which seem so remarkable to you that Pusey and his followers still remain in the English Church attests our Catholicity. We say, to use again the words of one of your own sons. Let earnest-minded men on both sides suspend their interaction warfare; let a common prayer, through the merits of our common mediator, let us beseech of Him to enlighten us that so we may come to an agreement, and that faith may take the place of doubt. Let us examine the founda-tions of all that we hold in common, and let us inquire on the points in which we differ how far our differences are real and substantial; and, if so, how far it may be possible to an agreement concerning

I can assure you there is an awakening by all Catholies who watch the signs of the times to this question of union, and with this end also to the points of agreement of the Churches. God grant us a speedy realization of our prayers.

Yours, obediently, When we add to these facts the most powerful engine hitherto worked in England-namely, Mr. Miall's organized party for the severance of Church and State, who can deny that the moment is just arrived when the Church Establishment will be extinguished in its present form of extravagance, inutility, and creedlessness. Its party struggles will soon tear it in pieces, while the Reformers are looking at a near distance to aid in the work of demolition. Clergymen from within are adopting new articles of faith: Bishops scarcely dare to check them, except in "whispering humbleness;" writers from without, of their own congregation, lash the old Church with unsparing ridicule or censure; while the Tractarians, adding the force of conscience, learning, eloquence, rank, and name, are dealing blows against the old plunder and apostacy, which cannot fail to reduce very soon the hypocrisy to public reproach, and speedy extinction. And all this work is executed in the sight of the old Catholic Church whose strength is still unimpaired, whose youth is still renewed, dispensing salvation to her million congregations within the sacred walls of the temple which their fathers built, and over which God has spread the infallible protection of His omnipotent power.

D. W. C. November 25. IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM ON THE COMING REFORM BILL.-The Freeman's Journal publishes a long letter from the Archbishop of Tuam to the Earl of Derby, calling his lordship's attention to the claims of Catholic Ireland in the drawing up of the forthcoming Reform Bill. After warning him of the fate which befel Lord Palmerston's administration, from the levity with which that nobleman treated interests which were dear to large bodies of his countrymen, the Archbishop reminds the Earl of his eloquent denunciations against the anomaly and injustice of the Protestant establishment in Ireland. "If this state of things," be observes, " was then a crying evil, it remains so still, demanding the serious attention of every minister who, instead of delusive palliarives, is anxious to establish justice and peace in the country." The Archbishop next touches on the question of Catholic Education, and the necessity of "expanding its free action to the ample dimensions of the Church, which is emphatically the Church of the people." He refers to the Protestant Church in Ireland as "rather a political garrison than an efficient expounder of any religious creed," to the Queen's colleges as a manifest and notorious failure, and to the national system of education as having been "twisted from the harmless thing it first seemed," and as having become an object of deep aversion to the Irish people. But the evil felt most acutely, he says, is the inability of the tenant class to exercise the franchise in accordance with their convictions without incurring the landlord's vengeance, and the only remedy is the ballot, without which any extension of the suffrage would be only an increase of the evil. "The other questions," he says, which might be called the statistical mechanism of reform, I leave entirely to those able men who are practised in such interesting details; at the same time that, were I to discuss those questions, it would not be difficult to show that, with the exception, perhaps, of Tipperary and Cork, there are no other English shires or Irish counties so unfairly curtailed in their representation as Mayo and Galway, over a large portion of which this diocess extends. Still, having seen the general dishonesty with which Irish members have discharged their duties, especially since the betrayal of their trust in 1852, I attach little importance to the extension or abridgment of the number of our representatives, compared to their qualities, well aware that fifty men of the talents, the integrity, the industry, and the devotedness of Bright-not to speak of his eloquence, which would be valueless without the other ingredients-would achieve more benefit for Ireland, and through Ireland for the coppire at large, in one session of Parliament than would two hundred members, were they to prove such traitors as several of our representatives during the longest parliamen-

A correspondent of the Weekly Register writes :-"On the eve of the Festival of St. Charles Borromeo, I had the happiness of being present at the dedication of a beautiful Gothic church in his honour at Charlestown, in Mayo, by the Lord Bishop of Achonry, of which you recently gave an account in your paper. As this part of the world must be little known to many of your readers, I may as well mention that Charlestown is an entirely new and handsome town, built within the last len years on Lord Dillons' property, near Swinford. The mail coach from Ballina runs through it, and its general effect is certainly most striking to a visitor. It seems that Lord Dillon, instead of expatriating his tenants during the famine, behaved towards them with the utmost liberality, and expended many thousands on giving them employment, through his admirable representative, Charles Strickland, Esq., of Loughglyn House, whose devotion to the interests, both temporai and spiritual, of the tenantry of the vast estates confided to his management is something unparalleled in the annals of this country. It is sufficient to mention that in the census of 1851 the population was equal to that of 1841! Under this excellent influence, Charlestown has sprung up in the wild district of Mayo; and its rows of substantial houses and shops, all built on a regular plan, presenta most gratifying appearance of prosperity, neatness and comfort. Then its spacious streets, and fine market-place, with a picturesque market-house (designed by Mr. Goldie), add much to the beauty and thriving appearance of the place. Above all on an plevated situation by the side of the town, towers the new church, a beautiful object, and visible from a considerable distance on all sides. It has been erected entirely through the energetic zeal of Mr. Strickland, on whom also devolves a very considerable share of the cost; and it is dedicated to his patron saint. St. Charles Borromeo, and to St. James the Apostle, on whose feast the first stone was laid. I am sure the lover of St. Charles will be glad to hear of his name in connection with the spiritual prosperity of the west of Ireland. There is a benutiful figure of St. Charles in the painted glass window at the cast and of the church-he looks grand in his gargeous scarlet robes, on a rich green diapered ground. I must not forget to say that Lord Dillon gave the site of the church and a handsome subscription. Though a Protestant, he has been most Behools, a so guidant a philippeo ur s

(1961) there must be the elements of the set

tary career."

THE BELFART CATHOLIC INSTITUTE ASSOCIATION LIMITED.—This admirable undertaking progresses in the most satisfactory manner; and bids fair speedily to be in excellent working order. Within the last ten days there have been upwards of one hundfruce be proclaimed, and, falling down before God in red and forty additional applications for shares, all, we are glad to record, from working men, who are eager each to invest a spare pound or two in an Association organised for their special advantage. The first call on shares already taken, was made for Priday last, and was so promptly responded to that the directors were enabled even on that day to lodge a considerable sum in bank. The Directors, themselves have evinced their anxiety to further the good work by agreeing to pay in the full amount of their shares on the first call; and we think this praise-worthy example should be followed by every shareholder who has it in his power. There is a feeling that, to place the interest of the Association on as wide and popular a basis as possible, no shareholder should hold more than fifty shares; and one gentleman who held double that number has formally, with the authority of the Board of Directors, transferred fifty of them to other applicants. No shareholder now holds more than fifty shares; and we are confident that this spreading of the shares through so wide a proprietory, consisting principally of thoughtful, intelligent working-men, must greatly conduce to the prosperity of the Association.

SAFETY OF THE "INDIAN EMPIRE" STEAMSHIP .- The steamship Indian Empire arrived at Broadhaven at nine a.m. on Friday. The passengers landed in excellent health, expressing themselves highly antisfied with the ship, captain, officers, and crew. During the whole voyage they experienced heavy south-casterly gales. The ship having thirty hours' coal remaining, and being only 350 miles from Galway, Captain Courtenay, in consequence of a continuance of the fearful state of the weather, deemed it advisable to lay to, which he did for seven days. During this time it was necessary to consume a small portion of the cargoe consisting of cotton, staves, &c. The ship left Halifux on the night of the 31st, having on board sixteen days' fuel. The machinery worked well, and the ship proved to be a first-rate sea boat, well adapted for Atlantic navigation, having only shipped one sea during the whole passage. The captain stated that the weather was unprecedented, and that many casualities must have occurred, as they fell in with great quantities of floating wreck. On Monday week they spoke the ship Silistria, 115 days from Callao. She had been thirt days within 300 miles of the Irish coast.

The Cork Examiner says that Mr. George Grehan, of Clonincen, Banteer, has been selected high Sheriff for the County of Cork for the year 1859. Mr. Grehan, who is a relative of the late Mr. James Roche, of this city, is a Catholic. Thus, therefore, the High Sheriffs of the county and city for next year will be Catholics, a circumstance that probably never occurred before.

On Friday, the extensive property of Colonel Powel Leslie, situate in the county of Meath, was sold in the Landed Estates Court. It comprised upwards of 12,000 acres, and produced an annual net rental of more than £7,000. The estate was divided into ixty-four lots, and the whole fetched £195,000, or within a fraction of twenty-eight years' purchase.

It is said that the last Australian mail, which was delivered in Dublin on the 14th ult., contained the almost incredible number of 1,400 registered money letters, transmitted by emigrants to relatives and friends in the old country.

A gentleman has called at our office, says the Galway Vindicator, and stated that he saw a reverend gentleman and his assistant distributing Protestant tracts on board several vessels leaving the harbor. The clergyman to whom we allude is secretary to the harbor and town commissioners, an extraordinary situation to fill in the midstof a Catholic community.

The Earl of Courtown, while attending a meeting of poor-law guardians of Gorey, on Saturday, was attacked with apoplexy and died soon after.

The Dublin Gazette of 30th ult, notines that the Lord-Lieutenant and Privy Counsel have issued a proclamation to the effect that the Peace Preservation Act shall apply to, and be in force in and for the barony of Clandonagh, in the Queen's County.

The following liberal (?) rewards for saving life at sea were awarded by the Board of Trade to the un-dermentioned, viz :—To Richard Corcoran, Bartholomew Mahony, and James Penman, commissioned boatmen, coast guard station, Wexford, 10s each, and to Thomas White, John Furlong, John Howlin, Thomas Delany, Patrick Kelly, countrymen and fishfor saving t crew of the schooner Sisters, Milford, and brigatine, Sir Donald Campbell, of Newry, wrecked on the coast of Wexford, October

The "Secret Societies" in Ireland continue to be the subject of frequent mention in the press, and frequent warnings from the altar. In addition to the ribbon societies, a new society, for a different object, has been formed, and is said by some (with what truth we know not) to be propagated by emissaries from the Irish in America.—Tablet.

ROW BETWEEN THE POLICE AND MILITARY .- On Saturday evening the principal streets of our city were the scene of a very disgraceful row between the police and military. It seems that some soldiers of the 14th Regt, at present stationed in our barracks, were drinking at Mrs Maher's public house, in High street, and that a row took place amongst themselves during which they broke some glass in one of the windows. A little girl belonging to the house ran out and called a policeman Sub-constable Timms, who immediately proceeded to Jame's street police barrack, for a few men to assist him in the discharge of his duty. Two men promptly returned with him to Mrs Maher's and when they saw that the persons causing the aproar were soldiers, they were about to leave the public house, when one of the soldiers out his back to the door, and dared the police to arrest him or any of his party. The police were, however, not provoked by this challenge, and contrived to get out without further molestation, when they proceeded to the Tholsel. They had no sooner entered the little office, used as a lock-up, than an alarm was given by some one outside, that a person was being murdered. They immediately rushed out, when they were met by ten or twelve soldiers who struck at them with their belts, inflicted some severe wounds particularly on Sub-constable Timms, one of the most inoffensive men them: first the objects of sympathy and admiration in the force, who received a blow of a belt-clasp in the to select gatherings of feeble Protestant old ladies right eye, injuring it to such an extent as renders it and gentlemen with full purses and empty heads doubtful whether he will ever recover the use of it. then the coarse and foul religious buffoons of how! The few police who were present could make no defence against such odds, and beat a retreat into the | sinking to the lowest point of self-humiliation, misery office. His Worship the Mayor, was present on the and poverty. We know what has been the end of spot, and stood at the door of the office, warning off | Achilli in these countries; and we may guess what the soldiers from further violence, when they desisted and proceeded on their way to the barracks. In Rose inn street they met Sub Constable Crean, and assaulted him without the least provocation. They that filled the meeting house would have cheered him struck at him with their belts, and he rushed for shelter as fast as he could, pursued by the yelling soldi-ery till he got into Mr Callanan's Hotel, when the he came here before, we went to hear one of his dissoldiers dashed in after him, breaking the glass-door, and perpetrating otheracts of violence. Poor Crean fortunately escaped through the back door, and the military proceeded to John street barrack, and coaxed out Head-Constable M'Loughlin, saying that some civilians were lighting. When he made his appearance, a blow was struck at him which he fortunally escaped, by dushing the door in the ruffians face. Disappointed of their vengeance on Mr M'Longhiin, they broke the windows of Mr Cole's office which they mistook for a portion of the barracks, and after satisfying their destructive propensities they retired to their barracks. - Rilkenny Journal!

LOLA MONTES .- This eccentric lady, who has won a notoriety as wide as the world, came from America liberal in helping Catholic good works of all kinds in the Pacific, and arrived in this city on Wednesday of the contemptible apostate frier. In the Pacific, and arrived in this city on Wednesday of the pulpit, is a Cicero to this contemptible apostate frier. In the Pacific, and arrived in this city on Wednesday of the pulpit, is a Cicero to this contemptible apostate frier. In the Pacific, and arrived in this city on Wednesday of the pulpit, is a Cicero to this contemptible apostate frier. In the Pacific and arrived in this city on Wednesday of the pulpit, is a Cicero to this contemptible apostate frier. mence a course of lectures in Dublin !!]

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The Mercantile Advertiser states that rumours are prevalent to the effect that important changes in the Irish Government are in contemplation. Lord Nans is certainly to go to India as Governor of Madras, in place of Lord Harris. The Evening Post reports other commissionerships has, it is said, been given to other parties.

Judging from the Irish newspapers we regret that most decidedly bad feeling appears to have set in between class and class in that part of the United Kingdom. It is in what bitherto has been called a respectable Dublin Journal where we find letters suggesting, for the protection of landlords, the most ruffian and brutal treatment of people who live in suspected localities. Eviction is only a mild and moderate form of the punishment proposed to be inflicted. The landlords and their agents are to employ blunderbusses in order that, by fair shots, they may save the trouble of trial by jury. Bloodhounds are also to be employed to scent out maurauders and enable the police to bring them to justice.— Worse than all, it is atrociously suggested that old and debasing forms of punishment should be revived against the organisers of Ribbonism, as if torture were needed to supplement the gallows .- Star.

In this county says the Clarc Freeman, we are happy to say, nothing has occured which would, lead us to suppose that agrarian disturbances are likely to become general. As to two or three threatening notices about mock land which the police found vagabond, who has taken that mischievous way of amusing himself; and it is evident the police authorities did not look upon the matter in any serious light, or they would have brought it before the magistrates, of whom there was a meeting on Monday in the court house.

In consequence of a reduction of wages, about 500 labourers turned out on Saturday last on the Athione and Tullamore Railway, and desperately assaulted five gangers, one of whom is not expected to recover. The mob also broke a large quantity of tools and implements. The police at Ballycamber and Clara pursued the rioters and dispersed them. This day further disturbances are apprehended, and two stipendary magistrates and a very large force of police are stationed at different points along the line, to keep the rioters in check .- Saunders.

THE MOUNTEBANK'S AVATAR .- GAVAZZI is comeand gone; and never did public notoriety make less sensation. Were it not for the flaming placards of a local Orange newspaper, which thriftily turned a few shillings by the sale of the bountebank's contempti-ble discourses, persons not reading the public journals might not have been aware of the man's exist-ence in the town at all. Nevertheless he has made a bandsome thing of it, doubtless, and will be able to flaunt it more bravely than he could have done when his proud stomach was forced to submit to the meagre fare of a poor friar in Romagna. There has been none of the apprehended disturbance, after all -to the chagrin and disappointment of a tolerably numerous class of anti-Popish fanatics here. We happen to know that the foolish paragraph which appeared in a well-meaning Dublin weekly newspaper about the then approaching exhibition of the strolling apostate gave the greatest possible pleasure to a gang of Orange rowdies, lay and clerical, in Belfast. They really did hope that the humbler Catholics in this town would get up an angry demonstration against Gavazzi; and out of the consequent riot they hoped to be able to make great capital in the exposure of "Popish bigotry and intolerance." All their arrangements were made for that end. Accordingly, when we, on behalf of the Belfast Catholice, declared that there was no danger whatever of riot-that our people would in no way interfere with the Italian scamp and his Protestant dupes-the Orange fanatics were sadly wrath and vexed; and the very papers which, in any other circumstances, would have copied our article eagerly as evidence of peace, passed it by without any notice whatever, and still kept ringing the changes upon that sorry paragraph of our Dublin contempary, which, to the last, they hoped, would excite a row. But all went by as merrily as marriage bells. There is not a Catholic of any intelligence in Belfast, however humble his position, who did not know right well that the aim and object of a considerable Orange rabble rout here was to get up a disturbance of some such sort as would be made, in clever handling, to bring the character of the Catholic community into disrepute -that what was wanted was something which would give a kind of martyr celebrity to this miscrable mountebank, who makes Judas's livelihood in filthy coins, by abusing the holy Church which has flung him out from its sacred bosom; and the Catholics, knowing all this, were wise enough to disappoint their foes. The peripatetic slanderer of God's Church—than whom in Catholic eyes there is no object more miserable and degraded on God's earthvas allowed to go as be came, unnoted and despised.

Now that he is gone, we would ask the speculators in religious fanaticism who brought the fellow here (could they appreciate the feelings of good citizens and honest Christian men), whether they have not lady, to whom he stood in loca parentis' on a journey made a poor bargain? When Gavazzi was here of more than forty miles, without the attendance or before, he was a novelty that men might go to see as care of a female. they would to behold tigers and hyennas devouring raw flesh in a strolling menagerie: the fellow himself, his tricks, his lies, his buffonery and monnte-bankery, were all new, and had a quaint attraction in them. This time the buffoon and slanderer overdid his filthy function; he lied so extravagantly that the foremost leaders of the anti-Catholic factions in Belfast became alarmed and disgusted at his audacity and recklessness; and though the howling Orange rabble stuck to him to the last, the leaders so utterly deserted him that in the end he was obliged, in lack of a more respectable figure for a chairman—to fall back upon "Roaring Hanna."—

This is the fate of all the miserable apostutes, who, hurried away by their pride, their passion, or their vices, falls from the purity of the Catholic Church, and paricidially strike at the mother that nortured ing Protestant mobs; and at last miserable outcasts will be the end of Garazzi. And now as to the quack's pretensions to be accounted, an orator. Are the cheers a test? Why, the howling Orange mob as loudly if he had talked the nonsense chorus of a courses. He spoke for three-quarters of an hour io Italian; and not one of the screaming audience understood a word he uttered; nevertheless they cheered him as loudly as if he had been declaiming in the purest English with all the cloquence of Grattan or Curran. They cheered his acting-which was outrageously extravagant-that was all. As for his last visit, read the faithful report of his speeches given in the local Orange organ, and, judging them by any ordinary canons of criticism and common sense, say did you ever wade through sadder stuff? We do not speak of their blasphemy, their horrible profanity: we allude merely to the style of talk, the broken slip-slop sentences-the ejaculatory nonsense -- Ulsterman.

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Commence Sugar

The following annoucement appears in the Evening Star-Mr. Bright's organ and the journal which generally indicates most correctly the measures of the Government:-" We are enabled to state, upon sufficient authority, that it is the intention of the Crown that Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald is to be Lord Naas's in Ireland to introduce a bill next session reforming successor in the Irish Secretaryship, and adds that the law and of landlord and tenant in that part of Lord Nass has obtained a promise of a permanent the kingdom. The measure will probably be model-office for his brother, Captain Bourke, to be created led on the bill brought in by Mr Napier in 1852, with by a new 1rish Lunacy Commission Bill, which is in the omission, of course, of the tennut's compensation preparation for next session. Captain Bourke is to clauses. In other respects, the bill was an excellent be chief commissioner; and a sort of promise of two one." According to this demi-official statement, the Government Compensation Bill is to Mr. Napier's old bill, with the compensation clauses left out. This we must admit, is a very amusing piece of audacity. The farce to be got up by the Derbyites, as a sequel to the comedy of "the Reform Bill," is the "Irish Tenant Bill," with the chief part omitted, "of course," by special arrangement between the Government players and their assistants of the "Irish Independent Opposition." And thus it is, according to the Star, the self-appointed advocates of the Irish tenantry are about to fulfil their trust and discharge their solemn obligations .- Dublin Evening Post.

> The directors of the Cork Atheneum have very ing by letting it as a lecture room to Gavazzi, the

HEARTLESS TREATMENT OF A LUNATIC. - The fol-

lowing facts have been communicated to us by a

gentleman of the most undoubted honor and veracity "On the last fair day of Cloumel, the memorable 5th of November-(gunpowder plot day!) our informant, happening to be at the Clonniel Railway Station, noticed a very respectable young person, or, us he describes her, a young lady 25 years of age, and good looking, moving unsteadily on the platform posted up a few days ago in this town, we do not think the slightest importance is to be attached to them. They are, doubtless, the work of some idle ed to be an under-servant, groom, or stable-helper or something of that sort, appeared to have charge of her, and two policemen, armed, and with bayonets fixed, guarded ber, one on each side. On inquiry, our informant ascertained that she was a lunatic. He was surprised to see no female attendant with her, but as his observation was only casual, the matter passed. A few days afterwards, however, the affair was brought forcibly to his recollection by an account which reached his ears that a young lady, about twenty-five years of age, a Swiss by birth, who could scarcely speak a word of English, was brought by a man, who had the appearance of a groom or other under servant, to the county Lunatic Asylum here, that she was guarded by two policemen, with fixed bayonets, that the warrant under which she was brought for committal was signed by a magistrate residing near Templemore, and that the unhappy young lady was described as having exhibited symptoms of aberration of intellect whilst residing as a governoss in the family of a clergyman of the Established Church, a Protestant Rector. There being no room for her in the county asylum, which is, unhappily, inadequate to the wants of the fearfully increasing number of lunatics, the resident physician could not take her in, and he merely made an inquiry, horher, " was there no female to attend her on her long journey from Templemore to Clonnel?" He was answered in the negative. Admission to the overcrowded asylum being impossible the man and the sub-constables next took the poor young lady to a county magistrate to get her committed to the county jail! The magistrate having examined the warrant for committal to the lunatic asylum, found in it no formal allegation that she was "a dangerous lumitic which was the only pretence under which she could be lawfully committed to jail. He, therefore, in the absence of a formal warrant and having no evidence whatsoever that she was "dangerous" -- a personal examination leading him rather to the opinion that she was perfectly harmless, refused to commit her, and she was taken away by her custodians from Clonmel by the 4 p.m., train on the same day. So that assuming that she was taken back to Templemore, we have the disgusting fact placed prominently before us that a poor helpless lunatic lady made a journey of above eighty miles! in the close custody of men, unprovided with a female assistant to look after her natural wants! And that horrifying fact aggravated by the additional allegation that she came, so escorted, from the house of a Protestant clergyman who must have a wife and daughters, or he would not have a Swiss governess residing with him. What has become of her since we know not -We only know that she has not been brought back to Clonmel. Our readers may recollect the sensation which was occasioned in England, and throughout Europe, some months ago when the Times proclaimed the brutal conduct of a high family in England which shipped off a poor French governess who had taken fever, by rail to Folkestone, and by steam to Boulogne. She died the day after landing at Boulogue, never having spoken, and being only identified by a ticket which was duly stitched on her stays!-

We shall offer no commentary at present upon the treatment of the lunatic, nor shall we at present name the Rector, in order that his explanation, if he can give any, may accompany his name to the oublie, and that no unfair prejudice may be prematurely excited against him. But this much we will say, that the facts as we have stated them, rest upon the most unquestionable authority, and that we have been furnished with the name of the Rector, upon whom rests the imputation, we hope unfounded, of having sent a poor afflicted destitute helpless foreign young

GREAT BRITAIN.

Catholic children are just now the main objects of njustice and oppression in Scotland, as well as Ireland and England. The details of a case have just reached us, in which the child of a starving Catholic widow arrested by the Edinburgh police for begging, and sent to a Catholic Reformatory School for education as a Catholic, has been removed from it by the Edinburgh Parochial Board, which was contributing nothing to her maintenance, on the pretence that she might eventually become chargeable to it, and now receiving a compulsory Protestant education, has been intentionally sent to a place many miles from any Catholic Church. Public attention has been called to this case. The mother has earnestly reclaimed her, and has been visited by charitable Catholics, one of whom offered to be bound under a penalty for the child's good conduct, or to undertake the care of it at one-half the lowest sum paid by the Board. All these offers, however, have been refused, and the poor child is still under Protestant education. Nor has any feeling of sympathy been expressed by any of those who have been so loud in their demonstrations in favor of the Jew Mortara. It is hardly a week since a similar injustice was perpetrated by the Governor of Chelsea Workhouse, and here too all is quiet. The English, certainly, are not to boast on the subject of consistency. - Weekly Register.

The Bishop of London has called a meeting at Willa's Rooms for the first of next month, when an sickly dainties; and, with a stomach once fairly appeal is to be made to the public for funds to " caror Comparant Japan time we ourserves are Constiants as it may at its ine right food for fittle ones to three late frier. before we call open them to adopt our religion and upon, and may save much subsequent expenditure discard their own.—Freeman.

for cod-liver oil.—Dickens's Household Words.

For the first time since its erection, an evening service was held at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday last. Dr. Tait preached. The bishop's discourse, which was extempore, occupied fifty-five minutes, making the entire service of more than two hours' duration. There were 500 well trained voices in the choir, and they were directed by Mr. Martin with great ability. The Stur says:—"There was a crowd outside the cathedral unable to obtain admission, far more numerous than the congregation within. Indeed St. Paul's was encompassed by a dense mass of persons of both sexes, who in some places became so wedged in, that they were scarcely able to move in either direction. Ludgate-hill was no less thronged than St. Paul's-churchyard itself; and the whole neighbourhood exhibited an amount of animation, perhaps, never before witnessed in London on a Sun-day. We regret to say that some persons who were unable to obtain admission behaved themselve in a very disorderly manuer. They sigfinied their disapprobation by groans and yells, while others manifested irreverent mirth by singing snatches of songs, and making every conceiveable noise that folly could suggest." A correspondent of the same paper says: Satan's work was well performed. Hundreds were drawn from attending their own churches and chapproperly refused to endanger the safety of their build- els, and kept around St. Pauls' until the last moment, expecting the announced admission-gates to be opened, and, too late, found there was to be no admission, and also that they were too late for their own places of worship. The public houses and had women prowling about St. Paul's seemed to be reaping a rich harvest." The Record observes :- " Outside the cathedral the scene was still rather indecorous for Sunday evening. A large number of those who had been unable to obtain admission to the service were lingering about the south door, and as the carriages of the Lord Mayor and other civic diguataries were leaving with their occupants the assembled crowd gave vent to their feelings by unmistakeable groans of displeasure, as if they considered themselves to have been unfairly excluded. Several persons outside were much injured by being pressed against the iron railings of the church." The Post notices the almost entire absence of females, remarking that there was scarcely a bonnet to be seen. It appears from our fashionable contemporary's account that the arrival and departure of the Lord Mayor or any one indeed occupying a carriage, were greated with hisses and grouns. The Advertiser says the congregation were saluted on leaving with "derisive shouts of laughter, "-- Pattern London! The example for Christian nations!

hate events suggest to us gloomy anticip to os for the future, both of France and of Europe. For several years both have been preserved mainly by the French Emperor. Strongly as we dissent from the Englishman's standard of untional welfare, which makes the Three per Cents the only the onemeter of public good, and the only gauge of right and wrong, we cannot but admit it to be a stricing proof of the effects of peace and coefficience, that in France, property of every description is worth mate, by several years purchase, then it was when the Emperor seized the relas. Mereover, his power, and rified, as he was, at the appearance of only men with the influence it less given bin, have been employed not only on helialf of peace, order, and property, but of morals and religion. We not this last word with some reluctance, lest we should be suspected of an autiquated error, miserable enough at all times, act signally ignominous in ours, taught cas we have men), by an experience which former ages had not, -the error of supposing that the Church is to I az upon the arm of Kings or Governments Still, there is one inestimable benefit that they may confer you her. They may leave her unimpeded to do her own work; they may respect, and compel others to respect, her liberty and imbegindence. This service the Emperor has rendered to the Church, not eaty within the French boundary, but beyond it. To these things he owes the general sympathy which he has notoriously received from Catholics on this ale of the Channel. As Englishmen, they highly prize Parliamentary institutions and the freedom of the Press; though without the narrow-minded bigotry with which so many of their countrymen assume that the panacea for the ills of every nation on earth is a King, Lords, and Commons and a "venerable Establishment." They naturally like to see institutions like their own succeed elsewhere. Facts have counterbalanced this natural feeling. It is a simple fact that any blow to the power of the Emperor would shake the whole fabric of European society.

> ATTEMPTED SALE OF A WIFE .- On Monday forenoon a disgraceful exhibition, the attempted sale of a wife, took place in the front of a beerhouse at Shear Bridge, Little Horton, near Bradford. The fellow who offered his wife, Marthu, for sale, is named Hartley Thompson. She was said to be a person of prepossessing appearance. The sale had been duly announced by the bellman. A large crowd had been assembled. The wife, it is said, appeared before the crowd, with a halter, adorned with ribbons, round her neck. The sale, however, was not completed; the reason for this being that some disturbance was created by a crowd from a neighboring factory, and that the person to whom it was intended to sell the wife, Ike Duncan, was detained at his work beyond the time. The couple, though not long wedded, have led a very unhappy life, and it is said they and their friends were so egregiously ignorant as to believe that they could secure their own legal separation by such an absurd course as this—a public sale.—Manchester Guardian.

THE SEEDS OF CONSUMPTION .- The terrible mortality caused by bronchitis, pneumonia, and consumption, which together kill-in England and Wales only-a bundred thousand people every year (being onefourth of the entire mortality from more than a hundred other causes in addition to themselves), should make us think more seriously of many things, and not least seriously of the freaks of fashion which set climate at defiance. Why do we send children abread in damp and cold weather with their legs bare, submitted, tender as their bodies are, to risks that even strong adults could not brave with impunity? Custom has made this matter appear familiar and trifling, but it is not out of place to say, at the beginning of another winter, that the denial to young children of proper skirts to their clothes and warm coverings to their legs has sown the seeds of consumption in thousands and thousands, and is, of many dangerous things done in obedience to laws of fashion, the one that is most thoughtless and most cruel. It is in the child that consumption can most readily be planted - in the child, that when the tendency exists, it can be conquered, if at all. It is to be fought against by protecting the body with sufficient clothing against chill and damp, by securing it plenty of wholesome sleep-not sufficative sleep among feathers and curtains—plenty of free ablution without prejudices on behalf of water, icy cold, plenty of cheerful exercise short of fatigue, plenty of meat, and bread, and wholesome pudding. Those, indeed are the things wanted by all children. Many a child pines in health upon a diet stinted with the best intentions. But the truth is, that it is not possible to over-feed a child with simple wholesome catables .-It can be stimulated to excess in the demolishing of peal is to be made to the public for funds to " car-the Bible into Japan and China." Meau-time the had too little or too much. But a child fed only up-Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign on wholesome things knows better than any mamma Paris is endeavouring to raise the mind by pitcous can tell when it wants more; it can ent a great appeals in favour of the "idelatrous nations" whom deal; has not only to maintain life, but to add height Providence has lately so "wonderfully and mysteri- and breadth to stature. Fortify it, then, against ously placed within our reach," while our own sub- variations of climate, by meeting freely the demands jects are flinging themselves off the bridges in the of its body; give it full animal vigour to resist undesperation of want and the madness of despair! wholesome impressions. Especially let the good Surely Lord Derby, who enunciated at the civic ban- | housewife, who has a young family to feed, learn to quet, the other day, such sound and statesmanlike be utterly reckless as to the extent of her milk-score. principles with regard to our foreign policy, will not Somebody has declared a pint of milk to contain as of the mountchank—did you ever read paltrier rub-bish than that? Why Spurgeon, the buffoon of the