

severely here in England, but for our own divisions, or rather, for something worse than division in our own Parliamentary parties. Divided and subdivided as each section may be, that is not the greatest source of weakness; it is an effect rather than a cause of that want of purpose which paralyzes every party, and of that low honesty which deprives every party of respect or influence. For the moment, this diseased condition appears to be without remedy: let us, however, recognize the fact, that the mischievous power of any Irish Brigade must depend, primarily and chiefly, on our own want of energy and sincerity, and we have not only made the first step towards counteracting that special evil, but also towards entering upon a regimen that may restore us to better political health. If we were quite sound in England, we might be independent of all fears and speculations as to the conduct of the Irish Brigade.

SIR FITZROY KELLY AND MAYNOOTH.

The *Morning Herald* publishes the following letter, written by the Solicitor-General for England, in reply to an inquiry respecting his opinions in reference to the Maynooth grant:—
 "Sir—I have to entreat your indulgence for the long time during which I have been compelled, by the pressure of many occupations, to leave your letter unanswered. As its urgency, however, depended principally upon the probable approach of a general election, I trust that the present session still continuing, the few words with which I have troubled you will not arrive too late. In the first place, then, I can sincerely assure you of my earnest desire and determination to 'promote to the utmost of my power the maintenance of Protestant truth in opposition to Popish error. And upon the particular question of the grant to Maynooth, I am anxious also to be as explicit as my duty to the government of which I am a member, and my sense of independence as an English gentleman, will permit. My inclination and my opinion are, and always have been, opposed to the grant; but have doubted whether the good faith of parliament was not pledged to its continuance as long as it appeared to answer the purposes with which it was originally assented to and made. So I have thought it inexpedient to agitate such a question amidst strong party feelings, and animosities and bitterness, in every successive session of parliament. But I am far from satisfied that the ends of parliament in the original grant have not ceased to be attained or attainable. I am, therefore, strongly in favor of inquiry, and, whenever again in the House of Commons, shall support Mr. Spooner's or any other motion for a committee upon the whole subject of the grant, and shall cordially and strenuously concur with Lord Derby's government in any measures which the report of that committee may warrant, or which on any other ground Lord Derby and his ministry may adopt for the entire repeal of the act of 1845. More than this I cannot think you will require from one who aspires to be your representative in parliament, and is already a member of the administration to which alone you can look with confidence for the sincere and effective support of Protestantism against the spirit and intrusions of the Papacy. You are at liberty to make any use you think proper of this letter, and I have the honor to remain, Sir, your very faithful friend,
 (Signed)
 "FITZROY KELLY."

WHERE DO THE MONKEYS AND ORGAN GRINDERS COME FROM?

(From the *Montreal Herald*.)
 Monkeys and Organ Grinders are the heralds of spring. We know where the birds, buds and bugs come from, but where do the monkeys and grinders come from? The *N. Y. Journal of Commerce* tells:—
 "A lofty building in Orange street, evidently designed by the builder as the abode of comfort and elegance, has been for some period in the complete occupancy of these creatures. The threshold crossed, the organs of sight and hearing, the fumes, the filth, the screeches—leave no doubt of character of the place. Each apartment forms the abode of both men and monkeys; and it would require no great stretch of imagination in the visitor to suppose some of the inmates representatives of these interior African tribes who are said to possess tails. In the lower rooms, Jacko was generally restricted in his perambulations by a short chain; but in the attic and upper apartments, where the monkey tribe greatly predominated over the genus homo, the animals occupied boxes about a foot square, having apertures for ventilation, and to admit food, and were bereft of companionship. In other cases, the monkeys are made to occupy small closets, partitioned off into small compartments. In one room thus occupied, in part, were three bedsteads, overspread with tattered and filthy quilts, whereon slept at night, six or nine individuals, of both sexes. Adjoining was an apartment where, among swinging cobwebs and the sooty accumulations of a decade of years, was to be seen the whole apparatus of street music—managers, monkeys and organs—for the weather was unpropitious for the prosecution of the fine arts. Our sudden entrance taking them by surprise, a group of men around a table pushed from sight the cards with which they were playing, and cautiously eyed the visitors. One of them then proceeded to show off a favorite monkey, which he said was worth "three hundred dollar." The ordinary price ranges from \$20 to \$50. Close by the card players, an aged couple, with haggard visages, were gracelessly stretched out, faces upward, over a heap of hand-organs and boxes—heavily slumbering.
 During the interview which ensued, various information was elicited. The receipts of organ players are now small compared with former years, on account of the great competition in the business; but it is not unusual for these vagrants to make a dollar, or even \$1.50 a day. The monkeys are imported, but their constitutions are unable to bear up under the rigors of winter in these high latitudes, and they are obliged to spend the most inclement season in the southern States. There are at present but few monkeys in the city, in consequence of this temporary absence. The cold weather has the effect to induce rheumatic pains, cramp in stomach, diarrhoea, &c., attended with loss of flesh. The city does not hold out so great inducements to itinerant organists as the country—the former being far less liberal in its patronage.
 Monkeys are not at all fastidious as to the nature of their food. The hand organs are generally owned by the performers, and are manufactured abroad. There are instances in which they are the property of some capitalist included in the fraternity, who hires them out for a certain per centage of the profits. The performers are chiefly from Italy; and though in the instance here referred to, living together in considerable numbers, associate rather from instinct than interest. As the monkey musical season will recur with the commencement of warm weather and the consequent return of the monkeys from their southern tour, the pecuniary result is looked forward to with no ordinary interest.

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GREAT BRITAIN.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL TO THE UNITED STATES.—The Government emigration returns for the last three months show a large and progressive increase in the number of emigrants sailing from the port of Liverpool. In the month of January 26 vessels conveyed 7,749 emigrants across the Atlantic; in February 31 vessels cleared out with 11,849 emigrants; and in March the number increased to 20,460, and the number of vessels to 53. Originally, and up to within a month or so, the greater proportion were Irish; but more recently there has been an extensive exodus of German peasantry, who find that it is much the most economical plan to cross over to Liverpool and embark thence for America. By this large addition to the number of emigrants, the fares for steerage passengers have increased from an average charge of £3 10s £4 10s, which has tended to diminish the number of Irish very materially, owing to their not being in a position to pay the higher rates. Several large boarding houses have been formed in Liverpool for the accommodation of the German emigrants during their brief sojourns in that town, and for the last week or two they have all been crowded. The picturesque appearance of the men, and the worse than Bloomer dresses of the women, who wear the short skirt without the unwhimsicalities, attract considerable attention. On Thursday, six or seven vessels sailed out of the Mersey; and as there are seldom less on any day, and frequently more, the duty of inspecting them before clearing out, for the purpose of seeing that the provisions are good, that there is an adequate supply of fresh water, and that the comfort of the emigrants is likely to be insured, becomes a matter of considerable importance, and it is of the first consequence that the number of Government officers should be equal to the task. At present, we understand, they are considerably underhanded, there being only two or three persons to do an amount of work which, to be effectively and properly performed, would require at least double the number. The emigrants from Liverpool for the current month, up to the present time, exceed 11,000, by far the greater portion of whom are Germans.

An association for the protection of emigrants, and with a due regard to the Catholic religion, is about to be formed at Liverpool.

BIGOTRY.—An instance of the most depraved bigotry took place last week at some new Protestant schools, now erecting at Low-hill. There had been erected in each gable of the building handsome crosses, but on a certain Rev. orator visiting the place, he ordered these emblems of salvation to be at once removed, (he having the power to do so,) as he said such savored too much of Popery. This matter has been considerably spoken of, and condemned, even by the followers of the Rev. cross-hater.—*Liverpool Correspondent of Tablet.*

MOVEMENT AGAINST NUNNERIES.—A meeting got up by the ladies (?) (a fact) of this town, having for its object the suppression of nunneries, is called for the 27th of this month. The mode of operation is to petition the Queen to dissolve all the existing nunneries, and to prevent the establishing of any in future. I suppose some people will call this an intolerant sort of proceeding on the part of the Liverpool Protestant ladies, but I assure you it is looked upon here as most enlightened and liberal.—*Id.*

THE 'HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF': THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE REV. W. E. BENNETT.—The district of St. Barnabas, which was rendered so notorious while it was under the incumbency of Mr. Bennett, has again become greatly excited, in consequence of another dispute between its clergy and the diocese. It appears that some weeks since the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Liddell, on whom the bishop conferred the incumbency on the retirement of Mr. Bennett, announced to the parishioners that it was his intention to make a great alteration in the services of the Church, and stated, amongst other things, that the Church would be lighted up every night during Lent, and kept open till ten o'clock, for the purpose of enabling persons to come there and pray privately. This essentially Romish practice of keeping open a church for prayers when no public service is performed, was represented to the Bishop of London, who immediately ordered the hon. and rev. incumbent to close his church every evening at six o'clock. There was no alternative, and the practice has now been abandoned. Considerable excitement prevailed at St. Barnabas last Saturday morning, in consequence of the appearance amongst the congregation of Mr. Bennett. It seems that it was the anniversary of the day on which he completed his formal resignation of the incumbency, and having temporarily left his vicarage at Frome, the rev. gentleman partook of the holy communion at St. Barnabas. The circumstance was pointedly alluded to in a sermon which was preached on the occasion by the Rev. James Skinner, M.A., the senior curate.—*Morning Advertiser.*

The preliminary canvass for the ensuing General Election goes on with a certain dull pertinacity. Its most remarkable feature is the increasing number of Protectionist recantations. Officials and non-officials, honest politicians and politicians whose reputation "doth something smack," all hasten to throw off the Corn-law livery—to slough their old skins like snakes, in the spring warmth of Free-trade. In Ultima Thule, Lord Derby's own Scotch Solicitor-General expressly disclaims the soft impeachment of seeking to restore Protection. In Staffordshire, Mr. Adley, with the honorable frankness of a high-minded gentleman, tells his constituents that they must not expect to undertake the Quixotic enterprise of resuscitating a dead faith. At Sunderland, the notorious Hudson has thrown Protection to the winds; some of his supporters shaking fists and sticks at him in impotent rage the while. The Free-trade controversy has been decided by the people before the appeal has been made to them. Even should Lord Derby obtain a majority at the election, he is freed from his pledge; that majority will not be composed of Protectionists; there are Free-traders in it who will refuse to walk through the Corn-law Coventry with him.—*Spectator.*

Whatever doubt may exist as to the result of the approaching elections on this side St. George's Channel, on the other their issue has passed beyond the re-

gion of conjecture. It is now a settled and ascertained fact, that the Ultramontane views of the extremist section of the Romanist clergy will be supported by a zealous and unscrupulous band, some seventy or eighty strong, who will represent in the British House of Commons the Irish policy of the Vatican. To talk of this party as a national party, is simply absurd. They have even dropped the affectation of proclaiming themselves so. Catholic Defence, not Irish Emancipation, is the avowed object of their zeal and the chosen watch-word of their battle. That portion of the Priesthood who are least national in feeling and most slavishly Roman in principle, will return the vast majority of the so-called representatives for Ireland.—*Weekly News.*

THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.—We (*Morning Advertiser*) stated two weeks ago that the Derby government had come to the resolution of supporting Mr. Spooner's motion for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the expediency of the grant to Maynooth. Some persons doubted the accuracy of our information, chiefly because Lord Derby stated, some time previously, in the House of Lords, that he had no intention at present of bringing in a measure for the repeal of the Maynooth endowment. There is nothing incompatible in that statement with the government support of Mr. Spooner's motion, because that motion does not go for the direct repeal. It merely asks for an inquiry into the expediency of the measure of 1845. We now repeat what we formerly stated, that Mr. Disraeli, in the House of Commons, in his capacity of ministerial leader, will support the motion of the member for North Warwickshire. The adoption of this motion by the house will seal the doom of the grant. From that moment the sentence of death will hang over its head.

THE MINISTRY AND MAYNOOTH.—It would appear from statements in the *Record* and the *Liverpool Standard*, that Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, Treasury whipper-in, has given a pledge to vote for, and support in parliament the withdrawal of all grants to Maynooth. One of his supporters, a Mr. Bold, addressing a ward meeting, is reported by a local paper to have said—"Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, since his speech at the amphitheatre, both by word of mouth and by letter, distinctly asserted that, if any motion for the repeal of the grant to Maynooth was brought forward in parliament, he should certainly support it."

THE BRITISH COLONIES IN NORTH AMERICA.—It appears from a return in the House of Commons just published, that the value of exports from the British colonies in North America to all parts of the world were, in 1845, £4,254,522; in 1846, £3,913,104; in 1847, £4,130,993; in 1848, £3,225,932; and in 1849, £3,263,427; of which the imports into the united kingdom were respectively, £3,303,176, £3,093,405, £3,051,765, £2,239,326, and £2,093,844.—*Times.*

THE PHILPOTTS FAMILY.—The rise of this family, which now contains so many eminent members—(the most eminent of whom is the Bishop of Exeter)—is very remarkable. The father of the Bishop was first a small cow-keeper in the neighborhood of Gloucester, and himself supplied several families in that city with milk; he then became an auctioneer, and afterwards an innkeeper. His wife lived to see one of her sons in the House of Lords, one in the House of Commons, and one an eminent merchant.—*Church and State Gazette.*

ECCENTRICITIES OF MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, M.P.—At the Hammersmith Police Court, on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Dunford, of High-street, Notting-hill, applied to the magistrate for advice under the following circumstances. The applicant stated that Mr. Feargus O'Connor, who had, until very recently, resided at Notting-hill, was in the habit of visiting his shop, and had on several occasions conducted himself in a most extraordinary manner. The applicant then described a number of extravagancies which Mr. O'Connor had committed. If Mr. Feargus O'Connor found Mrs. Dunford or her apprentices (dress-makers) engaged in their work, he would take the fabric, whether of silk, morino, or whatever it so happened to be, and tie it round their heads; and a few days since he again called at the shop. Applicant and his family were about sitting down to dinner. Mr. O'Connor rushed in and went to the rear of the premises, where he conducted himself most indecently. He then returned to the parlor and took up the hot leg of mutton, which was in a dish upon the table, and held it in his hands, at the same time cutting off the meat and placing large slices in his mouth. Applicant's little boy was sitting at the table, and because he happened to look at him he threatened to cut off his head. The applicant believed Mr. O'Connor not to be in his right mind, and he therefore applied to his worship for protection. On learning that it was a month since Mr. O'Connor had so conducted himself, Mr. Beadon said the applicant should have come earlier to that court if he wished to adopt any proceedings against Mr. O'Connor.—The applicant said he did not wish to have Mr. O'Connor locked up, but merely restrained from committing any violence. He had applied to the Hon. Mr. Walpole, the Secretary of State, and he was referred to the Speaker of the House of Commons.—Mr. Beadon observed that he believed it was generally understood that Mr. O'Connor was insane. He (Mr. Beadon) was not a commissioner of lunacy, and therefore could not take upon himself the power of restraining that gentleman; but if anything of the kind was repeated the applicant would meet with every assistance from that court if he would only apply at the time. The applicant thanked his worship, and was about to withdraw, when Robert Logsdon, who described himself as a reporter by profession, and a newsman by trade, when called upon to give evidence in a case of assault which had been disposed of previously to the application, stepped forward and said he could assure the magistrate that Mr. O'Connor would be properly looked after for the future, as there had been a committee formed, of which he had the honor to be a member, for the purpose of placing the unfortunate gentleman in a proper asylum, there being no question of his insanity. He also informed the Court that upwards of £5 had been subscribed for that purpose, but that was the only amount that had been collected. Mr. Beadon was glad to hear that the proper course was about to be taken in the matter, and the subject then dropped.

SABBATH OBSERVANCES.—A recent regulation of the authorities of Somers town prohibits any person vending fruit or other articles in the streets after a certain time in the morning. On Sunday morning the police, in enforcing the regulation, gave chase to a poor woman who was selling oranges. In endeavoring to escape with her stock in trade, she attempted to cross the new road, when she was knocked down by a cab

horse. The wheel of the vehicle passed over her head, causing such severe injuries that she died almost instantly.

STIRLING CIRCUIT COURT.—The sittings of the Stirling Circuit Court of Justiciary commenced on Tuesday, 13th ult. The Lord Justice-Clerk and Lord Wood were the presiding judges. The Court having been opened with prayer by the Rev. Robert Watson, Helen Lennox was placed at the bar, charged with the crime of child murder and concealment of pregnancy. The prisoner pleaded guilty to culpable homicide, which plea having been accepted by the Advocate-Depute, the Lord Justice Clerk, after a severe admonition on the enormity of the crime, sentenced the prisoner to seven years' transportation.

A MOTHER AND SON CONDEMNED TO DEATH.—Sarah Anderson, or Fraser, aged 40, and her son, James Fraser, aged seventeen, were arraigned at the Inverness assizes, for the murder of William Fraser, husband of the one prisoner and father of the other, by administering to him poison. The deceased was an inkeeper at Inver, and upwards of sixty years of age. In the course of last September the deceased was suddenly taken ill, and in a few days died. At the time his death did not excite suspicion. His body was interred in the churchyard of Rigg, and in the course of a few days some mysterious reports got into circulation as to his fate. The body was disinterred, and the contents of the stomach being analysed, it was found that he had died of arsenic. After a lengthened trial, the jury found them guilty, but recommended them to mercy. His lordship passed the usual sentence upon them.

MURDER AND SUICIDE IN NORFOLK.—The county of Norfolk seems likely to maintain an unenviable notoriety for crimes of the deepest hue; and to the list of tragedies already presented, one of murder and suicide is now added. The scene of this outrage is the village of Castle Rising, about four miles from Lynn. The perpetrator was a man named Daws, a gardener, and the victims are his wife and child. The man had been in a low state for some days, and on Sunday morning his lifeless body was found in a river, near to his cottage. Some of the party which discovered the body proceeded to the house of the deceased, where the doors were found fast; after vainly endeavoring to arouse the inmates, they burst open the door. Here a dreadful scene presented itself. Upon entering the room the woman was found lying in a pool of blood, with her throat frightfully cut, quite dead.—Near to her was the child, with its head nearly severed from the body. The room bore evidence of a severe struggle having taken place, and it is supposed the woman was first attacked by her husband in bed, and her struggles and cries awoke the child, who clung to his mother, the night-clothes of both being nearly torn to shreds. Daws was found with nothing on but his shirt, and not far from him was the knife with which the fatal deed was done. There was a slight wound in the throat, which he inflicted, no doubt, whilst standing near the river, and then lung himself in.

SHOCKING MURDER BY A BOY OF THIRTEEN.—Another murder has been committed at Outwell, a village near Lynn, by a boy of thirteen, who, whilst engaged on Sunday last with two others, aged nine and seven, in "crow-scaring," made allusion to something which he had said in their presence on a former day, adding, that if they mentioned it to any one he would kill them. The youngest boy seems to have been frightened at this declaration, for he replied, "What shall I do then? I told my mother last night." Upon hearing this, the eldest boy raised a gun he had with him to the forehead of the speaker, pulled the trigger, and by the explosion shattered his skull and spread his brains over the field. The gun contained no shot, but the wadding passed completely through the head of the poor little fellow. Frightened at the act, the murderer prevailed upon his companion to promise secrecy, and to assist him to dispose of the body, which was done by dragging it to a dry ditch, where it was carefully buried. The two boys then returned to the spot, and gathering up his brains and the shattered fragments of his skull, they threw them into his cap. After this they kindled a fire of turf (the field being in the fens), upon which they placed the cap, which they watched until, with its contents, it was entirely consumed. Upon their return home the younger boy, on being questioned of his missing companion, confessed. An inquest was held on the body, when the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. The coroner contended it ought clearly to have been one of wilful murder; for which offence the boy Pearce would no doubt have to take his trial.

MURDER OF A CHILD BY ITS PARENTS.—At Southampton, a man named Roe and his wife have been committed for the wilful murder of Roe's child by a former wife, the surgeon proving that the poor creature was not only tortured to death by neglect and starvation, but had also received injuries which could only have proceeded from the inhuman cruelty. It was with difficulty the prisoners were kept out of the hands of the mob.

The recently renewed efforts of the Manchester City Mission to buy up and proselytise the poor Irish freshly arriving here, is attracting the notice of the Catholic public, who are determined to stop this vile traffic in souls, which has been notoriously carried on by the emissaries of this Biblical proselytising body.—*Manchester Correspondent of Tablet.*

THE APPEAL OF THE "IRISH SOCIETY" TO MANCHESTER TO SUPPLY FUNDS TO PROSELYTISE THE IRISH IN IRELAND.—On Monday evening last a deputation of Rev. Missionaries from the Irish Society appeared before the public of Manchester, soliciting funds to enable them to still further carry out their infamous work of proselytism in the south and west of Ireland. These ministers of peace speak of the present state of the "soul market" in that country, as affording most favorable opportunities for effecting large purchases, and promises the silly old ladies of this here city that if they but supply the "needful," this work will be carried on in a more extensive scale than hitherto. This ought to open the eyes of the Irish people, and prepare them for the fierce onslaught to be made on their Faith, by the apostate and the bigot. The cry of protection has had to be abandoned in this country. Lord Derby will go to the hustings with the war-cry of "No Popery; down with Maynooth"—and with those he may safely appeal to the English constituencies. The interests of Catholicity are on the eve of a fearful crisis. Ireland must be the battle ground. The Rev. gentlemen of the Irish Society left here on their further onrads; indeed they were not at all so well received as on former occasions; and got very little money.