## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -JANUARY 28, 1859.

one pair floor of a respectable public house in the town, about seven o'clock in the evening. One of the party near whom the traitor sat, jumped up, and seizing him by the collar-or 'neck and crop' -carried him si et armis to the head; or top of the stairs, and lest Shine might not use despatch enough in quitting the premises himself, he thought it expedient to communicate to his exit a no triffing impetus a posteriori. The spy, instead of blessing his stars at this comparatively lucky escape, resented the rather cool reception he received. He stood sentry at the door for a full half an hour, until at length his chastiser made his appearance, when Shine challenging him to 'fight it out,' made a desperate blow at his head. The countryman fortunately parried the blow, and seizing the bully by the collar, gave him such a pummelling as that rascally old Puritan, Oliver Cromwell, never gave our famous Blarny Castle, though that the latter was sorely battered we know from the humorous ballad of Father Prout. A crowd was soon assembled, and there you might gather the animus entertained by the multitude towards the informer, as well by the sympathy shown to his chastiser, as by the opprobrious epithets most plentifully poured out on his devoted head. And strange to say, though the blackguard was looked on, previous to this, as more or less a regular bully, yet he was so paralyzed, that he was not able to strike an effective blow in his own defence. After escaping from this private mauling, he was kicked and cuffed by the crowd to their heart's content, who at last had the gratification of sceing him hauled off to quod, screaming and cursing like a trooper. Such, Mr. Editor, is the way we treat informers in Macroom.

THE GOVERNMENT ARRESTS-EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM W. S. O'BRISN.-The Cork Examiner publishes the following extract of a letter received by the editor from Mr. W. S. O'Brien :--

Although I disapprove more than I can express of secret societies, and up to this moment am unacquainted with the objects of the Phœnix Club, I cannot but fell much sympathy for the young men who are now under arrest. The mode in which they have been dealt with hitherto reminds me of the stories which have been heard of Austrian tyranny in the writings of Silvio Pellico, and others. Whatever their offences may be, they ought to be confronted with their accuser—they ought to be confronted protected by the presence of their legal advisors.— They ought to be treated as innocent until they are proved guilty, and not punished by severe treatment in anticipation of a conviction which it is possible they may not have merited. These are fundamental requisites of justice common to all countries; but it appears, alas, that they are still violated in Ireland. 

WILLIAM POLLARD URQUHART, ESQ .- THE RETRO-SPECTIVE CLAUSE .- On Mr. Pollard Urquhart's Meath estate, where a very old lease of a townland had expired, and after the tenants had arranged for a new lease at what they considered a reasonable and fair rent, their landlord did not confiscate the tenant's improvements as the present law allowed him to do. "But," said Mr. Pollard Urquhart to the tenants, "you have erected houses on the lands, and I will, in the new arrangement, deduct the full annual value of the buildings as valued for the noor-law purposes from the rent, and also twenty per cent. on the buildings so valued." Such acts as those above are unfortunately not of frequent occurrence, and when any landlord, as in this case, acts with liberality towards his tenantry, we feel happy to record the gen-crous act, and to say to others, "go and do like-wise." We believe that Mr. Pollard Urquhart, when in Parliament, advocated a tenant right bill founded on the poor-law rating as applied to in this case .--Evening Post.

That Ireland is rapidly progressing towards material prosperity we knew previously, but the following picture from a Cork paper of the state of things as regards the Irish labourer ou both sides of the Atlantic will surprise many at home and abroad :- In Ireland, at least for several years during and subsequent to the potatoe failures, emigration, disease, and famine operated to such an extent as to reduce the population over a million and ahalf; yet there has been a very considerable increase in the produce of the land, in the extent under tillage, and in the imports of grain and breadstuffs from abroad. Not only has the acreable amount of land under cereal crops greatly increased, but in consequence of improved cultivation the produce per acre, has greatly increased also. Such a state of things indicates an improved condition of the people, which must in its turn tend to bring about a reactionary movement. Already the flow of emigration has been chocked, and a current has set in the opposite direction. In the overcrowded labour markets of the Atlantic ports, from Boston, New-York, and St. John, New Brunswick, the underpaid or disemployed Irish operative finds it more difficult to obtain a livelihood than in his own country; and every fortnight brings fresh arrivals of emigrants desirous again to find in their birth-place a local labour are as high in Ireland now as in many parts of England, and the operative is more sure of steady and remunerative employment than in the great manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, or Warwickshire, where the precarious subsistence of the artisan is dependent in a great measure on the state of commercial credit, and on the freedom or contraction of the money market. The increasing prosperity of this country contrasts favourably even with the progress of England, great as her advancement in all the elements of material civilisation has undoubledly become. THE STATE OF IRELAND .--- Under the above headng, some important letters from " Cosmopolite" have appeared in this week's Times. We have in our leading columns commented upon their contents. The following extracts will be read with interest :--" Englishmen in general are, perhaps, hardly aware of the very widely-spread, if not the very deeplyrooted or well-grounded feeling of estrangement towards the English Government that exists in Ireland. I speak now of the feeling among the middle-class gentry, persons of education, people 'one meets in society,' as well as the tradesmen and shopkeep-ing class. The peasantry have, I think, very little fixed opinion on this point either one way or the other. This feeling of estrangement may be gathered from the conversation of those who would think themselves affronted if you spoke of them as any but loyal subjects of the English Crown. They talk of the blunders of the English Government, or the occasional disasters of the English arms or diplonney, as if they were things foreign to themselves, of which they had no share, and for which they felt no responsibility. "But there is a very large class, cspecially among young men, who would not be offended if spoken of as wanting in loyalty-some who merely leave their sentiments on this point to be inferred, others who will openly arow that they are not loyal subjects. Of these, perhaps, the majority are Catholics and young Irelanders ; some. however, are Protestants, and some even avowed Orangemen, men who will speak of themselves as Orange Republicans, or Republican Orangemen whichever way you like to arrange the incongruous terms. " This feeling does not ordinarily go beyond a more vague sentimentality, such as one occasionally meets even in English society' which would never under any circumstances, lead to any effects. But when its expression is freely and widely indulged in, even in Dublin, one cannot wonder at its more exaggerated form assuming a tangible shape, 'a local habitation and a name, in some parts of the country among young enthusiasts, ignorant alike of the things they profess to hate and those that they suppose they admire.

Although circumstances have prevented me from enjoying the sports of the field, yet I have caught a canard which has been fluttering near the Liffey for some days ;-- I fear, however, it is a native fledgling, probably hatched by some Dublin wag. It is a report that the King of Naples, who seems to be a practical joker, -- witness his offer of a reward for the discovery of the two missing fleets of France and England, which were, a couple of years ago, to batter uis beautiful capital about his ears, but didn'thas positively declared that he will not renew diplomatic relations with England, until she liberates her Irish State prisoners, to wit, the Phomicians lately apprehended under the Lord Lieutenant's Proclamation, and commtited to the county jails of Cork, Kerry, and Antrim. It is further reported that his Majesty would send a fleet to support his remonstrance were it not that all his navy will soon be required in the Mediterranean, to watch the suspicious movements of the squadron of High Admiral Romanoff, at Villefranca.-Corr. Tublet.

ORANGE OUTRAGE AT DROMORE .- Recently the papers published a report of an outrage alleged to have been committed on the last Dromore fair day, by three men, on a man named Smyth, in which it was stated that he was so badly wounded by a severe beating, that James Quinn, Esq., J.P., thought it prudent to take his depositions with regard to the outrage, and, in the meantime, commit the prisoners to Downpatrick Jail. On Monday, a special court of petty sessions was held in Dromore Court-house, when the three prisoners, named Hugh M'Candless, Robert Morton, and James Morton, were brought up on remand, charged with assaulting Patrick Smyth, at Dromore, on the 13th December, so as to endanger his life. The three prisoners were all decently-dressed men, said to be farmers.

The court was densely crowded, and considerable excitement appeared to prevail, the affair having assumed a party complexion, the three prisoners being Orangemen, while the injured man is a Catholic. Mr. Joseph Dickson, solicitor, Dromore, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Quinn, having taken his seat at ten o'clock, said he would examine Dr. Hawthorne, as that was all he considered necessary at that stage of the proceedings.

Dr. Hawthorne was examined, and stated-I am a surgeon, residing at Dromore. On the 11th December last was called upon to examine Patrick Smyth I found him suffering from a fracture of the fourth rib of the left side, the end of which penetrated his lung, so that his life was in danger for some days.

The Clerk then read over the following depositions of Patrick Smyth, of Drimbraness, taken by James Quinn Esq., J.P.:-" Deponent, on his oath, saith-I was going up the street, and by the fair of Dromore, on Saturday evening, straight home, between seven and eight o'clock; Hugh M'Candless, Robert Morton, and James Morton were also going up the street at the same time. The whole three of them were carsing 'To hell with the Pope.' Says I, 'I think it is a lie. M'Candless then struck me the first blow. It was on the head. It knocked me down. I was attempting to rise, and was on my hands and feet, when the whole three defendants (M'Candless and the two Morton's) commenced again, and repeatedly struck and kicked me on various parts of the body, but more particularly on the right side. I shouted out ' Murder. They then fled away, and left me lying there. Con stable Gunn came up in a few minutes, and arrested the whole three. He afterwards identified them.

"Signed PATRICE † SMYTH. "JAMES QUINN, JUSTICE of the Peace."

Defendants did not cross-examine, as they stated hey were not prepared to do so. Mr. Dixon having addressed the court at consider-

able length, bail was taken for the prisoners' appearance-themselves in £50, and two sureties of £25 each, to appear at the ensuing Quarter Sessions at Hillsborough.

SOUPER PRACTICE IN INNISKEEN, AS STATED BY THE Rev. MR. READE .- We have heard nothing of or from the den' in Wellington Place this week. These men -the preachers of the Word-who have taken wives contrary to the great Apostle's advice, are perhaps comforting ' their dears' during this stormy weather, and neglecting their ' wonderful mission." There is a time for everything, as the wisest man states; and consequently there must be a time for talking in the accents of love as well as in those of devotion -Moore has a love song in which he sings-

They may rail at this life-from the hour I began it, I've found it a life full of kindness and bliss, And until they can show me some happier planet, More social and blest, I'll content me with this.

sassination was the fruit of peasant conspiracy; and, whilst the anti-Irish journals denounced the unfor-tunate people as wretches whose extermination by fire and sword would be a virtuous act, the government of the landlords offered an enormous reward for the discovery of the criminals. Now, in the midst of this sanguinary fury against the peasants, a rumour suddenly sprang up that the poor, outraged, and libelled people had no part in the crime, but that m a far different quarter the real criminals might be found. About the end of November, Mr. Fitzgerald. crown prosecutor for the north-western circuit, was commissioned to repair to the "Wilds," and search for evidence that might lead to the discovery of the assassing. A consultation was held-or several consultations-we believe, in the Rev. Mr. Nixon's own house. About the 2d or 3d December, a man named Bernard Hegarty, who is, we understand, a Protestant, and who has been residing for several years in Cloughaneely, came forward, and, in the presence of the crown prosecutor and the local stipendiary magistrate, made a deposition on oath to the following effect :- That, on the Sunday on which the outrage was committed, he, Bernard Hegarty (not Heraghty as has been incorrectly stated), was, shortly before the attempt at murder was perpetrated, passing the spot where it took place, when he observed three persons dressed as women ;- that, as he was passing, he looked into the face of one of them, and recognised in this person, not a woman, not a poor peasant of the "Wilds," but an individual of a fur different stamp, whose name he communicated there and then to the magistrates and the Crown Prosecutor. We need hardly say that that name has been communicated to ourselves ; but we dare not give it publicity the thing looks so horribly improbable.

This man Hegarty went on to depose that at first he was startled, but rejected the thought that the strange figure was that of any but a woman, and went his way; but that when he afterwards heard that these three persons were really men, and that they had made a murderous attempt on the life of Mr. Nixon, the conviction came back upon him with irresistable force that he was not deceived, and that he had, indleed, only too clearly recognised the individual disguised in the attire of a woman. We are told that llegarty now stoutly maintains that he did distinctly recognise that person, and that no doubt whatever rests on his mind who that person was. Be it noted that, when Hegarty first made this statement, no reward had yet been offered by either the landlords or the government. So he swears him-self; and no possible reward, he declares, would have tempted him to make so horribly improbable a revelation if he were not convinced of its truth. He affirmed that he first communicated the fact to three persons, including Father James M'Fadden and Mr. Wybrants Olphert. These gentlemen were produced and examined; and they swore that llegarty did tell them the name of the person whom he recognised as one of the disguised assassins. And, we are informed he makes a very curious statement in his depositions namely, that the reason why he had not more speedily revealed what he knew was that he fea el the displeasure of the local proprietors, on whom he depends a good deal for his means of livelihood-because the person whom he incriminates belongs to a class far removed from the peasantry. This extraordinary story has been kept secret by the crown, for objects which may be right and just. Perhaps they dont believe Hegarty's statements, though, we believe his character is unimpeachable. Perhaps they think he labours under some strange ballucination. At all events they have taken no steps to arrest the person pointed out by him; and it is rumoured that that person has left the country. But let us ask the crown officials calmly and seriously-if Hegarty's evidence had gone to incriminate any person of the peasant class, would not the accused have been immediately arrested and flung into prison? Are there then confessedly two laws in Ireland-one for the rich and another for the poor? It has been often so said : but surely the crown itself is not going to make such a confession. Remember that this attempted assassi nation was made the ground, by a brutal press, and by brutal landlord-partizans, for the vilest abuse of the unfortunate Donegal peasantry, and a bloodthirsty demand for their wholesale extermination .-Now, if the crown has in its possession evidence acquitting the wronged and outraged peasants, and proving that the attempted murder was not the result of agrarian conspiracy, should not at least as much of that evidence be revealed as would do justice to the character of the poor Celts of Donegal ?- Irisk-

that the practice of it was not the intention of those who framed it; and while they received its literal in-terpretation, and acknowledged its power over themselves, felt that they ought not to eat the bread of a Church and act against its spirit, and consequently they went over to Rome. Such men I esteem; but I cannot feel any regard for those who try to reconcile the doctrines of the Church of Rome with the temporalities of the Established Church; this is a dangerous course, tortuous and insincere, and cannot be defended in a religious sense for one moment. The secession of Newman, Manning, Wilberforce, and a host of others, is an actual answer to the Tractarians, when they attempt to represent their innovations as consistent with the genius of that movement which 300 years ago delivered our forefathers from St. Peter's rule. Protestantism sprang from opposi-tion to Rome; and these sects will thrive by opposition to Protestantism ; each must stand on its relative strength—a worthy test; on that test let each succeed or fall." We accept the test—"By their fruits ye shall know them."-Literary Cabinet.

HOW THE POOR ARE TREATED IN PROTESTANT COUNTRIES .- The London Times calls the attention of its readers to the condition of the poor of England and to the blessings of Protestant Poor Laws: -" We have to point out to their attention the existence of a class of wretched creatures in this wealthy metropolis of the world so steeped to the lips in misery that they escape general notice altogether .-As far as they are concerned, the civilization of the nineteenth century is represented only by the policeman, who drives them from the dry arch or doorway in which they had sought shelter from the wind. Their energies are so prostrated by a long continuance of dull, chronic suffering, that they have not the spirit left to pick a pocket and obtain refuge in a comfortable gaol. Why do they not go to the workhouse? Thousands of paupers, who for our present purpose may be said to have met with success in life. are, of course, admitted to the Unions, but many of our poor clients are those who can't get in. We are bound to add that many of the poor creatures of whom we are writing have not the faintest idea of their legal rights. They don't know what a magistrate could do for them, or how many charitable per-sons would instantly come to their relief if their cases were made known to the public by the press .-Their only idea of law is to dodge out of a policeman's way, and as for addressing themselves to a magistrate, an 'aristocrat' in the French Revolutionary days would as soon have thought of seeking an interview with Fouquier Tinville ! We remember a case in which one of these poor Pariahs of the London streets was carefully examined as to his ideas upon theology, astronomy, geography, civil polity, &c. His answers were not very satisfactory, nor very quickly extracted upon these high matters ; but when he was asked who, in his opinion, was the most pow erful man in the world, he brightened up and replied without hesitation, 'Mr. Norton, the Lambeth Beak !' He added, that he had had an interview with that worthy magistrate upon one occasion; that he should never forget it as long as he lived, and that he hoped he might never see him again. It is not very probable that the ministers of justice can know much concerning the persons of whom we are about to speak until they are guilty of some infraction of the law. They may best be described as 'Our Homeless Poor.'"

Canon Williams has-we understand with good ficct-addressed the following letter to the Bristol Gazette with reference to the proceedings of the Protestant alliance :- Sir-Have you seen the programme of the proceedings of a meeting to be held at the Broadmead-rooms on Thursday evening, the 23rd, under the auspices of the Protestant Alliance, the Rev. R. I. Roper in the chair ? They are a disgrace to all concerned ; unworthy of a civilized community; unworthy even of the Protestant Alliance, and that is saying a great deal. Among other unprovoked and studied insults to their Catholic fellowcitizens, there is to be a pictorial representation of a man tortured in the flames, displayed with corresponding commentaries by the Reverend showman, before the eyes of a necessarily excited multitude .-These gentlemen know that they have it all their own way; but really, how far do they intend to go? Will not the independent press denonnce such proccedings, and rebuke these would-be disturbers of the public, these actual disturbers of the private peace of their fellow Christians? What possible result can flow from such an exhibition but anger, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness ? What but exasperation on the part of the Catholics, and the intensest hitterness of hatred on the part of those Protestants who applaud it? These one-sided readers of history talk of persecution-they themselves being real and practical persecutors of the bitterest stamp. There is more than one sort of persecution-there is the persecution of an envenomed tongue. There are other firebrands beside that which lights the "martyr's" pile-there is the incendiary speech which sets on fire the inflammable materials of a No-Popery assemblage. There are other swords besides that of the executioner; those of which the Psalmist speaks, when, describing these men he says  $-^{\alpha}$  the sons of men, whose teeth are spears and arrows, and their tongue a sharp sword." No matter how sleek the face of the speaker, no matter how soft and canting his profession " Charity by his Roman Datholic brethren, the Psalmist again describes him when says -"His words were softer than oil, yet were they drawn swords." The old cry under the Pagan Em-perors was Christianos ad leones; it is now Catholicos ad canes-The Catholics to the hounds. Yes; with perpetual hue and cry, they attempt to hunt us down; and having caught us, they cast, not indeed our bodies, which they cannot yet do-but our good name, our honor, our peace, our cherished convictions into the midst of an infuriated assemblage, to be mangled and torn in pieces, just as the huntsman casts into the midst of the howling pack, the jaded victim of the chase. I call this persecution : tye, persecution of the worst kind. Persecutors by fire and sword usually despatch their victims outright, and there is an end of them. Not so these reverend lords of the amphitheatre ; they reserve their prey, that he may be baited and gored again and again ; as often, in fine, as the appetite of the hounds is whetted. And what day have they chosen for this exhibition of hatred to their fellow men, their fellowcitizens, their fellow Cnristians? Why, the very dawn of Christmas tide ! This is the way in which they inaugurate the joyful solemnity of our Lord's birth. Thus do they hall the advent of the Prince of Peace, come from lleaven to save us all, and to unite us in one family, as brethien of the same Saviour, and children of the same father! While the angels are singing the Canticle "of glad tidings of joy shall be to all the people," these men intend to mingle with the harmony of the Angelic chorus, the groans and yells of an unforgiving, brother-hating multi-tude. Out upon them! Shame upon them! And shame upon all who uphold & patronize such doings. This is earnest language ; these are strong expres-sions ; but not stronger than the occasion demands. It is the language of indignant remonstrance; not of controversy. I will not condescend to dispute, simply rebuke. I give you my name. It is many years since I appeared before the Bristol public as a writer in defence of the principles of Christian charity, as opposed to that fanatical spirit which I am now denouncing. And it was not without effect. If, Sir, you will refer to the file of the Bristol Gazette for some Thursday, during the Spring of 1823, you will find a leading article by the respected editor, Mr. J. Mills, quoting largely from my pamphlet entitled Accusation no Verdict, and enforcing, as I trust you will now do, the spirit of forgiveness and Christian charity .- Your obedient servant, JOHN WILLIAMS-Reformatory, Arno's Court, Dec. 21.

in a regiment of Dragoons, and not possessing those mental qualifications which the Commander-In-Chief now requires, procured a substitute to pass the necessary examination. The substitute duly presented himself to the examiners in London, and received a first-class certificate, which was recorded in the name of the aspirant who had employed him, and in a month or two afterwards the latter was gazetted to a cornetcy. The substitute for nearly ten months has been harrassing the young cornet, and procuring from him by threats of exposure large sums of mon-ey, till at last he was unable to meet these inordinate demands, when, about a month ago, the substitute anonymously communicated the fact to his Royal lighness the Dake of Cambridge, the Commandern-Chief, who communicated with the officer, desiring to know the truth of the statements. The cornet was obliged to admit the fact, and has in consequence been removed by Her Majesty from the regiment, and the value he paid for his commission has been forfeited to the Crown."

The Record has had two long leading articles in support of Mr. Cheyne of Aberdeen, who has been deprived by the so-called "bishops" of the branch of the Anglican Church in Scotland for teaching the real presence. In the first it showed the unmanli-ness of the bishops, who allowed one of their own body, Dr. Forbes, to publish in a charge the very same doctrines, contenting themselves with a protes', while they deprive the poor clergyman. On Monday, it showed that Mr. Cheyne has taught nothing more than has all along been taught by great names among the Scotch Episcopalians, and has considerable support from their prayer-book. All this is quite true, for there is no doctrine however contradictory, on behalf of which as much might not be said. The Record is connected with the Scotch Presbyterian Establishment, and its object is not to defend Mr. Cheyne, but to assail the Episcopalians.

AN ANTI-PUSEVITE PROCLAMATION .--- The following is a copy of a placard put into the hands of a public meeting held last week at Brompton :- Fellow-Protestants, help ! Puseyiam must be thrust out of the Church of England ; but that can only he done by rooting out of the Prayer-book those woods of Popery which are such a stumbling-block, to every trachearted Protestant, and under the baneful shadow of which Puseyism finds shelter-yea and flourishes. The Prayer-book enjoins the observance, as a strict fast, of the forty days of Lent, besides other fast days; which, like Popery, it calls vigils or eves; yea, and it makes the Popish distinction between fasts and festivals. The Prayer-book also enjoins the observance of far too many Saints'-days. What have we Protestants to do with Saints'-days in the 19th century of Gospel light ! The Prayer-book also enjoins the use of " such ornaments of the Uhorch and of the ministers thereof, at all times of their ministrations, as were in use in this Church of England by the authority of Parliament in the second year of the reign of Edward VI.!? And the lamentable Privy Council judgment has decreed that crosses, candles, chasubles, copes, and stoles, then in use, are now lawful. The Prayer-book also orders every clergyman to say daily the morning and evening prayers, thus elevating week days to the dignity of the Sahbath, besides inflicting a great hardship on Protestant ministers. The Prayer-book homeous that penance has fallen into disuse, and expresses a wish for its restoration in the Church of England. The Prayer-book advises persons to confess privately, and commands priests (I) to give absolution. The Prayer-mok declares that every child haptised is then and there regenerate. The Prayer-book articles ab-solutely declare what books of the libble are God's Word, and what not, thus putting the church ab ave the Bible.

DEAN CLOSE AND SHONOR CAVADEL - There is not Carlisle a Protestant society rejoicing in the name of the "Young Men's Christian Association " Last week, it appears, the annual source took place, and the Corliste Patriot says the Beau of Carlisle was announced as the chairman of the evening. He was indeed present, and took tea, but before the tables were cleared, he ascended the platform, and briefly addressed those assembled. He stated his ind ility to preside as their chairman, owing to an engagement be had for that evening The Eishop was dining with him. Although he could not be present, he assured them of the interest which he took in the prosperity of their institution, and that he had been working for its advancement. He intended shortly t) give them a lecture on "The Wonders of the Ocean," which he would deliver afterwards to the working classes, as in the case of his lecture on "Geology." He was glad to hear from the such a cheering account of the prosperity of the association. The very rev, gentleman concluded by expressing a wish that they might all spend a picaexpressing a wish that they might at several press man was called to the clusir. On the platform with him were-the Rev. F. Steggall [Church of England], the Rev. N. Wright [Independent], the Rev. D. Guthrie [Free Kirk], son of Dr. Guthrie, the Rev. II. Miller [United Presbyterian], the Rev. I. Jones Wesleyan Methodist ], the Rev. Mr. Watson | Primiive Methodist], and the Rev. Mr. Story [Free Methodist Church, Lowther-street]. To the members of this society, composed as it appears from the above featernization of sectaries of all degress of opinion, the notorious Gavazzi has been lecturing on Oliver Cromwell. " The Protector," says Gavazzi, " would never permit a Jesuit to enter England. Oh ?" said the lecturer, " that it would please God to give us a Gronowell for one hour, to sweep out of England the snakes of Jesuits who have found their way to our families." He said he (the lecturer) had travelled all over England, and had seen monuments to almost everybody, but he had not found a single tablet to commemorate the name of Oliver Croniwell. Was that admiration or gratitude for the greatest of Englishmen? Shame! He asked a monument to the memory of Oliver Cromwell who should have one in spite of all his enemies. Times had changed, and justice should be done to the greatest of Englishmen. There would be no money from the aristocrats - they did not want it; the middle and working classes of England had money enough; and the monument should be the greatest in this country. They might sweep him out of the Abbey at Westminster, out of St. Paul's, out of the royal residence, out of the pubic gardens, the public squares, the public parks and public streets, but they could not sweep Oliver Cromvell out of European history and the hearts of a grateful people. A monument should be erected .-To inscribe an epigraph they would not ask monkeys and flunkeys; they would ask common sense to write an epigraph. It would be this :--" Oliver Cromwell the Defender of the Fuilh." "Such," says the Carliste Patriot, " is the Signor's elap-trap." Our contemporary adds : "On Sunday he preached morning, afternoou, and evening in the large upper room of the Athenayum, and on each occasion the room was filled to overflowing. The Signor stood on a deal table at the upper end of the apartment, and, by the exercise of his strong voice, made himself heard everywhere. But he is a sorry orator. His sermons are second-rate orations on ly, preluded by a Scripture text. He quotes Shakspeare, and retails small anecdotes by way of illustration-that is to say, an illustration of nothing. There were collections, to defray expenses, he said, not to pay him for his labors : the surplus, if any, would be applied to the support of a school which he had established for the education of youth whom he intended for the evangelization of Italy. Papacy come from Rome and spread over the world; the only effectual mode of destroying it was by going to the root of it in Italy. Evangelize Italy, and Popery would fall everywhere. There were girls in this school as well as boys. The Scotch girls were maintained by Scotch ladies; the English girls by English ladies; the boys fell to his care. The congregations, if such they might be termed, consisted mainly of the working class. Good order prevailed, but in the afternoon ago a young gentleman (the name is given by our the Signor expressed some displeasure at see contemporary) was anxious to procure a commission large a number of seats occupied by children. the Signor expressed some displeasure at seeing so

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A man has been arrested at Tarbert by Sub-constable Arthur M'Cully, on suspicion of being Delany, who is accused of the murder of Mr. Ely. He is committed to Tarbert bridewell for further examination.

As long as the world has such eloquent eyes, As before me this moment enraptured I see,

They may say what they will of their orbs in the skies But this earth is the planet for you, love, and me.' Moore, evidently, wrote this song for your wife-marrying parsons, and we have no doubt that the soft hearted ' divines' often sing it in the hearing of their darlings.' It is pretty work, is it not, for a Vicar or Parson to be engaged in ? They have the cure of habitation and a name. The wages of unskilled souls in their keeping, but we are afraid they take more care of the ' soul of love' than of the immortal spirits left in their charge by their bishops. The Rev. Mr. Reade of Inniskeen, but a very sanctimonious face on himself, on Saturday, at Carrickmacross Petty Sessions, and told a queer story to the magistrates relative to a bible-reader named Dargan or Dorgan, whom he kept in his pay to delude and en-trap the ' Papists.' It was binted that he had banished this enlightened expounder of the Word, because his son had sworn that Chichester Reade was out on the morning of the 12th October, and shot a hare .-But the Rev Mr Reade would not do such a thing as

that for the world. John Hughes, however, held a different opinion, and drended that he would be expelled from the railway for giving similar evidence. But the Rev. Mr. Reade gave other reasons for giving Dorgan notice to quit. 'I dismissed him,' said Mr. Reade, 'because it had come to my knowledge that he had behaved improperly as a Scripture reader, by entertaining parties with stories of bachelors and courting instead of reading the Holy Scriptures; he proposed his son in marriage to Jane Grinly in the kitchen of the inniskeen Rectory !' And in this love and devotion business did not Mr. Dorgan follow in the footsteps of the wife-marrying Parsons? How do they come by their better halves ? Is it the lady who pops the question ?' and is it then the love smitten divine' deliberates; and makes up his mind whether he shall exchange his ' cross' and his state of single blessedness for a blushing daughter of Mother Eve ? Ohl what a farce this entire business is, and how is it possible that men can be so long deluded by it? Poor Dorgan was banished because he endeavoured to get a wife for his son, by a married clergyman who would not have any objection to provide husbands for his own daughters.-Dundolk Democrat.

"WHO SHOT AT MR. NIXON ?"-Again this question s proposed with grim and mysterious emphasis by the weekly cotemporary referred to by us in our last mpression; and again that journal sternly calls upon the crown prosecutor to make known who the individual is whom a witness has sworn against as the perpetrator of the deed of blood, for the commission of, or connivance in, which, the peasantry of the wild coast of Donegal-a peaceful and long-suffering race -have been stigmatised as a nest of assassins. The crown prosecutor preserves a rigid silence, and makes no sign; and the public are still left to contemplate this horrible and mysterious affair in wonder and bewilderment. In this state of things we have felt it our duty to make all possible inquiry into the matter ; and the result of our researches is that we are able to lay before our readers the following facts communicated to us on unquestionable authority :- It will be remembered that the Rev. Mr. Nixon (the most notorious of the landlords who have given a painful celebrity to "the Wilds of Donegal"), was fired at large congregation; and I considered these men as by one of three persons dressed in female attire, who stopped his carriage as he was returning home from the loss of so much talent (there is no shelving the church, with his wife and daughter, on Sunday. It | fact), and yet we must respect the men who, literally

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man.

The death of the Earl of Oxford calls to the peerage his eldest son, Lord Walpole, a convert to the Catholic faith.

THE REFORMATION .- Poisons are the most insidious instruments which assassins can employ, and they were evidently little known in England before the Reformation .- The Registrar-General on Coroners' Inquest.

CONVERSIONS .- Some four or five years ago, that apostle of "Evangelical Protestantism," Lord Shaftesbury, declared in his place in Parliament (characterising it as a remarkable fact-about which there can be no question) " that in this ninetcenth century during the march of intellect, and in the course of the last few years, when the greatest stimulus had been given to the human mind, a larger number of persons had gone over to the Church of Rome than during the preceding 300 years." Now it is not all surprising to us that intelligent Protestants, who look in vain for peace and unity among their own sects, are desirous of embracing the true faith .-Large as the number of converts is already, we have no doubt that the progress of events in the Established Church will hasten the conversion of many waverers. People now begin to inquire, and, with a proper disposition, inquiry must led to the truth. For long time it was the custom of Protestants to wilfully and systematically misinterpret the practices and devotions of the Catholic Church, and to utter reckless assertions and vile calumnies concerning her. Protestants themselves-at least many unpre judiced ones-now see that this will not answer with every one. Some there are who admit, with Mr. Allies, in reference to the Catholic Church, that "No work of art-no discovery of genuis-no scheme of philosophy, physical or metaphysical, earthly or heavenly-no history of human deeds, in doing or in suffering-no political constitution-no scientific confederacy-no associations of monarchs or of peoples -no past or present civilization-nothing about which men have wearied themselves in research and discussion, is so worthy of patient thought and hum-ble consideration as is that communion." It is a sign of the times that the most bitter Protestant does not attempt to impuga the motives of those who have embraced the Catholic religion. On the contrary, one of the latest Protestant publications in reference to the confessional movement in the Anglican Church contains the following remarkable passage :-" This great controverted question has led me more into the precincts of Romanism than a Churchman could vish : intimately connected as it is with the interests of the times, I was anxious to see how the body from which it derives its inspiration acts under the present crisis. I visited their churches; not one word was spoken to gratify my curiosity, or dispel my doubts; but I saw much to grieve a Protestant-much to re-gret for the sake of a Church which, from childhood was led to believe was the Church of my country I heard Manning at Bayswater, the living type of the prophets of the Old Testament; at Brompton, I saw thousands listening in breathless silence to the sweet persuasive eloquence of Faber ; aud at Ohelsea, Macmullen, like Paul before Felix, defiant, fluent, and zealous, compelled the interest and attention of a THE CORNET AND HIS SUBSTITUTE .- The Alloa Ad-vertiser has the following story :- " About a year was announced at the time that the attempted as accepting the teaching of the Prayer Book, yet saw