners, about Euglish ways and institutions. We smile at M. le. Verrier's vehemence about the encouragement given by Members of Parliament to assassing, or at M. Assolant's attempts to convey to the French understanding what a British Lord Mayor is like, and what he feeds upon. A caricature which has no likeness in it has no sting, and we can study it with much equanimity as simply illustrative of the state of intelligence which it reveals in its simple-minded authors. But there are occasions and subjects on which a debate in the House of Commons runs the most absurd French or Prussian one very hard; and if foreigners only knew us better and were not so careless and inaccurate in their observations, they might, we fear, find, in the working of

institutions of which we are most proud, materials for their wit and malice, which we should find it dif-Scult to read without wincing a little. It is the especial province of such gentlemen as Mr Newdegate to remind even the first and most illustrious of legislative assemblies that they are men, and that amid the cares of empire and the auxieties of war and peace, they are at the mercy of a finder of mare's If a wicked writer of fiction, writing in the nests interest of the Roman Catholic cause, had tried to imagine and invent a series of absurd charges, to be put into the mouth of an ultra-Protestant old woman with the weakest of nerves, and with the vaguest of notions about evidence and the relevancy of facts, he could have improved on the reality of the statement which the House of Commons had to listen to from Mr. Newdegate. First, the Oratoriaus have a burying ground at Sydenham. It was a private one it was a 'secret one,' it had not been published in the Gazelle; up to a recent dats, there had been only two burials in it, and one of the graves was remarkable from having no tombstone; there was something or other unintelligible and uncanny about this burying-ground, which excited violent suspi-cions on the part of Mr. Newdegate. It turned out, from Sir George Grey's statemont, that after all there was nothing but what was regular and legal about the burying ground; and it might have been supposed that Mr. Newdegate could have found out the facts before making his speech. But, then, the mysterious secret burying ground, of which nobody knew the use and meaning, could not have been used with so much effect as an introduction to the speech. After this preface about the burial-ground, came the men, he changed his religion ; that he was influenced to do so, as many other people, of all denominations, have been, by the character and arguments of a particular teacher; that, again like many of his contemporaries, he threw himself with great interes and samestness into the cause which he had taken up, and devoted bis life and property to it; that he spent a great deal of money during his lifetime in various works of charity, which, naturally enough, were connected with the religious body which he had joined ; that his strong religious views neutralized the influence upon him of relatives who did not share his belief or sympathise with his object; that three years before his death he made a will, leaving what remained of his property to the associates with whom he had been united and had worked together for fifteen years ; that he was buried with ' great ce remony ? in the 'secret' burying-ground ; and, final ly, that on his tombstone was cut, instead of 'Wil-liam Hutchison,' the name 'William Anthony Hutchison,' the second name being one which he had received when he became a Roman Catholic. Mr. Newdegate's great grievance is the additional name on the tombstone ; he enlarges on the "immense confu sion likely to arise from the interpolation o: a name" and the 'destruction thereby of the public means of identifying the dead ;" and though he does not assert that any difficulty had been really found in getting proof of the fact of Mr. Hutchison's death and burial, he argues that because it is felony to tamper with parish registers, there must be something dark, illegal, and frightfully daugerous to the interest of heirs at-law, in such a burial-place and such tombstones as the Oratory has at Sydenbam. This case of Mr. Hutchison is, literally, the ground on which an English county member puts his demand for a Committee on Roman Catnolic monustic establishments, The grounds alleged would not be creditable to the good feeling of the reasoning powers of a French Sous-prefet, eager to signalise his zeal against Proderations of generosity, justice, and regard for per-sonal feelings, it is difficult to understand how, in a country where every man is supposed at liberty to choose his religion and dispose of his property, even a member of the Protestant Alliance could have the face to come with such a complaint. Prosely tism is not confined to the Roman Outholics, nor is the Roman Catholic body the only one in which great sacrifices are prompted by strong religious convictions. What is there in Mr. Hutchison's case to make it in the slightest degree different from any other in which a man uses his liberty in religious matters? It is not even hinted, in this case, that he was not of age could have been said of him, that he had come un-

of other religious bodies, and of the general increase in the machinery and the contributions devoted to religious objects. But he helps no one, but those whom he most dislikes and fears, by trying to raise Parliament against them because they wish to have a burial ground of their own, and because they benefit by the wealth of those who join their body .-Guardian, (Protestant).

MR. LOWE'S LAST OUTRACE .- The London papers have been expressing the outrageous conduct of Mr. Lowe towards Mr. J. R. Morell, who has just been dismissed from the office of Inspector of Schools .--What Mr. Lowe did no doubt appeared to him a master-piece of cupning. Mr. Morell was a Catholic and a convert. He therefore got up against him a false and shameless charge of 'disingenuousness' and 'untruth,' calculating that such charges made by a Protestant in high station, against a Catholic his subordinate, would be accepted by John Bull without examination. As a general rule the cal-culation was just. But Mr. Lows forgot or was not aware of one important element in the case. And the result has been that justice, halting as the poet descries her, has overtaken Mr. Lowe with most un. usual speed. It is hardly a month since Mr. Morell was displaced and Mr. Lowe has been already expelled from office. He does not seem to have been aware that much as most Englishmen dislike converts to the Catholic Church, every man who has ever had anything to do with him dislikes Mr. Robt. Lowe in a ten-fold proportion. Mr. Morell's complaints, therefore have been examined with tolerable impartiality, and they were such as no one could examine with moderate impartiality without condemning Mr. Lowe. We have hitherto abstained from publishing the facts, although well aware of them, because Mr. Morell's prospects of redress would have been damaged if the individual wrong done to him had been made a Catholic grievance .- Weekly Rcgister.

COURT GOSSIP-THE PRINCESS OF WALES AND EARL RUSSELL .- A capital story, in reference to the gossip of the Court, is going the round, which is too good to be withheld from your readers. It is said that the Princess of Wales, previously to leaving town for Sandringham, had an interview with Dr. Locock, with reference to his Royal HighLess Master Albert Victor, and that she inquired with true maternal solicitode whather the circumstance of the royal infant being a seven months' child was likely to affect his physical or mental condition hereafter. Dr. Locock assured her Royal Highness that there was not the slightest ground for any supposition of the kind, as some of the most distinguished men of their time were 'raised' from infants of seven months. As an illustration of what a seven months child might become, Dr. Locock referred her Royal Highness to Earl Russell, her Majesty's Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whose sagacious policy with respect to the Dano-German difficulty was no doubt fresh in the recollection of Her Royal Highness at the time. The unfortunate mention of Earl Russell as a type of physical and intellectual vigour sent the poor Princess of Wales out of the room like Queen Boadicea, 'full of rage and of fury.' Dr. Locock is certainly not a courtier .- London Correspondent of the Belfust News Letter.

ASSAULT ON IRISH LABORERS IN ENGLAND,-Last week the village of Hemsworth was in a state of excitement in consequence of a riot between the English and Irish ' navvies.' It appeared that for some time past there has been an ill feeling between the men of the two countries working on the West Riding and Grimby Railway. One of the English-men baving been insulted on Friday night, he at once called his companions together for the purpose of attacking the Irishmen. About one o'clock on Sunday morning the houses in which the Irish ' navvies' resided were attacked and unroofed, the materials falling on the sleeping occupants. Later in the morning the Irish took up a position in Butcherwood, and sent off messengers to Walton and Kingsley-cuttings, calling upon their countrymen to come to their assistance. A large force of police from Barnsley and other places, armed with cutlasses, were soon on the ground, and were the means of stopping the entrance into the village, of 300 of the Kingsley Irishmen, who were marching on the road armed with picks, sticks and a plentiful supply of stones. From the strong feeling evinced on both sides, it is feared that, unless deterred by the number of police on the ground, a riot of no ordinary character will take place.

THE PRISON MINISTERS ACT. - It will have been county prisons. Our readers will remember that a Bill was passed last year which gave the magistrates power under certain circumstances, with the consent of the visiting justices, to appoint a Roman Catholic Priest as minister, and to give him a fixed and sufficient remuneration. Wherever the number of prisoners exceed 30 the Act may be put in force .-Where it is not adopted, prisoners are only visited by a Priest at their own request. The Middlesex county prisons are a good instance of the necessity of some such measure. According to a letter which we publish in another column, the number of Ro-man Catholic prisovers in the three county prisons is no less than 649. The number in the House of Correction is 891, in the Westminster Bridewell 223, and in the House of Detention 35. All these at present have no regular religious instruction. They will, of course, in nearly every case, exercise their right of refusing to receive the visits of the Chaplein of the Established Church, and there is no one else to go to them. They may, if they atk for it, receive visits from a Priest, but it is not surprising that, as was stated on Thursday, "comparatively few prisopers have made such requests ;' and the result is that all these prisoners remain without any religious influence - we might almost say any moral influence -being brought to bear upon them. They are sim-ply subjected to the hard lessons of the penal discipline of the gaol, and left to deduce the moral for themselves. Mr. Laurie endeavored, by the most obvious arguments of justice and common sense, to induce the magistrates to put an end to this dis-graceful state of things. He proposed resolutions for the appointment of regular Roman Catholic ministers for these three prisons, leaving the details of the arrangements in the hands of the visiting justices. Such a straightforward proposal, however, coms to have been felt at once to involve a liberality of feeling which was not to be expected in the Beard of Magistrates, and Mr. Cox endeavored to substitute a proposition which should give a less serious shock to traditional prejudices. He only vintured to propose that the justices should be requested to carry out so much of the act as relates to per nitting a minister of the Church or persuasion to which prisoners belong to visit them at proper and reasonable times' under any necessary regulations, and that they should be authorised to pay such ministers a muderate remuneration. Even this however was far too much for the meeting, and the amendment was rejected by no less a majority than 65 to 7. Upon this another amendment was proposed, directly denying the necessity and the justice of the proposition before the Court. It committed the Magistrates to the opinion ' that the present arrangements for the moral and religious instruction. of the prisoners are sufficient,' though, as we have explained, as far as Roman Catholic prisoners go, there are no such arrangements at 'all; and ' that any appointment by the Court or permission by the visiting justices for Roman Catholic Priests to attend at the prisons on all occasions, whether their, ministrations are required or not, would be unneces-

lowed to attend at the prisons 'on all occasions,' but only on such occasions as shall be permitted by the regulations of the visiting justices; nor was it ever contemplated that they should attend 'whether their ministrations are required or not,' but only when it shall reasonably appear that such ministra-tions are required. The sole question is when it shall be considered that this requirement exists. At

present it depends upon the caprice of the prisoner; he proposal of the Act is to make it depend on the judgment of the Magistrates. However, the amendment was scarcely even criticised. and this disin. genuous and extravagant resolution was adopted by a majority of 70 to 24, or nearly 2 to 1. The original proposal was therefore rejected and the result received with 'loud cheors.' The cheers proceeded, of course from the magistrates themselves. There are very few other persons who will receive with contradicted by legitimate authority, and that he any satisfaction a result which proclaims that two- still refuses to abandon them." thirds of the magistrates of such a county as Middlesex are still capable of denying the claims of reason and justice. The speech of the gentleman who proposed the amendment-Mr. Serieant Payne-is a curiosity as being delivered by an educated and learned gentleman to a body of magistrates. It consists of nothing but a string of those loud and irrelevant, and for the most part unfounded, declamatory platitudes which lary be eulogised or studied a: Protestant Institutes, but which are banished from the conversation and almost from the recollection of all reasonable men. Mr. Serjeant Payne 'did it,' it must be confessed, in a style which would have done honor to the most free 'and independent orator who ever thundered Protestant 'huncombe' on platform or in pulpit. Three centuries ago has gone to Osborne without holding the second their ancestors had fought for an amended form of religion, and they ought to hold by a Reformation which was founded in good sense.' 'When once the door was opened there was no knowing when it would be closed.' If they admitted Priests, there based themselves within the last fortnight anything would be a sealed confession, and what would there be to prevent improper communications being made between the priests and the prisoners? Who could indeed tell what borrible schemes, what new Gay Fawkes plots for the blowing up of the Queen, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Mr. Newdegate, might not be hatched if two such persons as Father Newman and an Irish couviet got together in a prison cell ? May we suggest that the same danger exists from Roman Catholics loose as from Roman Oatholics tied up, and that Mr. Payne himself and the whole Constitution are in imminent danger of being suddenly blown up so long as half a dozen Priests and a dozen Irish Catholics exist in London ? One or two other such dreadful consequences were suggested; and then came the peroration :-It was said that the strong Protestant feeling of the country was sufficient to check Roman Catholic arrogance. He trusted that it was so, and he hoped that resistance would be made to every attack, how-ever small, from a seuse of thankfulness that we no longer lived under the blighting influence of a Roman Gatholic Priesthood.' That last sentence was no doubt irresistible. There is one other argument, however, which we have kept to the last as the gem of the whole speech. 'It was impossible,' he said, to regard the proposal as anything but an attempt to increase the number of Roman Oatholic subjects. We confess we are at a loss to understand what this means; or how the visits of Roman Catholic Priests to Roman Catholic prisoners would have any tendency to increase their own or any other species .--Would it have been credible before the event that all this nonsense should have been not only spoken, but listened to patiently and approved by 70 magistrates of the metropolitan county $\hat{r} - Times$.

THE 'HOME AND FORKIGN REVIEW.'-- We read in the Monde +- " We have just mentioned two or three times in our columns, an English Review called the Home and Foreign Review. It was the successor of the Rambler whose liberalism we have felt ourselves called upon to notice. The Rambler and its successor professed the same doctrines, which were also those of the French Correspondant. In England, as in France, these doctrines were not looked upon with favour by sound theologians, by the Episcopate, or by those Catholics who purely and simply abide by the instructions of the Holy See, without any afterthought, with perfect submission of heart and spirit. Sir John Dalberg Acton, a gentleman of unblemisned honour and who passes for one of the most devoted and most active Oatholics in Great Britain, was a conductor of the Home and Foreign Review It was, like all other leading Reviews in England, a observed with regret that the Middlesex magistrates bave decided, by a large majority, neither to appoint Roman Catholic chaplains to their goals nor even to pay Priests for visiting Roman Catholics in the county prisons. (In readers will reached us, nor do we know whether we shall receive it, for we have to put up with many a histus in our foreign sets. It is then with many a hiatus in our foreign sets. It is then only on the authority of the Tablel that we learn that the number for April will be the last, and we must say that we are not surprised at Sir John Acton's determination. The live followed by the Review which he conducted was fraught with danger; it showed by the view which it took of the theological Congress at Munich, that it entirely agreed with M. Dollinger in his ideas and therefore the Brief addressed by the Holy Father to the Archbishop of Munich, directly applied to it. Sir John Acton did not attempt to parry the blow. In an article bearing his signature he declares that 'the definiteness with which the Holy See has proncunced its will, and the fact that it has taken the initiative, seem positively to invite adhesion, and to convey a special warning to all who have expressed opinions contrary to the maxims of the Brief. A periodical which not only has done so, but exists in a measure for the purpose of doing so, cannot with propriety refuse to survey the new position in which it is placed by this important act. 'We wish we could say that Sir John Acton stopped here. The conductors of this review,' continues he are unable to yield their assent to the opinions put forward in the Brief. It would be wrong to abandon principles which have been well considered and are sincerely held, and it would also be wrong to assail the authority which contradicts them. The principles have not ceased to be true, nor the authority to be legitimate, because the two are in contra diction.' A little further on he says :- 'I will sacri fice the existence of the review to the defence of its principles, in order that I may combine the obedience which is due to legitimate ecclesiastical authority with an equally conscientuous maintenance of the rightful and necessary liberty of thought.' And he concludes with the following words : 'If the spirit concludes with the following words : of the Home and Foreign Review really animates those whose sympathy it enjoyed, neither their principles, nor their confidences, nor their hopes will be shaken by its extinction. It was but a partial and temporary embodiment of an imperishable idea-the faint reflection of a light which still lives and burns in the beart of the silent thinkers of the Oburch.' 'This is the respectful silence of the Junsenists. Legitimate authority, which exists for the very ob-ject of being the guiding star of the intellect, of combating error, and of proclaiming truth, pronounces a distinct judgment. We submit, say the thinkers of the Ohurch ; that is to say; we are silent; but we still think, that it is we who are in the right, and that it is authority that is in the wrong. These are the men who, according to their own, maintain true principles, while in the Pontifical Brief they discern opinions only. Thus is error always the same. When unmasked, it flies to subterfuges, promises to submit, as soon as the Church shall speak, and when the Church does speak, it makes out that the Church is wrong and consents to keep slience as to an act of condescension. How brightly the inspiration of the Church and the mighty authority of her Word shine forth' in' these conflicts between truth and error ?: sary and improper,'-a statement of, which we will (What other authority in the world could make good) venture to say that, like many Protestant mani- one invariable doctrine in the teeth of such sublish festoes, it contains as much ingenious misrepresenta- in error? This is a miracle which has lasted for 1800

faith and with the best intentions, this is a miracle which is to be seen in the Church alone; and it is the Church alone who can show another miracle, that of promptly enforcing the sentence of isolation on obstinate pride, and rendering error impotent by merely pointing it out. As for this English Review after reading the last words of the conductor of it we will say with the Tablet :---

'This is a lamentable ending. Our readers are aware that for the last six or seven years, certain principles and opinions advocated in the Rambler and the Home and Foreign Review have been opposed in the Tublet, as strenously as we knew how to op-pose them. We never entertained a doub: that they were con trary to Catholic instincts, and to Catholic teaching; but we were unprepared for this final declaration by the Editor, that his principles have been

ARMS FOR THE FEDERALS .- In the year 1862 no less than 196,053 rifles and muskets were shipped at Liverpool for New York, Boston, Portland, and Philadelphia ; also above 34 tons of orduance and ordnance stores, 11,947,000 percussion caps, 119 fowling pieces, S2 swords, and 28 pistols. There was no shipment of munitions of war avowedly to any Confederate port .-- Times.

The above is a significant comment upon professions of neutrality, especially when coupled with British action towards vessels built for the Confederates.

After a lengthened visit to Her Majesty, the King of the Belgians has returned home; and the Queen Court which it was Her Majes:y's intention to have held at Buckingham Palace for the purpose of receiving the principal nobility and gentry of the country. Had the manner in which they have deto do with the Queen's abandonment of her intention to hold a second Court? We ask the question advisedly .- Weckly Register.

Among the bodies who presented Garibaldi with addresses at the Crystal Palaco on Monday, were the members of the London Orange Lodge. We don't know whether it is worth while to contradict the report that the miserable excommunicate attended High Mass on Sunday at the Italian Church in Hatton-wall. He was, no doubt, more agreeably and consistently engaged at the time, in fraternising with Mazzini at Teddington. All, or nearly all, of these Italian anarchists are professed infidels or apostates .- Ib.

The Saturday Review says-Whatever are the faults of the Emperor Louis Napoleon, that of misunderstanding English popular sentiment is not one of them: He measures us in such matters at our real figure. We are addicted to over Boswellizing our Johnson. As Mr. Hawthorne cynically observes -though not altogether without reason-we have got into a large swaggering, ' bulbcus' temperament. We are, as he says, 'a one-eyed generation.' Our doings, and sayings more than our doings, take a sort of pompous selfish turn. We do not mean half what we say, only we like it in a grog-like fashion, 'hot, sweet, and strong.' The Emperor knows us too well to be offended by our fit of enthusiasm; and even if he were offended, he is quite wise enough not to say so. Garibaldi happened to suit our taste ; but if the Emperor or anybody else chooses to take affront at our taste, we might, perhaps, chiefly be-cause we are 'one-eyed,' all of a sudden persuade ourselves that we had been serious all the time, and that we did not intend our taste to be found fault with. However, it is well it is all over. Too much cannot be said in recognition of Garibeldi's good sense under very trying, very difficult, and, perhaps in his case, rather disillusioning circumstances. If he comes to ponder over the actual results of his English visit, and has learned enough of aur proverbial philosophy to apprehend the force of an English saving about fine words which butter no parsnips, his experience will not be altogether in vain.

Two new joint stock companies are advertised in Liverpool to run steamers between that port and the St. Lawrence in summer and Portland in winter. The capital of each is fixed at a million sterling and each possesses influential donation.

Lord Derby has denounced the course of the Government relative to Laird's Rams. Earl Russell warmly defended the Government. A long debate occurred in the House of Commons on the Tuscaloosa case. The action of the Government was sustained by 34 of a majority.

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In the House of Commons on the 27th ult, the Bill for a commutation of church rates was rejected by 160 to 60.

In the House of Commons on the 28th, Sir Geo. Grey, in the absence of Lord Palmerston, said, in reply to an inquiry by Mr. Hapwood, that the Government had no intention whatever of proposing a conference on American affairs, as in that conference the British Government was quite certain the American Government would not concur.

The London Times in a city article says, the Confederate loan on the 27th was again very firm at higher prices, final bargains being at 501, under the news of the Southern Government having regained possession of the Mississippi by the capture of Fort Pillow and of the vote of Censure on Long in Congress having been carried by so feeble a majority.

In the Court of Exchequer on the 27th, the Attorney G neral applied to have the case of the Mersev rams fixed for trial on the 27th May, before a full court and a special jury. The court assented to the application.

The Morning Post says the rise in the Confederate loan is to be attributed to the fact that the Bonds are becoming absorbed to a considerable amount by blockade-running, through which cotton is obtained in Southern ports at contract price 6d per 1b. The Confederate regulations require vessels running the blockade to provide themselves with cotton bonds in order to secure full cargoes for ships. It is known that for every 100 pounds bond a certificate for 4000 pounds cotton can be obtained in Paris, endorsed to bearer. These at Hayanah are readily purchased at from 51d to 6d per 1b. which is apparently equal to 95 for bonds in the English market.

CRIME IN ENGLAND .- "Not a day passes (says' the Times) but the disclosures of an inquest, or a trial, establishes the melancholy truth, that human life is losing its value in England. We are relapsing into a criminal and vitiated system ; what we have been accustomed to read of with horror-the indifference to infant life in Lacedemon, in Rome, and other states of heathen antiquity-in Ohina, in India, and elsewhere ; and what we have set down as the worst blot in their imperfect civilisation, is becoming the characteristic of England. A. words and win

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS DECISION .- The Christian Observer . thus speaks on this important subject :-But it is a state of things which cannot and ought not, to last. A house divided against itself cannot stand; and if anything in the whole compass of theology may be called fundamental," the questions raised, and the position maintained, in the two Essays, are such. If we have no courts which, are competent to deal with them, it is time that some such tribunals should be; created. ... This is the feeling of all orthodox Churchmen ; we, might say, of all honest men. We are suffering a grievous wrong -and redress from our Ecclesiastical Courts as at present constituted, is, it seems, so dilatory, so dif-ficult and so uncertain; that it may almost be said to be unattainable. We are not advocating a return to Star, Chambers or Courts of High Commission ;-but some tribunal we do seem to want in which justice may beidone without enormous expenses or unreasonable delay of the thanks of the years of

aucut is prosecuting its raid against the Catholics ; and though how by ere Catholics ; and though how by recognishing the responsion of a "flow to act ; and though how by recognishing the suggestion of a "flow to act ; and though how by recognishing the suggestion of a "flow to act ; and though how by there is found by the raid against the Catholics ; and though how by there is found by the suggestion of a "flow to act ; and though how by the suggestion of a "flow to act ; and though how by the suggestion of a "flow to act ; and though how by the suggestion of a "flow to act ; and though how by the suggestion of a "flow to act ; and though how by the suggestion of a "flow to act ; and though how by the suggestion of a "flow to act ; and though how by the suggestion of a "flow to act ; and though how by the suggestion of a "flow to act ; and though how by the suggestion of a "flow to act ; and though how by the suggestion of a "flow to act ; and though how by the suggestion of a the suggestion of a "flow to act ; and though how by the suggestion of a though how by the suggestion of a "flow to act ; and though how by the suggestion of a the suggestion of a suggestion of a "flow to act ; and though how by the suggestion of a the

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