THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JUNE 5, 1857.

THE LEAGUE BILL .- Mr. Moore has given notice that on the 26th May, he would move for liberty to bring in a bill to provide compensation to tenants in Ireland:

1.4.5.2.2.2.2.2.2.2

Poon RELIEF IN IRELAND .- The total expenditure in Ireland for poor relief in the year ended Michalmas-day, 1856, amounted to £575,395. 212,559 persons were relieved in, and 4,557 out of doors. The cost for in-door maintenance was £358,942, and for out

relief £2,244. THE MAYO PETITION.—Colonel Ouseley Higgins has presented his Petition against the return of Mr. Moore. There is not a crime in the Parliamentary decalogue, from Bribery or want of Qualification, that is not alleged against the honorable Member-but the gravamen of the Petition is elsewhere. It is, without exception, the most audacious indictment that has ever been uttered, inside or outside Exeter Hall, against the character of the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland. No ranting Evangelical, no organ of "No Popery," has ever, in the most extravagant mood, ropery, and ever, in the most extravagant mood, uttered such outrageous calumnies against the Irish Priests, as this professing Catholic gentleman has coldly and deliberately raised before a judicial Committee of the House of Commons .- Nation.

EXPORTATION OF POTATOES .-- It appears from the Mayo papers that the demand for potatoes for exportation to England is so great that the supplies at markets are quite unequal to the wants of the purchasers. The Ballina Herald says :- " Already several small cargoes of potatoes have been shipped to England from the Killala bay, all purchased in Ballina, and some vessels are now waiting to be loaded. Prices have, in consequence of this demand for potatoes for exportation, been greatly advanced, and the poor classes in the town, whose own supply is run out, and who depend largely for their subsistence on the weekly market of potatoes, find it difficult to compete with the agents for the export trade. This, of course, has caused considerable dissatisfaction. In any case the mere idea of removing out of the country its staple food would be sufficient to create a popular storm ; but when the potato is taken when the prices of other provisions are high, and when even all that remains in the country of them is scarcely equal to our own requirements, the indignation of the people may be well conceived. It has not, however, found a greater vent than in complaints, which are pretty numerous and loud. Nor do we apprehend any of these demonstrations of popular displeasure which have attended the purchases in other quarters of quantities of the potatoe for exportation. We had fortunately a large sowing last year and a plentiful return, as yet no actual inconvenience has been felt, except that arising from the advance in price."

POTATO RIOTS AT ORANMORE. - One of those chullitions of popular violence at present so unhappily prevalent, excited by the sale and exportation of potatoes occurred last Monday at Oranmore. It appears that seven tons of potatoes were brought from the Clarenbridge side of the country in order to be transmitted, per train to Mr. Hickey of Dublin. The potntoes had been purchased for Mr. Hickey, by a person named Marrice ; and as disturbances were anticipated, fifty men of the 59th, stationed here, to-gether with Mr. Fosberry, S. I, and ten of the Constabulary of the Oranmore station, under the com-mand of Messrs. J. B. Kernan, R. M, and Browne, J. P, escorted the buyer and his purchase, in order to protect him against apprehended violence. When they reached the village of Oranmore they were attacked by nearly two hundred persons chiefly consisting of women, who pelted Marrice with stones, and in trying to protect him, one of the soldiers received a severe blow in the eye, and one of the police was cut in the side of the head. Nothing could exceed the fury of the exasperated multitude, and it was with the utmost difficulty that Marrice was rescued from their vengeance. Rescued, however, he eventually was, with the loss of an car, and the potatoes were safely conveyed to the railway station. If these potato speculations continue, we very much fear that further scenes of violence, and, perhaps. bloodshed will ensue.-Galway Vindicator.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS .--- Notwithstanding occasional frosts and cold winds, vegatation is making rapid strides. The grass-corn looks very favourable, and in many places the potatoes are above ground, looking very healthy and promising. Even in the more backward districts the spring crops are now sown, and considering the many drawbacks and a late spring, unfavourable weather, &c., we may congratulate the country on the prospects before us .-

Clare Journal. spell of rain, by which farming opera

ment, and with a hope that it may be the means of it. Revease or Fournes. One of the country papers us for its follies, its vanities, and its vices. In these bringing many others over to their causo. They states that among the competitors for the clerkship thank the Rev. J. O'Connor, C.C., of Millstreet, for boing the founder of their library (which he has sole-who had spent 25000 in contesting the representation boing the founder of their library (which he has solely instituted for the welfare of the poor), and the temperance room, and whose pious zeal as an advocate of the glorious cause of temperance, has not only based their movement on encouragement and permanency; but has effected a universal reformation amongst all classes of our community. He has administered the pledge to upwards of 300 persons during his short time in Millstreet, and scarcely a day but ushers in another repentant bacchanalian, will-ing to increase our numbers. Hence those awful cenes of violence, rioting, and shedding of human blood, the result of drunken ferocity, which make the very soul to shudder, and draw down those awful denunciations testified by man from time to time, have disappeared; his affecting entreaties and impressive sermons prevailing with the people by open-ing their hearts, perhaps, in some cases, long closed to the pure voice of religion.—Neury Examiner.

SHOCKING DEATH-INQUEST .- On Sunday morning last, a young man about eighteen, or perhaps nineteen years of age, named Peter Hanlon, was found writhing in the agonies of death, on the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway, at no considerable distance from our local terminus. His legs were terribly shattered, and all but severed from his body. The very tardy discovery of the mangled poor creature is strange to us, as on Suuday morning several pedestrians travel along the line, and there can be little doubt (painful as it is to give credence to such fiendish inhumanity) but that some heartless spectators of the tragical sight passed on and were indifferent. The first intelligence was given by some boys to three men coming from Ballybarrack, who commu-nicated their information to head-constable Reilly, whp, with his usual promptitude and creditable anxicty, as well as correct perception of what should first be done, saw Dr. Brunker within a few minutes after he had received the painful information. On Monday morning an inquest was held on the body of Peter Hanlon, before Richard Byrne, Esq., coroner, and an intelligent jury, who found the following verdict :- " That the said Peter Hanlon, who was a discharged soldier of the 57th Regiment, aged eighteen years, and in delicate health, and who appears to have been strolling about the neighbourhood of Dun-dalk for some days back, died in Louth infirmary, on Sunday the 10th inst., from the effects of injuries he received on the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway on the previous night, by the mail train passing over his legs, but it appears to the jury that no blame can be attributed to the driver of the train, and we are of opinion that the railway company ought to keep a night watchman on that portion of the line within one mile of the Dandalk station."-Ib.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Bishop Gillies describes the present aspect of religion in Edinburgh :-- "The Church of St. Patrick is capable of containing about 3,000 persons, the walls of which are as remarkable for solidity as for excellence of workmanship. It was built, together with the steeple, about the end of the last century. Intended in the first instance, for the Anglicans of Scotland, it was afterwards acquired by two dissenting Presbyterian sects, and has within the last few months passed into the hands of the Catholics. It is, indeed, the first church we have possessed in the ancient town of Edinburgh since the time of the pretended reformation; and it would be almost imnossible to have selected a better location, as it is centrally placed, as regards the eastern portion of the town. It has already attracted around it, within a very small circumference, an Irish Catholic population of 10,000 souls; and the ancient mansion of the Earls of Selkirk, which has also been purchased, and

which communicates, through its corridors, with the new sacristy of the church, will be made into an extremely eligible presbytery, with every accommodation for the full exercise of the holy ministry. Thanks to the zeal and charity of our poor flock, the purchase money for these two properties, in all 127,500 francs (rather more than £5,000 sterling), has been paid, except a small mortgage—which, it is hoped, will soon be extinguished. When the value of the property acquired is considered, the price must be deemed very moderate.

It may be interesting to learn that the Catholics of Aberdeen are at present anxiously engaged in collecting funds for the crection of a new Church, the

of the Queen's County with Sir Charles Coote, one of the present members, and was only defeated by a majority of cleven votes ; he was, moreover, a magistrate of the county and a Master of Arts in Trinity College, Dublin. None of those circumstances, however, were of any avail, and the appointment thus coveted was won by a person in comparatively humble life.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE PUSEVITES .- We (Union) have learnt with considerable surprise that the Bishop of London has forbidden any cross being erected at St. Barnabas, either on the altar or elsewhere; refuses to permit the retention of the super altar; and claims-in direct contradiction of the late judgment-an absolute control over the kinds and colours of the altar frontals. His Lordship, who was invited by Mr. Westerton to visit the Churches at St. Paul and Sr. Barnabas, is said to have stated in Mr. Westerton's presence that "the service was Popish from beginning to end;" and that, as Bishop or the diocese, he would aim at rooting out such practices. At the Mission Churches in Wellclose-square and Calvert-street, if report speak truly, a still more arbitrary use of Episcopal authority is attempted to be made in defiance of the letter of the law. We understand, however, that the Rector of St. George's in the East is not likely to submit to this unprovoked interference with his legal rights. The Union has the following remarks on the above :--- "Our readers will perceive with deep regret that the new Bishop of London seems determined to precipitate matters, and if possible to bring about the disruption of the Church of England. He will not allow the law of the Church, as defined by the Privy Council, to be observed; and, in Mr. Westerton's company, has been making observations which, to say the least, are very unepiscopal. It is not, however, with St. Paul's and St Barnahas alone that the Bishop has concerned himself. Others of the Clergy have learnt practically that there is another Bishop of London. With regard to the chasuble question we cannot but state, however, that we think it singularly unfortunate that it should have been left to Curates, who may at any moment become the victims of the Bishop's arbitrary and irresponsible power, to take the first steps in the resumption of the legal vestments of the Church-an office which would have been far better undertaken by the beneficed Clergy, who are protected by the law of the land, from being made subservient to his Lordship's popularityhunting devices. If report speaks truly, he does not appear to have the smallest idea of either the strength numbers, influence, or carnestness of the Tractarian party, or of the much more definite and united position which that body has recently assumed. He may rely upon the certainty of two facts-that his Clergy will readily give him what is his due, 'Canonical obedience; but that they will not submit to be dictated to or coerced in an arbitrary and illegal manner. Nor will they at any risk give up what they believe to be truth either in theory or practice. Let the Bishop consider this with care. It is surely not too much to expect that he will now drop a tone and manner which might have been suitable enough in the position which he once held, but which is now as inconsistent with a due regard to the rights of the Clergy over whom he rules as it is with his own professed principles."

The debating society of the Superintendents and Ministers of the Establishment, which is popularly known as the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, has met, and has heard, with much favor, the argument of the Bishop of Oxford, that, being brought together by the royal summons, there was nothing to prevent them ascertaining one another's views on matters affecting the Church by aid of a little friendly chat, so long as they did not assume to legislate or to pass canons. That their proceedings were certainly no trespass, surreptitious or open, on the royal authority, for no one was bound to take any notice whatever of their conversations, and they could just as little be called a farce, inasmuch as any one was at liberty to put any value, however high, upon every word that was uttered. The Examiner has an article on "The Convocation

Absurdity," in which it is remarked to be "very like a Lord Mayor's show, with a difference of the toggery; the Primate representing the Mayor, the bi-shops playing the aldermen, the Dean of the Arches and the Vicar-General acting Gog and Magog. It would be infinitely better to revive the Miracle-plays a disagreenble odor is observed, and when it is reachget up such dull pantomines as these, deficient alike in piety and pleasantry. Had the Convocation any serious or useful business to transact, spiritual or secular, there might be some excuse for opening it with religious rites: but there appears to us laymen to be something the very opposite of reverent in opening the proceedings of a body notoriously without a useful function or capacity, with solemn lita-nies, hymns, and sermons, whether in Latin or the vernacular. What would be the thought of a session of the Administrative Reform Association beginning with prayer? Those who have nothing to do, or will do nothing, neither want the Divine help nor deserve the Divine blessing." The Times treats "Convocation" still more contemptuously. It says :-- " Convocation, we need hardly remind our readers, is a visionary body-a mere Church debating society, -without power to do anything but talk as long as the Crown will let it talk. Such is the body which takes the lead in this affair. The authority which the Dean proposes to move is the Crown; but, as the Crown only proceeds in compliance with a usage of many generations and an Act of Parliament, and as the order for these services is one of the ceremonies of every Accession, no Minister who wished to keep his head on his shoulders would do anything in the matter without a Parliamentary dispensation. Such, then, is the power to be moved by Convocation. When we come to the matter itself we find three services of a highly political character, as unsuited to the genius of England in the nineteenth century as the canonization of Thomas A'Beckett at Canterbury, or the apothcosis of James I. on the ceiling of White hall Chancl. We had almost added that the services are disused ; but in these days, when men are found to do the most singular things, and there is an im-mense toleration of hobbies which do not interfere with the comfort or the conscience of the public, the services are not wholly disused. They are used in some places all the more resolutely because they are disused elsewhere, and by some clergymen all the more because they can get no congregation to join in them; but they are practically obsolete, and more than obsolete-exploded,-utterly consigned to the limbo of ancient bigotry, hypocrisy, and folly. Even of our most religious readers not one in ten was ever present at the use of these services, except on a Sunday, when, if they were used, they were seriously curtailed, or only used to shock the feelings of the congregation. Politics, of course, will lead to any absurdity, any profanation; but it is an affair of faction, not of religion, when at the same moment High Churchmen at Oxford are denouncing a service, High Churchmen at Dublin insisting on its use, and Low Churchmen or no Churchmen also taking contrary sides to suit the locality. The reli-gion of the services has long expired, and they really have no more right to remain in a Prayerbook put into the hands of every child, and used every Sanday in every parish in the country, than the old service for "Touching for the King's Evil." People get so accustomed to what they let alone, and what gives them no trouble, that they will not even exercise, their reason or judgment upon it; but let an English Churchman just open his eyes, shake himself, and dispel the pleasant fancy that last occupied his dozing mind, and think what, these three services really are. They relate entirely to a dynasty

a Sovereign who turned out the most licentious reprobate that ever sate on this throne. In one of these services we at the same time and in the same. breath thank the Almighty for delivering the Royal Family from its enemies, and with equal fervor thank somebody else for delivering the nation from the said Royal Family. The levity and inconsistency of these so-called religious acts are only surpassed by the violence and vulgarity of the language, which is sometimes so bad as to be mistaken for the coarser kinds of cursing and swearing. "Hellish malice" and "bloody enemies" are only specimens of the flowers of rhetoric used in these appeals to the All-Wise and All-Good. Indeed, if the clergy of Eng-land could reconcile their minds and their lips to the profamilion, they could easily get the services put out of the Prayer-book by all agreeing to use them till the congregation took the matter into their own hands. The simple fact, however, is that the services are not used, except when either some young clergyman anxious to do everything according to law, or some old funatic anxious to push the law, inflicts on his congregation what he knows will disgust them, and what he rather likes for that rea-5011.

UNITED STATES.

WALKER AT NEW ORLEANS .- Wm. Walker, the great fillibuster, has abandoned Nicaragua, and has arrived, with his staff, at New Orleans. He capitulated on the 1st inst., surrendering himself, with 260 men, to the commander of the United States sloop-of-war St. Mary's, and were conveyed to Panama by a steamer.

Private despatches from New Orleans state that the most intense excitement in behalf of General Walker prevails, and that preparations were being made to hold a large mass meeting in Lafayette Square in that city. Despatches were being sent in all directions, and the whole Mississippi Valley would respond.

NATURALIZATION IN MASSACHUSETTS .- The votes in the House of Representatives, yesterday, indicate the defeat of all the various propositions for adding a number of years to the naturalization of foreigners, before giving them the right of suffrage in Massachusetts. The two years proposition of the Senate was defeated, and so also a new one to make the extension five years-both by "American" votes. The Know Nothings appear determined to have their favorite fourteen years' amendment or nothing, and console themselves with the probability of its defeat by the hope that they can resuscitate their party organization upon it.

HOBRIELE STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK -- We publish elsewhere, says the N. Y. Herald on Tuesday, returns from the various ward-inspectors to the City Street Inspector, reportingthat the city was in a worse state than usual, and that without some energetic remedy the prospect of pestilence was very promising indeed. Mud, garbage and filth teeming effluvia, abound in every street. No attempt is being made by the contractors in any ward to clean the streets according to contract. We understand that the City Inspector, in view of the imminent prospect of yellow fever, is about to hold a meeting of leading citizens to see what they propose to do, or to have done.

FOUNTAIN OF BLOOD IN A CAVERN .- E. G. Squier's notes on Central America, describe a wonderful diffusion of a fluid resembling blood near the town of Vitud, in the State of Honduras. It appears that there is continually oozing and dropping from the roof of a cavern there a red liquid, which upon falling congulates so as to precisely resemble blood.-Like blood, it corrupts, insects deposit their larvae in t, and dogs and buzzards resort to the cavern to eat it. Attempts have several times been made to obtain some of this liquid for the purpose of analysis. but in all cases without success, in consequence of its rapid decomposition, whereby the bottles containing it were broken. The small cavern or grotto during the day is visited by buzzards and hawks, and at night by a multitude of vampyre bats, for the purpose of feeding on the unnatural blood. It is situated on the border of a rivulet, which it keeps reddened with a small flow of the liquid, which has the color, taste and smell of blood. In approaching the grotto, ed there may be seen some pools of the apparent blood in a state of congulation. The peculiarities of this liquid are considered due to the rapid generation in this grotto of some very prolific species of infusoria. The California State Journal, remarking ou the above, observes that the estero of the town of Monterey contains a species of blood red infusoria, (the larve of water insects) which at seasons of the year smell precisely like fresh fish. In some seasons color of vermillion .- Scientific American.

(From Correspondent of Boston Post.)

3

Henceforth I'm a Jew. I've long been leaning that way, and now I've seen the last bristle that breaks the grunter's back. No more pork! No more bacon I Sausages avaunt! Now, how shall I escape lard? Faugh ? "My gorge rises at it," as Hamlet's did at the skull. I have long believed that the Jews, both in ancient and modern times, had good reason for forswearing swine's flesh. There are several diseases, am told, which are prevalent among Christians that lews seldom have. I heard of diseases among swine in California that are too disgusting and horrible for human ears.

Butchers in New York say half the hogs they slaughter have the consumption. I heard a physici-an say he had often examined the lungs of the swine in the shambles, and found them full of tubercles ! heard another doctor say he had got a fine looking ham for his own use, had it boiled, and when on the table he discovered that it was studded with tubercles. I know consumption and scrofuln are far less prevalent among Jews than among Christians. Swine, as well as cows, that are kept in stables and pens, and fed on still slops, are far oftener consumptive than if running at large in green fields. Though starting at the West, the "hog cholera" has broken out at the East. And see all the ramifications of this vile poison. Strychnine, juice of tobacco, and vitriol are used in distilling whiskey from corn, and the hogs fed on still slops run mad and die. Loads of hogs smothered in railroad cars, on reaching Albany, are sold ; very likely many of these die of the still poison, and these dead and deceased animals that were never slaughtered, but died, are sold to speculators, and taken to New York, and there unquestionably sold for human food! No doubt of it. These carcasses are probably served up as "Ohio sugarcured hams." And this is only the commencement of it. The lard (grease !) is sold in the market, and much of that lard is mixed with butter to adulterate that. Then thousands and thousands of barrels of lard oil-the tried out grease from poisoned hogsgoes to Europe, to Bordeaux and Marseilles, and there is made over into " pure oil," and comes back to us Yankees again. The poisoned chalice is returned to our own lips!

But the worst of it is the vile concoctors are too shrewd to swallow their own poison, and innocent people get it. It is a nauseous subject, but now my hand is in I will tell all the horrible features of it I know. - This swine's flesh appearing in so many shapes where people do not dream of it, is some like a case of poisoning that ocurred in England. The poisonous article took two journeys and then got into human food, and destroyed a life. I forget the ingredients, but it was some kind of coloring matter like red lead. That was first used to adulterate some substance not used for human food ; and in return that was used to adulterate Cayenne pepper and the red pepper killed. Each adulterer worked independently of the other, and by the combined action of the two a person was poisoned.

And there's the whiskey. Tobacco juice, vitriol, and strychnine; enough of the one article of vitriol in a quart of whiskey, Dr. Emerson the chemist says, to ourn a hole in a man's stomach. It makes me think of the shark that followed a ship, and got to catching chunks of pork that were thrown over to him. Finally they heated a four pound shot to a white heat, threw it over and sharkey caught it. It never stopped, but dropped into the unfortunate fish's mouth, and went through his stomach! It gave him a warm reception. This may serve as a warning to all who drink whiskey.

Much of this strychnine whiskey goes to France and comes back "fine old Otard," or " fourth proof Cognac." Oh! Jehosephat, what a splendid lake this stuff would make to roast and boil and burn and bake a lot of these sinners in ! Then our sherry is carried in a pigskin, in Spain, and our champagne is bedeviled and drugged, and our Scotch whiskey is made of this western blue rain and kreosote, and our ale and beer are brewed from impure ponds, and the fear next, is, that the Chinese will poison our tea! I heard an eminent physician in Boston say that the lisease of which Napoleon died, cancer in the stomach, had increased vastly within fifteen or twenty years, and he had no doubt it was from drugged liquors, and of this there was none that "suffered" more than champagne. He said sugar of lead entered largely into the domestic consumption of champagne. Let us sum up, and see how many abominations grow out of this vile system of distillery poison in whiskey. First, there's the pork, the bacon, the sausages, lard, and from that, the intter. Then there is the sweet oil, adulterated with-nothard oil-dead pig grease! Then there is the whiskey, and from that nearly every kind of liquor and wine used in the country, brandy, port, madeira, sherry, and cham-pagne wines; New England and Jamaica rum, and Scotch whiskey. Well, this is a wicked world. It will be a long time before I shall drink any more ardent, or eat anything that I suppose stands any chance of having in it lard oil, or lard ; and as for pork, the flesh of swine, farewell forever! They that it has been found dried in flakes, and of the intense have raised this wind will reap the whirlwind. The contractors will inevitably suffer, and they are not to be pitied. No one knows where it will end. If it frightens people into temperate habits some good will be accomplished. COMMUNIPAW. Yours ever,

tions have been greatly retarded, we are enjoying a succession of beautiful spring days. The people are busy setting their potates, of which the "White Rocks" is the favourite variety in this district; but the crop will be unusually late. Hay is excessively dear, bringing in smalls so much as Ss. per cwt .--Ballyshannon Herald.

The state of the country in the districts of Bandon and Clonakilty, and, it is also stated, throughout the west of the county, give promise of an abundant harvest. The notato crop is very forward, and a larger breadth of land has been sown with this esculent than during any year subsequent to the appearance of the blight. In some districts the quantity sown this year is fully double that of last season. The kinds usually preferred are those known as leathercoats and white rocks, which are found to withstand the blight much better than other species. A considerable quantity of land has been laid under oats, principally of the black kind, for which a large demand exists in Bandon almost entirely for export to England. The increasing demand which prevails for malting barley has given an impetus to the cultivation of that grain, and much of the arable land now in cultivation has been laid under it. It is asserted that fully one-fourth more land has been laid under cultivation this year than in 1856.-Cork Constitution.

EMIGRATION .- The remittances received from America since the month of February are exercising a great influence on emigration. Drafts for sums vary-ing from £10 to £30 on the Provincial Bank, from Obicago, and other citics and towns of the United States, have been received almost weekly, and, in consequence, parties who are in comfortable circumstances have already either left this neighborhood, or are preparing to join their friends in America. The exodus, we fear, is only in the commencement, notwithstanding the great demand in the labor market, and the high remuneration given to agricultural laborers. Farm servants of both sexes are rapidly vanishing from the country, and their aspect at railway stations from Carlow to Dublin presents a striking contrast to the famine-strickon appearance of the same class of emigrants a few years since. It is remarkable that the Irish of this class prefer the United States to Canada, governed, as it is, by British laws, and where labor is in demand. 'Whether this mania 'in favor of America arises from a desire to settle with their friends, or from some undefined notion of the 'independence' people exercise in the 'land of liberty,' it is impossible to conjecture; 'but the fact is certain that the destination of three fourths of the emigrants this year is the United States. The more intelligent and independent classes prefer Australia, those especially who possess some capital, and a very large number of families are accordingly leaving this country for Melbourne during the present month. The question of emigration from a country rapidly advancing to prosperity presents to our view a social problem difficult of solution, unless we can trace it to some cause or causes hitherto inscrutable, especially as many agencies are employed at both sides of the Atlantic to check the movement .-- Carlow Sentinel.

MILLSTREET TEMPERANCE SOCIETY .- The members of the Temperance Society of this town are anxious to testify their gratitude to the gentlemen who have to testify their gratitude to the gentlemen who have so creditably manifested their anxiety to promote the talists would leave Lancusbire and so ruin it. The interests of society, and the advantages of moral in- population of Lancashire is about two and a-half finence, by liberally subscribing to the establishment | millions, it must be remembered, and that of Liver- | of unhappy memory which England only tolerated of a library for intellectual and religious advance- pool and Manchester alone, is 800,000

present chapel being now much too small for the accommodation of the present congregation. A Protestant Church and a large portion of adjacent ground has been purchased as a site for the new crection. There are good hopes that the work will soon be commenced.

The gross public income of Great Britain and Ireland, during the year ending on the 31st of last March, was £72,334,062 10s. 10d., and the expenditure during the same period was £75,588,667 Ss 7d.; lhus showing an excess of expenditure over income of £3,254,604 12s 9d. The account of the balances to the same date shows that there remains in the Exchequer £8,668,370 14s 7d.

The Jew Bill will, it is believed (says the Weekly Dispatch), be introduced into the House of Commons by the Premier himself, and into the House of Lords, by the first function of the second s the Oath of Abjuration.

The prevalence of the Liberal element in the new Parliament is so far an admitted fact, that the Session has begun with practical measures instead of party struggles. The question of course is; whether, as these measures are developed, a party so numerous as the "Liberals," and with so many real differences of opinion, can go on without a split. We are sorry to say that as Catholics we are afraid of much legislation, not because we are contented with thirgs as they are, but because, if much is done, we fear mischief is sure to be done. Witness the notices already given. Mr. Spooner comes forward, of course, with Maynooth. Well: he at least is no "Liberal," and will of course not succeed ; but there is Mr. Adderley's Industrial School Bill; the Reformatory Bill of last Session revived ; the Marriage and Divorce Bill -plenty of room for mischief here. The other measures are the Testamentary Courts Bill, the Regulation of Savings Banks, Transportation, and the Property of Married Women. Not half of course will come to any conclusion.-Weekly Register.

The Sunday Times " believes" that the Right Hon. Mr. Fitzroy, M. P., the present chairman of "Ways and Means," will be the Secretary for Ireland, in the place of Mr. Horsman. According to another rumour, the latter gentleman has been asked to withdraw his resignatiou.

The tide of emigration to Australia appears to be rapidly on the increase.

A London Journa callle the Critic, asserts that Sir John Potter, who successed John Bright, as member for Manchester, actuall alled a meeting of cap talists in that city, after meehold Words" had talists in that city, after published a well merited exp re of the iniquitous Manchester waresystem in vogue in some of houses, to consider "what si had be done towards putting down that periodical, and but Mr. Aspinall Parner, the other new member, actually originated the expression which Charles Diffens introduced into " Hard Times," that he would rather throw his mill property into the Atlantic, this give away one told the workmen on strike. Also that Mr. Turner told the workmen, during a Manchester strike, that

The disturbed condition of Central America, has shortened the supply of logwood, which is supposed to have produced a rise in the price of wines.

Spiritualism cannot be explained, at least in all its phenomena by any known human agency. This is admitted on all sides. Its own advocates contend stongly for this view, and the majority of their opponents take this very ground as the basis for their line of operations. Every day the number of sceptical observers, who seek to attribute everything to jugglery, or to some more recondite human causes-becomes smaller and smaller. Now, once admit that the phenomena of Spiritualism are produced by the interference of a super-human agency, and you cannot escape the conclusion that it is a horrible superstition-one that places men in direct and immediate communication with the evil spirits. For no believer in the Christian dispensation can suppose these strange things that we hear of, to be the result of the working of the spirit of God .- Pittsburgh Catholic.

THE "REBELLION" OF THE MEXICAN ECCLESIASTICS. -The excommunicated Governor of Mexico came in state to attend the services on Holy Thursday, and the doors of the Church were closed against him .--For this act of duty, which he styles rebellion, the Governor banishes the canons, and in consideration of his great age, feeble health, and irreproachable character, sentences the Archbishop to imprisonment. The government has robbed the church, defied its authority, and incurred its excommunication : and now it adds insult to injury, by coming decked with the proceeds of its plunder, to participate in that worship it has affected to despise. The laws of the Church explicitly direct that no person under major excommunication, be permitted to be present at the Sacrifice of the Mass; and the ecclesiastical authorities were quite right in closing the entrance of the house of God against the hypocritical leaders of a tyrannical faction .- A similar event occurred at Rome in 1849, on Easter Sunday. The rabble-leaders had given pompous notice of their intention to attend Mass in a body, on that great Festival in St. Peter's Church. The canons being duly warned, rose early, sang their office, and celebrated the Divine Mysteries, long before "the pomp and circumstance" of the Mazzinian government could be collected together and furbished up-and when soldiers and rabble, and officials and "diplomatic corps," (consisting, by the way, of P. Ventura. "Arabassador" from Sicily,) arrived at the Church, they found it deserted, the lights out, the canons vanished. They managed to pick up an excommunicated priest, deacon and sub-deacon from among themselves, and held their sacrilegious celebration-but they fined the canons \$125 a piece for "rebellion I" A government supported by robbing cannot long subsist, and though God can bound to punish it at last .- Cincinnati Cotholic Tele- medicine is a true friend ; but greater than all these

IS POVENTY THE MOTHER OF CRIME .- One of the characteristics of this money getting-age is the contempt in which poverty is held. But poverty has many aspects. Let us have a look at it in a fair honest point of view. "The poor are not so very un-influential personages as we are so apt to suppose; the greatest power that has ever been exercised has been in the possession of poor men. We do not mean political power-that belongs to the rich, and dies along with them; we mean the power of mind, which lives throughout all ages and strengthens with time. The spiritual fathers of all nations were poor men. The ruling minds of the east and west were mere beggars, and for many generations the order of mendicants were proud of their poverty, and found their power increase with the decrease of their worldly substance. Who were those celebrated men after whom the most splendid edifices in the world are named, men whose fame is in all nations-the Saint Peters, the Pauls, the Augustines, Martins, Basils. Benedicts, and thousands of other sanctified men. The poorest of men-paupers. Few rich men ever had a famous edifice named after them; it would be a profanation. There is something sacred about poverty, after all; and we love to read of the poverty and simplicity of great men. How beautiful is it to hear of them kindling their own fires, cooking their own food, brushing their own shoes, and even making and mending their own clothes?-Genius is nursed in poverty -poverty seems to be indispensible for giving a full development. The world lives upon the spiritual bread which men have distributed, and the bread of genius is imperishable bread; it lives after the distributor is gone. Like the widow's meal and the widow's oil, it never diminishes; like the two burley loaves it feeds thousands after thousands, and still there is abundance to feed as many more. The rich men have led armies, and commanded the applause of senates; the poor men have founded colleges and schools and churches, and have only failed and lost their power when they have been tempted, to abandon the caste of poverty and mount the Indder of political ambition and individual luxury, which is not their sphere. The golden days of the church are the days of its poverty; its most honored hames-names of renown and of almost idolized worship-are the names of men, who, like their Masters, had scarcely where to lay their heads .- Catholic Visitor.

The greatest pleasure' of life is love ; the greatest treasure is contentment; the greatest possession is bear plundering more patiently than men, He is health; the greatest ease is sleep; and the greatest for three generations, and which is a byword among graph. a truly excellent newspaper, and and and and