At the last meeting of the Longford Town Commissioners, Mr. Patrick Farrell handed in the following notice of motion for next meeting :- "That, in consequence of the wretched state the poor of Longford are in at present, an appeal should be made requesting the landlords and landholders of the town and county to show their humanity by opening some works on their property, such as drainage of their land, to give employment to the poor during this ther. You will not also fail to impress upon such very trying season, in order to save themselves and their families from starvation."

्र प्रभव्या अंद्रे भिन्द्र स्टिस्टिनी है.

A correspondent of the Limerick Reporter, writing from Newcastle West, says-" Since the ever painfully remembered years of '47, '48 and '49 so much and such dire distress has not been felt in this district as during the present year. The working classes are fast crowding into the workhouse, and some whose well-founded distasts for having recourse to this last miserable resource for the relief of themselves and their families are fast wasting away from the effects of hunger and cold. In this town and neighborhood shopkeepers are closing up, the occupiers of small lots of land are disposing of their interest before the sherift's bailiffs do so, and taking themselves and their families to America. During the blessed season of Christmas I have known tradesmen and their families to go to bed fasting, and others who had to dispose of their working implements for the purpose of keeping themselves out of the poor's bastile during that season of blessedness and charity. Alas! for those who went to bed fasting they had no implements to dispose of, having already sold them for less than a fourth of the value."

It is hard to speak honestly upon this subject without appearing to be uncharitable and narrow-minded, and impossible so to express yourself that your opponents cannot represent you as such, but still opinion should be expressed, and ultimately justice will be done. The Lancashire operatives, as a class, are not bad nor mean; and I feel sure there is not a man or a woman among them but would blush to receive their ten or twelve shillings from the Relief Committee it they thought one farthing of it diverted from their more unhappy Irish brother. But there is enough for them without receiving this money, smelling of blood, which comes from Kerry or Mayo .-The Manchester Committee receives each day from five to twelve thousand pounds, and so much more than, with all their complete machinery, they can see how to expend, that they have now in bank more than a quarter of a million sterling .- Cor. Morning

On Friday last, a gentleman, who has been long a resident in England, told me that he witnessed more real destitution last week in the county of Cork than could be found in almost the whole of England, and this destitution, a great portion of it, can be found on the property of Lord Fermoy, one of the principal organizers of the Lancashire Relief Fund in the south of Ireland .- Cor. of Tipperary Advo-

The Irish Times referring to the London Times reports on Lancashire, says :- A million of money has been collected for the relief of Lancashire distress, and of that sum half a million remains in hands. We suppose the authority of the London Times on the subject of Lancashire distress is not to be doubted. -We again feel called upon to state that there is very great distress not only in this city, but in various parts of Ireland; that our charities are not supported as they should be, and that it is neither Christian nor politic to neglect our own people.

The Morning News says :- From the statements of the English papers themselves it seems that the distressed ' hands' receive about twelve shillings a week per family, and that, quite irrespective of the £4,000,-000 savings in the Lancashire Banks, there is (according to the London Times) an accumulation of the relief fund quite ample for all claims up to May next.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Manchester about the distressed cotton-spinners, says :- But whatever pinch they are put to, a pinch is just what they feel - there is certainly no death nor sickness either from want of necessary food or clothes. You are told to admire their 'patience' or fine spirit under suffering. Why, if abstinence from rioting, which would only cut off their unearned wages, deserves all the praise given, it only shows the people have discernment enough not to make things worse than they are, but you may be certain there is very little of that feeling of broken spirited pauperism which passes for patience in the west of Ireland, and which makes men die of hunger within sight of the droves destined to feed the stranger, or at the doors of granaries boarding grain for exportation. As soon as the people of this district are hungry and have not to eat, you will hear of it by deeds, not words; but it is very far from coming to that yet.'

Mayo. - Died, on St. Stephen's Day, at Glashmar, Thorntill, Westport, an humble poor man, named Patrick Joyce, at the ripe age of 10 k years. He often said he was 40 years of age at the time the French landed in Killala Bay, about which time he got married. He perfectly recollects seeing some of the officers of the Volunteers in 1782. He never left the county of Mayo; and there remain after him a rumber of children and grandchildren. May be rest in peace. - Mayo Telegraph.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION .- In a letter the Lord Bishop of Galway, addressed to the clergy of his

diocese, we read as follows:—

"Rev. dear Sir—The Catholic public will not fail to observe, that while we unhesitatingly concurred in the repeated condemnation by our venerable episcopal brethren of those institutions termed model schools, as dangerous to the purity of Catholic faith and morals, as directly designed to instil religious indifference, and propagate latitudinarian principles - the first step towards infidelity and the subversion of all Christian faith-to trample under foot and bring into atter disrepute the sacred authority of those alone received the divine commission on 'teach all nations' (Matthew 28, xix.) and, ' whom alone the Holy Chost appointed to rule the Church of God' (Acts 29, xxviii.); to create a separation between the pastors and their faithful flocks, and inspire the latter with an unmeaning sense of independence, quite at variance with the teachings of the Church of Christ; still, lest we might be exposed to the charge, however unmerited, of 'exercising dominion over their faith' (2 Gor. 1, xxiii.), we abstain from any formal denunciation of the model school of this city until we had first provided a suitable substitute. We felt the full force of the tacit question which would suggest itself on the part of parents :- 'If we withdraw our children from the model school, where else will he send them?' We can now fearlessly reply - an ample substitute has been provided; and as their bishop, bound to watch over the several members of our flock, and liable to render an account of their souls, we earnestly exhort the Catholic parents of Galway to avail themselves of the advantages now provided for their temporal and spiritual benefit, and at once withdraw their children from the model school. While we feel in justice bound to say that we would not on any account be understood as conveying any censure on the personal conduct of the Catholics of either sex employed in the teaching department of the model school-nor indeed does the consideration of the personal good or bad qualities affect in any way the merits of the case-we cannot too strongly reprobate the principle of placing infant Catholic children under the charge of a Presbyterian mistress, whose presence and teaching, even without the slightest intention on her part, must ever be calculated to instil into their susceptible minds a spirit of religious indifference. Nor can we conceive how any Catholic mother, possessed of a particle of religious faith, of well-regulated feelings of maternal love, or with any regard for their future happinesssince a female without religion is but a moral monster, a pest and scourge of society-could for a moment hesitate to withdraw her infant daughters from

not alone the principles inculeated upon them and fiscation; which, they say, did not savour much of the edifying example they behold, but the very relized for abolition. the edifying example they behold, but the very religious atmosphere they inhale, is redolent of virtue and female purity. But we feel it would be an injustice to the Catholic mothers of Galway to doubt their religious sentiments for a moment, and we will, therefore, refrain from pursuing the subject any furparents as rely on their own edifying instructions and example at home for counteracting any bad exin doing so at present, they cannot perseveringly prevent the seeds of religious indifference sown at the model school from producing their baneful fruits at a future day, when these parents shall have been dead and gone, and passed before the tribunal of a just Judge! Such parents with also hear in mind suling pastors of the Church which they will set before their children, will, as a just judgment, recoil upon themselves from these very children whom they which, unless it receive a timely and salutary check, will throw the entire education of this Catholic cot :bishops of this Catholic country on this vitally important question to the temporal and spirital interests of their flocks eschew all reasoning, scorn all our just remonstrances, solely trusting to brute force and parliamentary majorities. Among other proofs of this, witness their treatment of the unanswerable reply on the part of the bishops to Mr. Cardwell, Chief Secretary, March, 1860 - a system of which the warmest supporters and most zealous abettors, no doubt ' wise in their generation,' who muster strongest on exhibition days, are these offensive, rabid fauntics by whom the country is infested, who, being themselves without faith, are become forgetful, from the excess of religious rancour and auti-Catholic hatred, not only of the first principles of abarity, but of the commonest usages of social urbanity, thus fully realising the description given of them by the inspired Apostle - Without affection, without peace, slanderous, incontinent, unmerciful, without kindness, lovers of pleasure more than of God, having an appearance of godliness, but denying the nower thereof' - (2nd Timothy, iii) Are these the men be-fore whom the Catholics of Galway would wish to see their children paraded? The opening of the schools referred to deprive Catholic parents of every legitimate ground of excuse, and we feel assured we need no further remonstrance in a matter which directly falls within the province of our spiritual duties to secure their religious compliance.
"† Јоня, Eishop of Galway."

O'CONNELL. - We have reached the eighth day of the new year, and we yet require four hundred pounds to make up the fifth thousand. Amongst the subscriptions we have to acknowledge to-day are ten pounds from our late worthy Lord Mayor, Alderman Moylan, who was yesterday nominated permanent chairman of the statue committee; and five pounds from Geo. Henry Moore, Esq., Moore Hall, a man who may be said to represent the intellect and property of the West. The fifth thousand must be banked before the close of the month; and we even hope that a large portion of the sixth may be in hands before the next month opens. For this purpose parties who have funds in hands should remit them at once .- Dublin Freeman's Journal.

THE GAVAZZI RIOTS IN TRALEE. - The parties charged with having participated in the riots on the occasion of the visit of Gavazzi to Tralee were put en their trial at the Quarter Sessions on Thursday, before C. Coppinger, Esq., Chairman of Kerry. The trial lasted from one to six p.m., when the jury retired, and, after deliberating about three quarters of an hour, returned a verdict of acquittal. The indictment for unlawful assembly and assault on Constable Egan was to come on on Friday, but was postpoued.

Dunain, Jan. 9 .- As a large number of the workng classes of Belfast are employed in cotton-mills, it has been a matter of surprise and congratulation that they have been so little affected by the American war, and that no general cry of destitution has been raised in that quarter, with the exception of the outlying district of Ballymacarrett, in which there is often considerable distress. It appears, however, that in the neighboring town of Lisburn the condition of a large number of the weavers has called for the interposition of the wealthier portion of the inhabitants. A telegram from the Banner of Ulster states that yesterday an influential meeting was held in the Court-house to make arrangements to collect funds for their relief. It was resolved that, while they admired the efforts that had been made to alleviate the distress in Lancashire, many of the cotton-weavers of their own country required prompt and effective assistance. It was also agreed that the destitute state of the weavers should be brought under the notice of the Glasgow firms that had been in the habit or supplying them with work, with the view of obtaining relief for them. At the close of the proceedings Mr. Hugh M Call stated that £250 had been subscribed at the meeting .- Times' Cor.

SAD CASE OF HOMICIDE. - Baltaghadereen, County Mayo, Jan. 13. -- As James Tarpey, a carrier, was returning from the market of this town on the 8th instant, in company with his brother, who was some distance in advance of him, they were overtaken on the road by three men, two of whom passed on, and joined Tarpey's brother, leaving another man named John Carroll with the latter. Not having returned home, search was made for him the next morning, when he was found dead on the road side, at Currina, with a wound on his forehead. An inquest was held on vesterday, and from the evidence produced it apnegred that Carroll suddenly turned on Tarpey, and knocked him down. It was not believed at the time he was much hurt, and was subsequently seen by other men returning from the warket lying near the ditch, but they thought he was drunk, when at the time the unfortunate man was dead, baving died from internal hemorrhage. Carroll was arrested and committed for trial at the next assizes. There was the flocks where it has broken out. We have heard no previous ill-feeling between these men. - Freeman.

A dispatch dated Enniskillen, Jan. 11, says :-About nine o'clock, p. m., on Thursday night about 300 Orangemen, all strangers, from the neighborhood of Magaire's Bridge and Brookborough, accompanied with fifes and drums, marched through Lisbellaw and the adjoining townlands playing several tunes, and about an hour after :eturned in the direction from which they came. They had not, as on other occasions, any banners or other emblems.'

The Protestant Archbishop of Dublin has addressed the following letter to Mrs. Harriet Beecher

Palace, Dublin, Jan. C. Dear Madam, - In acknowledging your letter and pamphlet I take the opportunity of laying before you what I collect to be the prevailing sentiments here on American affairs. Of course, there is a great varie'y of opinion, as may be expected in a country like ours. Some few sympathize with the Northerns, and some with the Southerns, but far the greater portion sympathize with neither completely, but lament that each party should be making so much greater an expenditure of life and property than can be compensated for by any advantage they can dream of obtaining.

Those who are the least favorable to the Northerns are not so from any approbation of slavery, but from not understanding that the war is waged in the cause of abolition. It was waged they say, ostensibly for the restoration of the Union, and, in attestation of this, they refer to the proclamation which announced the confiscation of slaves that were the property of such unholy influences, and place them under the Secessionists, while those who adhered to the

charge of those consecrated spouses of Christ, where Federal cause should be exempt from such con-

Many, who have a great dislike to slavery, yet hold that the Southerns had at least as much right to secede as the Americans had originally to revolt from Great Britain. And there are many who think that, considering the dreadful distress we have suffered from the cotton famine, we have shown great forbearance in withstanding the temptation to recognize the Southern States and break the blockade ternal influences at school that should they succeed | Theu, again, there are some who are provoked at the incessant railing a England and threats of an invasion of Canada which are poured forth in some of the American papers.

There are many, also, who consider that the present state of things cannot continue much longer if the Confederates continue to hold their own as they tude. As an instance of this, the report alludes to that in course of God's providence the example of bave done hitherto, and that a people who shall have disobedience to the authority and injunction of the maintained their independence for two or three years will be recognized by the principal European Powers. Such appears to have been the procedure of the receiving the sentence of the Court. The opinion Enropean Powers in all similar cases - such as the of the board of Superintendence is, that whenever taught to disobey! Let them bear in mind that revolt of the Angio-American and Spanish-American such characters are convicted of any serious offence, every one who sends his child to the model colonies, of the Haytians and the Relgians. In these, after having been discharged from penal servitude, achools helps to perpetuate and uphold a system and other like cases, the rule practically adopted transportation should be their next sentence. - Cor. seems to have been to recognize the revolters, not at once, but after a reasonable time had been allowed to try in course of time into the hands of a Government | see whether they could maintain their independence, Shannon has communicated the following, his exconverted into a State schoolmaster bostile to our and this without being understood to have procountry and religion, who in their dealings with the hounced any decision either way as to the justice of the cause.

Moreover, there are many who say that the negroes and people of culour are far from being kindly or justly treated in the Northern States. An emancipated slave, at any rate, has not received good training for earning his bread by the wages of labor, and if, in addition to this and his being treated as an outcast, he is excluded, as it is said, from many employments by the refusal of the white labourers to work along with him, he will have gained little by taking refuge in the Northern States.

I have now hild before you the views which I conceive to be most prevalent among us, and for which I am not myself responsible. For the safe and effectual emancipation of slaves, I myself consider there is no plan so good as the gradual one, which was long ago suggested by Bishop Hinds What he recommended was an ad valorem tax upon slaves, the value to be fixed by the owner, with an option to Government to purchase at that price. Thus the slaves would be a burden to the master, and those the mosso who should be the most intelligent and stanly, and, therefore, the best qualified for freedom; and it would be his interest to train his slaves to be free labourers, and to emancipate them, one by one, as speedily as he could with safety. I fear, however, that the time is gone by for trying this experiment in America.

With best wishes for the new year I remain, dear Madam, yours faithfully,

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE. - Some twenty years ago, au Irish earl, of eccentric habits, whose estates had been very much encumbered by the improdence of his parents, died somewhat suddenly in the prime of his life. For a long time previously he had resided under an assumed name, upon the Continent, occa-sionally visiting England, but leaving the management of his affairs in the hands of an old confident friend and legal adviser of his father's who filled the important and lucrative post of one of the Crown Solicitors for Ireland, and who, during the lifetime of the old carl, had made advances to a very large amount upon the security of certain unentailed property of his in the county of Cork. These estates were, like many others in the sister kingdom at the commencement of this century, in a very unproductive condition; but under the skilful man gement of the Grown Solicitor, were gradually increasing in value, when the untimely death of the peer occurred His lordship had no immediate relations. With a rich and distant cousin, who succeeded him in the title, he had not been upon friendly terms, and his next of kin, two wealthy and aged ladies, had been estranged from him by his irregular habits of life. Under these circumstances, it was not a matter of surprise that he bequeathed the remains of his shattered fortune, with the exception of a few legacies, to the old friend and adviser of his father and himself. This gentleman who, by the death of his brother, soon after succeeded to the baronetage, entered into quiet possession of the estates, and thenceforth devoted the chief part of a large professional income to their improvement. He formed roads and fences, he constructed bridges, he erected handsome farms and commodious cottages, in place of the squalid huts in which the tenantry of the former noble proprie tors had vegetated in old times. He was respected and beleved by the poor, whom he employed and fed : his name was mentioned with commendation in the British House of Commons; and when he died, some five or six years ago, his remains were followed to the grave by almost the whole of the Irish bench and bar. To his son and daughter descended those estates upon which he had expended so much, and of which he had enjoyed the unchallenged ownership. Twenty years after the death of the late earl all dispute as to the validity of the bequest would have been impossible; but, a few months before the expiration of that time, when the old baronet and most of those who were best acquainted with the circumstances are beyond the reach of all earthly inquiry, a bill has been filed by the present peer, now become the next of kin, against the improved and valuable property, on the ground of malversation and misrepresentation, and the exercise of undue influence upon the mind of the late earl. The son of the devisee, whose health had been enfeebled by military service in Canada and the East, survived only a few weeks the shock of deliberate fraud against a parent whom he, with those who knew him best, had so much revered; and his sister, the wife of a reverend baronet in the west of England, succeeded to the whole of the disputed inheritance. - Morning Post.

DESTRUCTIVE DISEASE IN SHEEP .- From several correspondents we learn that a very destructive epidemic now prevails among sheep in several parts of Ireland. By some it is designated a disease in the liver, which soon proves fatal. By others it is described as a species of foot rot; but in any case the malady has already caused serious losses amongst of two instances in Meath where the mortality was considerable. In one of these cases, the owner-a gentleman known as an extensive grazier in that county-informed us this day that he has lost within a few days two hundred sheep. We have also heard of the disease in some parts of the South; but, as our information is not of a positive character, we shall not further refer to it. In some parts of the West the epidemic is said to have been very fatal; and we have been told of one extensive grazier in the county of Galway who has lost a thousand sheep, but this is probably an exaggeration. Sufficient, however, is known for certain to cause the owners of sheep to take all possible steps for the arrest of this destructive disease .- Evening Post.

The Board of Superintendence of the Dublin Prisons, in their annual report just printed, make some important and seasonable remarks on ticket-ofleave men and the Irish convict system. Referring to the number of criminal offenders sentenced to penal servitude, which shows an increase from 42 in 1861 to 78 in 1862, the Board express their gratification that, while the English convict system has been pronounced a failure, the Irish convict system, from its judicious management and effectual supervision, has not only been found free from such alarming evils as prevail in England, but has been of much benefit to the convict desirous of changing his former life. Conceding, however, to the warmest advocates of the ticket-of-leaver system all the advantages believed to be derived from it, it should, nevertheless, be remembered that the Irish system has not yet had time to develope itself, nor has it the same difficulties to contend with as exist in England.

The experience of the Board of Superintendence leads from their youth in vice and crime, cannot possibly be reformed; and that if some more rigorous menot devised, 'garotting' and other acts of personal violence will soon extend to Ircland .-It has often been remarked by those practically conversant with the working of the convict system that the treatment which convicts receive in the Government prisons affords them such advantages as to furnish an inducement to commit crime. In many instances it has been found that criminals, when receiving the sentence of the Court, earnestly supplicate to be consigned to penal servithe conduct of a large number of the paupers who plended 'Guilty' to the charge of setting fire to the South Union Workhouse, and subsequently on Dublin Times.

LORD SHARRON ON FLAX CULTIVATION.-LORD perience of flex growing in the countr of Cork, to the Cork Constitution : - I grew five acres of flax in the year 1849. It was grown on stubble, according to the most approved system. The result in profit was as nearly as possible the same as that of an average crop of oats: but it was evident, in the succeeding crops, that the flax was a more exhausting erop to the land than the out crop would have been. As far as I can judge of the subject, I am disposed to think that flax may be profitably grown by a small fariaer in the quantity perhaps of half an acre, where the weeding &c , &c., can be well done by his own children. This I believe to be the case generally in the North of Ireland. The same might be done here if a proper market were at hand, but I doubt whether flax can be grown to much profit by any farmer who would have to employ paid labor in the cultivation. Moreover, I am disposed to think that on limestone soil (of which most of the best land in this country consists) the flax crop would be too coarse to be of high value, especially where the land is in high condition.

GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Editor of the Weekly Register.

Sir, - In the Saturday Review of January 10th, under the title of "Dr. Cullen on a Year of Irish History," there is an article distinguished by that rash and immature ability which places a literary assailant so at the mercy of an older head or a more dispassionate judgment. In it I abserve the following remarks: -

"The manners and morals of the people of the sister country have not on the whole been such during the past year as to reflect any extraordinary credit not be said that our Irish fellow-subjects have of late let their light shine before men with advantage to

their own reputation." will show a frightful increase of what may be called the national crime of Ireland-organised assassina-"These Irish murders are not tion."

people among whom murder is thus, as it were, do-mesticated are a Roman Catholic people, and, we are assured, a particularly devout and docile Roman Catholic people."

Contrasting with these observations I have noticed the following in an article on "Infanticide" in Meliora, January 1st, 1863:-

"That the Irish female is, even under the most disadvantageous circumstances, chaste beyond the women of many other countries more civilised, wealthier, more highly educated, but of different race, is, we believe, an indisputable fact, to which the reports of the Commissioners of Lodging-houses and the evidence of the police, medical men, city missionary, and Bible-reader, alike bear testimony."

cide, Ireland does not deserve to be pilloried with the sister kingdems."

Again, after some startling statements as to the districts in England, I find very clear evidence that been served upon the pursuer by the defender's infant children in burial-clubs, and that these children almost certainly die. "One child was entered but the case, involving a question of status, will no in mineteen different clubs; another in ten. £20 was received for one child which died of starvation."

. . . In another case it appears that a similar sum was actually received for a murdered child, the murderer being its own father, tried and transported for the offence. The writer justly adds : -

"This sort of murder is anguistionably of all "there are indeed some considerations to be kinds arged, not in justification, but is extenuation; but for the parents who deliberately destroy their offspring for money, all feelings of compassion vanish. Of all the reasons assigned as actuating the Pagun idolator and barbarian, either of antiquity or of modern times, in the practice of infanticide, there is not one so utterly vile and base as this "

For further testimony of a highly interesting kind I refer you to the article itself. I think it would interest, not only myself, but your readers generally, to be better informed of the criminal statistics of Ireland, so as to contrast them with those of other countries. I believe there is no general registration for Ireland as there is for England, which I think is to be regretted. But, imperfect as our information is, I think there is enough to show that the Saturday Review presents not the point but the handle of his wenpon to his adversary when he talks about the national and special characteristics of Ireland.

In the hope that some further information may be elicited, I remain, Sir, yours,

VINDEX.

THE 19TH CENTURY .- We (Tablet) have been requested to publish the following :--

The ringers at Market Weighton Church while ringing the bells on the occasion of the marriage of Lieut. Langdale, in London, on the 8th of January, 1863, received the following notice from the Rev. Joseph Foxley, M.A., late fellow of St. John's Cambridge, Vicar of Market Weighton, and Rural Dean of West Harthill, &d., &c.

It has been thought desirable to perpetuate the existence of so remarkable a production, as posterity may be curious to know what manner of men flourished in Market Weighton in the 19th Century, and as the notice itself appears to furnish materials for a future Local History, some day to be written.

(Copy,)

The Vicarage, Jan. 8th, 1862. [Sic.] To the Leaders of the Ringers in Market Weighton

Church. If I am rightly informed, you have been ringing the bells of God's House this Morning in honour of a Wedding which I presume has taken place in a Popish Mass-House. Now every such Wedding in England is an open act of sin, against Almighty God: and I hereby forbid you all other persons to ring the Church bells to-day or any other day for any such

You must stop instantly or I shall have you severely nunished. And in future you must obtain permission both from me and the Churchwardens before ringing the actual production in the same period by 93,850, for any purpose whatever.

I am, Your faithful Pastor,

JOSEPH FOXLEY, Vicar.

As for the Catholics of England, the change has them to apprehend that the present convict system is been so great that the majority of them (we speak unavailing with the bardened and habitual criminal; lof course merely according to our opinion formed on that professed thieves and burglars, brought up such observation and enquiry as our opportunities have enabled us to use) have not merely withdrawn their support from the great Liberal party by reason thod of dealing with such hardened offenders be of what they deem the misconduct of its leaders and members on certain occasions, but have acquired a decided repugnance for the principles of the Great Liberal Party, and for what is known as Liberalism. They have not joined the actually existing Conservative party, but they brive adopted Conservative opinions and principles, and they object to the actually existing Conservative party that its principles are not thoroughly Conservative, but are minted with Liberalism, and that its policy is not sufficiently consistent with such true Conservative traditions as it still rotains. These Cutholics are not less devoted than they ever were to true liberty and real progress, to the amendment of imperfections and to the correction of abuses, and to the redress of grievances .-But they have broken with the Liberal party, because they condemn the creed of Liberalism as the enemy of true liberty, and the obstacle to all real Progress. They do not judge the Great Liberal Party solely by the acts and words of Lord Palmerston, but they recognise that over the whole world it is one party, with a common interest, and a common cause. That it everywhere assails the rights, the jurisdiction, and the property of the Church, that it everywhere attacks the sanctity and indissolubility of marriage, and that it everywhere encroaches on the rights of the Family by its pretensions to control education, that it everywhere endangers the stability of the State by recognising no better foundation, or security for authority, than the arbitrary will of the governed, and that under a pretended zeal for 1:berty, it everywhere attempts to substitute Absolutism and Democratic centralisation for legitimate feeedom and rightful independence. - Tablet.

> From the official returns supplied to the English Poor Law Board, it would appear that the distress in Imneashire is steadily disappearing. There is a decrease in the number relieved during the week to the extent of 7,360 persons. The tands in hand on Saturday, January 10, amounted to £386,071-a sum sufficient for the exigencies of the next four months.

> The 'Cotton Famine' has not much diminished the practice of dram drinking, if we may judge by a reiurn furnished by the officers of the Inland Revenue. It appears from the statement before us that the six months ending with September, 1861, 890,150 gallons of spirits were 'permitted' into the stocks of the spirit retailers' of Lancashire, but that in the corresponding half-year of 1862 there were 767,541 gais lons so permitted. This of course, does not directly inform us of the quantity consumed; it only shows what, in the estimation of the keenest judges, the retailers themselves were the wants of the district at both periods. The rate per head taken in stock, for the whole population in the six months of 1861 was 29 pints; in 1862 it was 25, or a decrease of 04 of a pint. The provision of two and a half pints of alcohol for half a year's consumption of every individual in the population may strike a man, though he be not a tectorallar, as rather a liberal allowance, especially when it is remembered that six or seven weeks since Lord Derby represented that community as one-eighth paupers and tive-sixths of the remainder as perhaps either living on charity or standing cl se to the verge of pasperism -a reckening which would only leave three persons in 20 in Lancashire any right to indulge in superfluities, whether vicious or otherwise.

ANOTHER BRITISH STRAMER FOR THE CONFEDS-BATES. -- Some few days ago we noticed that the Britannia steamer, a new swift going reasel, intended for the New castle and Leith trade, and been purchased with the view of being sent out to the Confederate States of America. Since that time she has been undergoing alterations, for repairs she required none. Her internal fittings have undergone alterations; her donkey cranes, generally found useful for leading and unloading cargoes, have been removed, and the clear space on deck enlarged. She has been fitted up for a long voyage, but whither she is to proceed is not known. There is little else on board than coals, but with these she is deeply laden, and it is supposed that before she goes far she will take in other cargo. She left Leith on Saturday afterncon, and proceeded to Granston, for the purpose, it Whether as regards bastardy or infanti- is said, of adjusting her compasses. - Edinburgh Scots-

THE YELVERTON CASE .- We understand that noit is a common practice among parents to enter their agents in this case. The petition to the House of Lords can only be lodged when the house is sitting; doubt be taken up early in the session - Elimburgh

> The hondonderry correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, writing on the Emancipation proclamation, says he hears a very general expression of the opinion that the first black outrage will be the signal for European intervention in the interest of his-

> Bisnop Colenso .- The Archbishops and Bishops of he Church of England have been summoned to meet at Lumbeth Palace on Wednesday, Feb. 4, to consider the case of the Bishop Colenso in its relation to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

> THE CASE OF MR M-LACGHLIN .-- On Saturday the Judiciary Court at Edinburgh was occupied in hearing the arguments for and against the validity of the sentence of imprisonment passed upon Mr. M'Laughlia, for refusing to give evidence in the Justice of Peace Court, Glasgow. At the close of the arguments, the Court took time to consider their judgment. - Post.

> An important Conference was held at the Clarendon, Liverpool, on Saturday. Its object was to take steps for eliciting the opinion of the people of that town in reference to the American war and slavery. Mr. J. Cropper presided. A resolution was moved to the effect that the emancipation policy of the Federal government was entitled to the generous sympathy and support of free Englishmen, and that a committee should be formed to bring the subject before the people of Liverpool. The resolution was supported by Messes. Rollison, Gladstone, C. Wilson and other influential men. It was opposed by Mr. Spence, who has constituted himself the special champion of the South. He sought to resuscitate the argument that slavery could be supported on scripturnl grounds; but the meeting refused to hear him. Eventually the resolution was carried by a large majority, and a committee appointed. - Liverpool paper.

Corron Consumption .- It is calculated that the average weekly consumption of cotton in Great Britain last year was 22,900 bales, as compared with 45,900 bales in 1861, and 48,100 bales in 1860. The average weekly consumption of France last year was 5,200 bales, as compared with 11,000 bales in 1861. and 12,000 bales in 1860. The average weekly congumption of the rest of the Continent was reduced. last year to 8,300 bales, compared with 18,100 bales in 1861 and 18,600 bales in 1860. An average total is thus arrived at of 36,400 bales per week last year, as compared with 75,000 bales per week in 1861 and 78,700 bales per week in 1860. This shows that the consequences of the American war were not very seriously felt in 1861, while they told with terribie effect last year. It is important to note that the ex port from Great Britain of cotton yarn and cloth in the first 11 months of 1862—for the official returns for the whole year are not yet available-exceeded 000lb., so that the accumulated stocks must have been reduced to that extent, holding out a promise of considerable future activity.