creed began with a fearful contradiction ard mistake semily levels blunder.

In Alle two check tests were transubstantiation and tile King's supremacy. The Catholics were burnt alive because they denied supremacy, the Protestants were burnt alive because they denied for her death, by forcing the sharp stones from underneath through her ribs and burnts were burnt alive because they denied for her death, were liaken supremacy the began burning those who believed in transubstinustion himself, and there is usual model adopted by this Queen and began burning those who believed in transubstinustion to believing intransubstantiation and afterwards burnt them for her death, then cut him down alive, substantiation and afterwards burnt them for her in the fire, pull out the heart and hold lieving. That was howelfee Church began its throw them in the fire, pull out the heart and hold holy and infallible teaching. In this way 12;

county, and you might smell the Christianity of England out at sea. So fearful was the burning; that the learned Erasmus wrote from Cambridge to a friend in London: 'I hate the heretics more plies, I do not wonder for so many are burnt

pil, Tindal's friend, and though he had escaped again, accused before the King and burned alive, with circumstances of peculiar barbarity. Before this first saint of the State Church perished Fisher and the great Sir Phomas Moore.

"A bill of attainder was passed by Cromwell's active interference, and the consent of the judges depriving the accused of all means of defence, Cromwell himself was the first victim. The Dissenters were burnt as hereties, the Papists as traitors; the Papists and Dissenters were drawn, coupled together on the same hurdle, to Smithfield, and the term 'stakefellow' was then first used in common parlance. Then Burns astounded his tyrants by the grandeur of his death.

"Then perished the beautiful Anne Askew, daughter of Sir William Askew, of Kelsay, in Lincolnshire, and maid of honor to King Henry's Queen. Her life was a romance. She was arrested for heresy, charged with saying, 'God dwelt not in temples made with hands.

"Acquitted once, she is again arrested by the Church, determined on her destruction. Worn out with examination at Guildhall, and condemned to the flames, she wrote to the King and Lord Chancellor Wriothesley-but in vain. The King turned her over to those fiends. She was stretched on a rack in the Tower, to make her accuse refused to let the jailor stretch her a second time. | ings of the Saviour.' ?? Even the savage King sanctioned his conduct. Then Wriothesley and Lord Rich racked her with their own hands, pulling off their gowns to do it better. She never groaned or spoke, though she fainted on being taken down.

"A scaffold was erected in front of St. Bartholomew's Cross, where the Lord Mayor, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Wriothesley, and more of the King's council sat to witness the execution. Three others suffered with her: one a working man, another a priest, and a third a Nottinghamshire gentleman, of the Lascelles tamily, who was a member of the King's household. The execution was delayed until darkness closed, to make it look more dreadful. Anne Askew was brought in a chair, racked until unable to stand; lanthropists that ever breathed—one of the most but her tempolarit countenance and the smile on persevering and disinterested benefactors of his kind her beautiful face, wrought her companions to enthusiasm. She refused apostacy at the price of her life, and so did they. The pile was kindled-it was a sultry evening of June, and as the heat attracted the hovering vapors, the dense multitude heard with superstitious awe, a loud peal of thunder roll over their heads, while a few heavy raindrops fell among the flames, like God's acception of that spotless offering.

"It may be said that Cranmer's acts were controlled by the will of Henry; but Henry died, and Edward the Sixth, an amiable child of nine, a mere plaything in the hand of Cranmer, could put no restraint upon the royal churchman. French and German Anabaptists suffered in numbers; even the exploded sect of Arian could not escape his persecution, and one of its obscure disciples perished in the flames. The blackest act remains. Cranmer had an old lady of Kent, Joan Boacher by name, a friend of poor Anne Askew, arrested and condemned to be burnt alive for a quibble about the exact nature of Christ's body. The King's signature was necessary-Edward the Sixth, not yet fourteen years of age, shuddered at the thought; he implored the grim murderer for mercy; Cranmer terrified the innocent child with fears of Hell; the boy signed in tears, but said, 'you must answer before God for this!'

"This clerical murderer, however, when his turn came, proved the veriest recreant upon earth. The Marian persecution turned the balance once more for four short years. Cranmer was one of the sufferers. When a prisoner he is promised a bishopric—and how does the son of Mammon act? He signs a recantation with his own hand, and five papers, most fully acknowledging the doctrines he had opposed, and calling himself a mischief-maker, a liar and blasphemer! He is burnt notwithstanding.

"The acts of Elizabeth's reign were, like Draco's, written in blood. It was death to make a Catholic priest, death for him to enter the kingdom, death to harbour him, death to confess to him, death to say mass, death to hear mass, death to deny or even not swear to the Queen's supremacy, while those who had no money to pay fines, were publicly whipped, and had their ears bored with red-hot irons; then an act was passed, banishing for life all those not worth 20 pounds, who refused to go to the Queen's church, and if they returned, the penalty again was death! But this was only a part of the atrocity: England earned the name of the European Japan. A Mrs. Ward, for having helped a priest to escape from prison (he having said mass), was imprisoned, flogged, racked, hanged, ripped up, and quartered. A lady of the name of Clithero, belonging to a wealthy family at York, who had relieved some priests, was which countless crowds of people hailed his appear-

THE STREET WEENESS AND LATHOLIC CERONICED LANGUE TO SE

holy and intallible teaching. In this way 72, it up, strike off the head, cut up the body, boil the head and quarters, and then hang them up the first head; and the first primate of the Established Church. "So terrible was this baptism of blood and twenty-six years of Queen Elizabeth, and every fire, that the very air of the country became one of them merely for refusing to attend the historians of the day) floated from county to historians of the day) floated from county to county, and you might smell the Christianity of after he was ripped up, and after his entrails had been-torn-out,-was-still-so-much alive, that he. cried with a loud voice: "Oh! it smarts! it smarts!" This was the mercy and toleration of than ever, because the price of wood is raised the Established Church and of its virgin Queen; this winter on their account. "His friend ne and this in the nge of Shakespeare and Lord Bacond 1 Is this the church to reproach Papacy yet they increase the need of her higher and with murder? Oh hait is more guilty than any with Cranner seized John Lambert, Bilney's pull under Heaven that has desecrated to its use the name of Christ. After the Dissenters had saved before Archbishop Warham, he had him seized the State Church from destruction, what was their reward ? ... Where were all the glowing promises 3. Fill the character of that cold-blooded tyrant, William, was developed, indeed, the clergy still lawned on their Dissenting allies; but when it was found that he, too, had learned the lesson of King James, No Bishop, no King, that he, too, felt how temporal tyranny grew doubly strong when banded with a spiritual despotism, when the instinct of priestcraft told them that the instinct of kingcraft guaranteed their safety, then their tone soon changed to the Dissenters, their courtesy soon waned, 'A few months earlier, or a few months later, says Macaulay, such courtesy would have been considered by many churchmen as treason to the Church.'

Yes! a few months later, the old penal statutes were re-enacted, misery and oppression were the lot of the last successors of the Reformation; and to this day the Dissenters are obliged to pay a tax for conscience, and swell the treasures of that Church, which, without them, would not have been in existence for near two hundred years.

"Thus, during three centuries the Church has been the enemy of God and man! thus it has abetted vice, and thus it has encouraged tyranny. But the eyes of earth are on it, and the nations others of like opinions; she suffered without a of the world are saying: 'Away with the counword. The Licutenant, Sir Anthony Knevett, terfeit of religion—the libel on the divine teach-

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF CLOYNE .- With deep regret, we have to announce the death of the deeply peloved, revered and patriotic Bishop of Cloyne, the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy. His lordship, as we are in-formed by a letter from Fermoy, expired at 4 o'clock on yesterday evening after an attack of paralysis of some weeks duration .- Cork Examiner of Friday,

DEATH OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS FATHER MATHEW .- This announcement which we make with the most unaffected sorrow, will bring sadness into many a homestead throughout Ireland! One of the noblest of the human race—one of the most indefatigable phithat ever appeared in the world, has been summoned by the Eternal Judge to the reward of inestimable labors, given with a whole-heartedness which knew no danger, and with a zeal which never dreamt of difficulty when good was to be achieved, and a fellow being rescued from the deep abyss into which crime-and above all, the hellish crime of drunkenness, had plunged our countrymen before the advent of the illustrious Apostle of Temperance, and his persuasive teachings and preachings! The great Apostle died at Queenstown, at half-past two o'clock, yesterday, the 8th instant. Nearly twenty years ago Father Mathew began those public toils on behalf of Temperance, in which he had been industriously, unostentatiously and triumphantly engaged for many years before in his humble residence at Cove-street, Cork, far away beyond the walls of which the brilliant lustre of his virtues bad been recognised, as well by clergy as by laity-by all who could form the slightest estimate of his spotless character, and of the love he entertained for his fellow man of every rank, and in every sphere. We all remember the irresistible attraction experienced by thousands who went to Cork to receive at his hands the Temperance pledge, and to vow fidelity to those principles of total abstinence with which the moral regeneration of the people went hand in hand, after they had flung off the debasing vice which had become a stain on the national character. How gladly he received them after their long and tedious journeyings! How kindly he comforted, consoled, and gave them the means of returning to their homes, freed from the thrall in which they had been so long bound! How deeply impressed were they with his sanctity, his earnestness, his self-sacrificing devotion! And what blessings they obtained from their visit to the man who was filling the island with the breadth of his fame, and sowing broadcast the seeds of every virtue in the hearts of those who thus early enrolled themselves under his broad and all-saving banner! Thousands continued to pour to Cork from Limerick from Waterford, from Clonmel, from the cities and towns, and villages and hamlets, not only of Munster but of Leinster! At length the overwhelming pressure of an unexampled-movement developed the charity and power of the Apostle. In November 1839, Father Mathew visited the City of Limerick, to preach a charity sermon. Tens of thousands poured into the City from every direction to see him, and to accept the pledge at his hands. Nothing could equal the enthusiasm which partook of a national movement swaying the souls of all, and bringing within its swelling tide the ebdurate drunkard who had been, up to that time, a curse to his family, a scandal to his fellow men, and a degradation to his country! Limerick, thus, gave, the first impetus to the public promulgation of Temperance by Father Mathew; and often have we heard our illustrious venerated friend bestow unbounded praise on the venerable and apostolic Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, not only for the encouragement which he gave at that time, but for the consistent undeviating friendship and affection he ever exhibited towards him and which was as ardent as it was sincere, and which never lost an occasion of manifesting its strength and fidelity wherever and whenever it was called for I. In the following month, December 1839, Father Mathew visited the City of Waterford. We cannot forget the enthusiasm which his visit enkindled in that arcient city—the joy with which he was wel-comed by the late venerable Bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Foran; the animation and enthusiasm with

ance—the fervor with which they became members of the Cork Total Abstinence Society, and the lasting benefits, and blessings he conferred on all who had the happiness of becoming his followers. Thus the good Apostle, as he became universally designated, went from city to city from flown to town, from hamlet to hamlet. He was invited everywhere; and in all directions his presence and his exertions were given on behalf of the plorious causes with which his namelocomic difference as so household, word among the people. We cannot speak of the advantages he thus conferred on all who into the circumstances connected with the above fully known; and we regret to add that they at no fully known; and we regret to add that they at no time were duly appreciated. Temperance became a leading feature in a nation which had permitted itself so long to wallow in the depths of intemperance; and we need not add that in the great efforts of the people finder, the leadership of O'Connell, their temperance was the lever which sustained them in the midst of unparalleled excitement, and showed, that whilst the property of the people in the people was the lever which sustained them in the midst of unparalleled excitement, and showed, that whilst they mixed in the strife and turmoil of political antagonism, they never, in any one instance, infringedfonting public law; and that their leaders the Liberator, preposed the strongest confidence in their new and crowning virtue. To the Repeal

movement Father Mathew lent no other assistance than that thus indirectly given. He was no poliand clangor of the battle, he cultivated all the amenities and all the charities of the Gospel of Peace; and it was his constant delight to see himself surrounded by friends who linked to him, forgot their differences in admiration of his explied charactor, and prided themselves on the fact, that they were esteemed and recognised by a man so great and so good—an ornament to the priesthood, and of his race. "Father Mathew exhausted himself in acts of benevolence at His charity knew nordimits ... He was ever ready, not only to meet, but to anticipate the call of the needy. He had to suffer like so many others from the aspish tongue of the slanderer; but heibore all with a brave heart, and he outlived the calumnies of a class whose delight is in-detraction. The illustrious deceased was born at Thomastown, near Tipperary, on the 10th of October, 1790. He had thus entered on 67th year at the time of his death. Having lost his parents whilst but a child, he was placed by Lady Elizabeth Mathew of Thomas fown, at: Kilkenny: College, at the age of thirteen years, and at that time Kilkenny College was the favorite academy of all the Catholic boys of pertions of Munster and Leinster. At the end of seven years he was sent to Maynooth College, and on Easter Sunday 1814 he was ordained priest by the late Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Archibishop of Dublin. This day in Cork, out of respect to the memory of this holy and illustrious Priest, the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, has dispensed with the usual monthly Conference of the Deanery. Let not his followers ever forget the memory of the noblest chief that ever led a noble cause!! - We had the high honor of knowing him long and well, of being favored with his constant friendship, of having been enrolled in his ranks soon after he commenced his glorious mission-and remembering bim as we do in his own home in Cork, amid those whom he admitted within the circle of his intimacy, seeing what he was-how pure, how noble, how unselfish, how disinterested-learning to estimate the greatness of that heart which throbbed with love for all mankind, and placed no bounds to its generosity, we mourn his departure with sentiments we cannot express-and we can truly and well declare, that Father Mathew has left none like him in all the features of his brilliant and noble cha-

nam.—Limerick Reporter. RESTITUTION.-Mr. Michael J. Riordan, forage con tractor, Cork, and who had been formerly connected with this city, transacting business for the Commissariat department, this week received, through the Rev H. Malone, of the Franciscan Convent, Limerick, the sum of £40 restitution money .- Limerick Obser-

racter after him. Fruatur anima ejus Requiem Eter-

Mr. James O'Donnell, Sligo, begs to acknowledge the receipt of forty pounds, restitution money, through the Very Rev. Father Rinolfi.—Tuam Herald.

The Rev. James Roche, the worthy P.P. of Wexord, has published the particulars of the collection in the month of October, in aid of the new Parochial Churches now creeting in that city. The grand total amounted to (within a trifle) £500. Of this amount received from Norfolk, Virginia, as a contribution from herself and deceased sister, for an Eastern window for the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Mr. Cliffe of Belview, whose conversion not long ago was announced, had also sent a second donation.

The sum collected on Sunday last at Askeaton Chapel towards the crection of St. John's new cathedral amounted to £314, making the total now colected £10,000 .- Limerick Observer.

RUMORED CHANGES IN THE IRISH GOVERNMENT. Whether wellfounded or otherwise, rumours are very prevalent at this side of the channel to the effect that, in consequence of some ministerial "movements" now all but matured, an important change is about to be made in the Irish government. The report is, that the Earl of Carlisle and Lord Granville are to change places, and that Mr. Horsman will vacate the chief secretaryship for Ireland, and be succeeded by Viscount Castlerosse, M. P., for the county of Kerry, who moved the address in answer to the Queen's Speech at the opening of the session of 1854. However qualified the representative of England at the ate coronation of the Czar may be for the office of Viceroy of Ireland, the removal of Lord Carlisle would be regarded with much disfavor by all classes and parties in the country; and very justly so .-Liverpool Journal.

Mr. Gregory of Coole Park, near Gort, has disposed of several lots ot his property, at twenty-five

COLONEL LEWIS .- The school of the Colonel, we are told, is closed up. The handsome and comely-faced scripture reader is, "chewing the cud of bitter fancies, and meditating either a race to some more congenial district, or a resolve to 'rest on his oars.' The Colonel himself is reported to be sick; but whether the illness was brought on by the two days exhibition he made of himself on the public road, or by the reports he has received of the power and spirit exhibited at the monster meeting at Inniskeen, deponent saith not. At all events he has not been seen in the parish since the day he raised up his foot and asked the people was the cloven foot there. We heard he was to have come down on the 20th to receive his rents, but no trace of him was witnessed in the office. We hope he has seen the folly of his recent proceedings, and that he is resolved to sin no more. His conduct is now before the empire-it will soon be before America, Australia, and wherever the English language is spoken, for it has gone to all points of the compass on the wings of the press. Coonel Lewis has now seen the storm his conduct has raised in Inniskeen. But that is nothing when com-pared with the storm which will be raised in Dublin Castle and in the House of Commons, should be again attempt to ask his tenants to send their children to his school. The rights of conscience must be maintained here; and they will be maintained despite all the Colonels in existence. Rumors are rife that no rent would be taken from one tenant, and that one or two have been asked to give up their farms; but we hope these rumors have no real foundation. No one respects the Colonel's landlord rights more than we, but we assert that his tenants also have their rights, and they shall not be molested by any one with impunity.—Dundalk Democrat.

Mr. Charles Beggs has published a rather remarkable essay on the Military Resources of Irelandproving in the most scientific and strategic manner our capabilities for resisting a Russian, American, French, or even English Invasion; and our power to

transpired, that the murder was effected by some person who must have gone alone and committed the awful deed. The mother and sister of the deceased are thrown into poverty by the murder—as Mr. Little was their only support!! Who is the murderer? -Limerick Reporter, 9th ult.

-In-Irecand, but not or irecand: [The following than that thus indirectly given angry strife of con-tician. He took no part in the angry strife of con-flicting parties. Happy, when awdy from the mini eretory to the groundless and disingenuous invendos flicting parties. Happy, when awdy from the mini eretory to the groundless and disingenuous invendos the battle, he cultivated all the contained in the Morning Chronele, relative to the conduct and feelings of Irishmen in connection with the barbarous assassination of Mr. Little, that we transfer it with no small pleasure to lour columns. The outspoken truth the honest indignation and unbiassed opinion expressed throughout this well-merited rebuff of the English journalist, are such as to entitle the writer to the grateful acknowledgments of Irishmen of every creed and class, and we would be sorry, indeed to be the last in doing that justice to the sentiments he has so ably expressed on this subject, though we may differ widely and materially from him on other points:—] Dublin Telegraph. if The murder of Mr. Little, says the Morning

Chronicle, "promises to add one more instance to the many previous examples of mysterious and unpunish-ed crimes which are already on record in the Irish annals." Asking dur candid contemporary's pardon we must take the liberty to remark, that the murder of Mr. Little rather smacks of the motives to bloodshed which peculiarly characterise the most civilized metropolis of the world. In its object and its acces-sories it bears a horribly distinct similifude to a vulgar English assassination; nor can we doubt that the manner of its preparation was suggested immediately by an outrage, of very recent occurrence, within one hundred yards of the temple of British justice in Westminster Hall. The method adopted to stun the victim, by felling him while he was wholly unsuspicious of any evil intention, just as a butcher fells an ox before cutting its throat, was manifestly borrowed from the murderous and fatal assault on Cope, in Parliament street, Whitehall, last month. In both cases plunder was the object, and in order to effect that, without resistance or discovery, a treacherous blow was dealt to the unwary victims, which deprived them instantaneously of consciousness and of course, of the power of raising an alarm. So far therefore, this fiendish act may justly be characterised as an English murder. It was done after the puttern most recently imported from the sister country but whether the hand which wielded the murderous instruments be even native here, time alone can unfold. It is yet hidden in the cloak of mystery; but the insinuation of the Morning Chronicle, that its concealment is aided by the usual means which render the detection of crime in Ireland so difficult, is in this instance utterly groundless. Except the wretch who committed this crime, we are satisfied that there is not an individual of any rank or denomination in our community who would not gladly assist the pursuits of justice to bring him to condign punishment The peculiar difficulty of unravelling this mysterious deed has nothing whatever to do with the strange workings and idiosyncrasies of our social system: it lies in the fact—of which there seems not a question -that the design and the act were known to only one human being; and he laid his plans so warily as to have prevented the discovery of the deed for so many hours during which he was doubtless enabled to get rid of any overt evidence of his guilt. His extreme caution and self-possession were made manifest to the first glance at the scene of this fearful tragedy. The absence of all appearance of struggle shows that he had such a mastery over the foul and founder of the Whig policy. The Earldom expired cruel fiend within him, as to bide his time, after gain- at the death of his son Horace, third earl, in 1797; ing admittance until the violent onset could be made with perfect security. A further evidence of calculating forethought is the pile of bank notes left untouched on the table, although they were more portable than coin, and the greater number of them being probably, pound notes, were, therefore, not so liable to be traced to the previous holders. Does not this prove that even the cursed greed of gain, for which he did not scruple to shed innocent blood, could not constrain him to compromise the safety of his vile body by affording a possible clue to his detection? Where so much cool circumspection exists, there must be also a great power of controlling emotion, and taking measures quietly for secreting all evidences which it is necessary to keep out of sight. In tracking out such a criminal, justice has a deep and crafty game to pursue; but we are confident that he will be overtaken; and the Morning Chronicle may be

IRISHMEN IN INDIA .- The following narrative is condensed from the Freeman's Journal:-"Sir William Brooke O'Shaughnessy, our distinguished countryman, on whom Her Majesty has just conferred the honour of knighthood, is a native of Limerick, and obtained the appointment of assistant-surgeon in the East India Company's service in 1830; nearly at the same time he became physician to Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe, Governor of Agra. A medical college having been established in Calcutta for the education of natives, he was appointed its Profeessor of Chemistry. His taste and genius being directed to scientific pursuits, be acquired a distinction that at once pointed him out as the fittest person to superintend the laying down the electric telegraph, when it was decided to extend to India the advantages of that discovery. Accordingly in 1850, a line was laid under his directions from Calcutta to Diamond Harbor, at the mouth of the Ganges, from which the mercantile body of that city derived so much benefit that they presented him with a sum of £2,000, and, as he was then proceeding to London, requested he would sit for his portrait to one of the first artists at their expense; it is now in their council chamber. Under the direction of the Governor General, he has since completed telegraph lines from the scat of Government to all the Presedencies. Sir William Brooke O' Shaughnessy is a descendant of one of the most ancient and illustrious of the old Irish families, who possessed a large territory in the counties of Clare and Galway up to the time of William 111., but were held to have forfeited them in consequence of their fidelity to King James. Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy, who held a commission in the army of James, and whose portrait is exhibited among their family portraits in the gallery of the Ormonds at Kilkenny, was the last possessor of the Loughcooter estates near Gort, having left Ireland for France after the treaty of Limerick with the army of James, and died there. The estates were held by the Crown for some years. until an occasion arose on which it was necessary to bestow a suitable reward. There was a conspiracy to assassinate William at Kensington, called the Kensington Plot which was discovered and perhaps, William's life saved, by a Mr. Prendergast, whom Macanlay describes to be a Roman Catholic pentleman of good family in the south of England. Hewas rewarded with a grant of the O'Shaughnessy estates. His son, who was created a baronet, Sir Thos. Prendergast having died without male issue, they descended to Lord Gort through the female line. These

certain, that the efforts which are made to secure him

will not be baulked by any movement of popular

sympathy or connivance "even in Ireland.

The Federally passed from that family through onmbered Estates Court to Lord Gough. We the Majorundered Estates Court to Lord Gouga, we understand Sir William is now engaged in corrying out by direction of the Eost India Company a direction from London to Calcula Direct Communication from London to Calcula Direct Communication from London to Calcula Direct Communication from London to Calcula Direction Communication from London Communication Commun

is just possible that Russia, or France, or America, or for that matter, even England, may be attempting to invade Ireland within the next tenyoars—in which case it may be well we shallengthey enfolded had back for our tactics on that venerable and very coallent authority, the Colonel Philip Roche Fermoy. Nation.

The Mundes for Man Burnes. The investigation into the circumstances connected with the above awful merder is still going on. No arrest has been yet made, but the Dublin papers received this, day state that the police have become acquainted with particulars of some importance which from their nature must be kept secret. On Saturday and Sunday the police were engaged making enquiries in the city and suburbs. It would appear, from all that has transpired, that the murder was effected by some per never conquered by the Sassanach was transpired, that the murder was effected by some per never conquered by the Sassanach was transpired, that the murder was effected by some per never conquered by the Sassanach was direct to intend the communication from London to Colcums and India Company addirect line of communication from London to Colcums and India Content to the communication from London to Colcums and India Content to the content to investigation on the person of the last of the present of the person of the last of the proportion of the line of communication from London to Colcums and India Content to the converted that the person of the last of the person of the last of the person of Shawn Nabontree did at the police and very casellent authority, the finate person of the last of the submit to the person of the last of the submit to the person of the last of the submit to the person of the last of the submit to the person of the last of the submit to the person of the last of the submit to the person of the last of the submit to the person of the last of the submit to the person of the last of the submit to the person of the las never conquered by the Sassanagh, yet Death has been more victorious.—Mayo Constitution.

MAYNOOTH AND THE NON-CONFORMISTS AND BIGOTS. -Mr. Roebuck has pronounced against the agitation which proposes to sacrifice Maynooth to the morbid bigotry of the ultra fanatics, joined for the occasion by the ultra Radicals, who call out for the disendowment of all relgions. Mr. Roebuck, in a recent speech to his constituents at Sheffield, declared in the plainest terms that he could not go against Maynooth; until he saw, in the first place, the Irish Church Establishment -the most monstrous anomaly in the world-reduced to proper and becoming proportions. The Non-Conformists are wrath against Mr. Roebick in consequence; and in their weekly, organ; they endeavour to; prove the hon, and learned gentleman inconsistent with his professions as a Reformer, and at war with his opinions as a Voluntaryist. We need not observe, that common sense and common honesty fully approve of the course taken by Mr. Roebuck and that it would be a ridiculous and disgraceful combination in politics, to see him walk in the lobby against Maynooth with Messrs. Drummond, Chambers, Newdigate, Spooner, &c., when the same gentlemen, con the Irish Chuch question, would vote resolutely and determinedly in support of that hideous enormity and scandalous nuisance. We think the Non-Conformists, whatever their opinions may be to the contrary, have begun at the wrong end; Maynooth has a multitude of enemies on all sides, for no other cause except that it is the only Catholic institution in Ireland supported by the State. The Church Establishment is an unparalleled iniquity in the face of Christianity and Civilization; but because it is sustained by enormous riches, it has, and it will continue to have; a host of supporters in Church and State, who live and grow fat on its plunder. We cannot countenance a policy which has no recommendatory ingredient; and we must applaud the manliness and intrepidity of Mr. Roebuck, in enunciating his hostility to a proceeding on the part of Mr. Miall, and his fellow-laborers, which is strongly objected to by the Catholic force and spirit of the entire country. As the Session of Parliament approaches the policy and purpose of the Spooners, Newdigates, Chamberses et hoc genus omne, becomes every day more fully developed; and the plan of attack not only on Maynooth, but on the immunities, muniments and liberties of the Catholics of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is so far propounded that there can be no longer the slightest doubt on the subject. The trumpet has been blown—the drums beaten—the standard raised—and the forces ready for immediate battle.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Convensions .- Mrs. Pringle Simpson, relict of the late Joseph Pringle Simpson, Esq., Barrister at Law, was received into the Catholic Church, at Berwick on Tweed, by the Rev. Thomas Hanigan, on the 3rd

A correspondent informs us that Lord Walpole, eldest son of the Earl of Oxford, has been recently received into the Catholic Church, at Farm street, Berkley square. His lordship was born in 1813, and married, in 1841, Miss Harriet Bettina Frances Pellew, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Fleetwood Pellew. Lord Walpole is a distant cousin of the celebrated Horace Walpole, of literary celebrity, the collector of the treasures of Strawberry Hill. The first Earl was the celebrated Sir Robert Walpole, renowned for having been the first who reduced political corruption to a system, and, consequently, the but the barony of Walpole reverted, under special remainder to a distant cousin, who eventually obtained in his favor a revival of the carldom in 1806.—

THE INCOME TAX .- One improvement which the public will evidently require is a speedy re-arrangement of the income tax. The scattered meetings in provincial towns, and the set meeting in London City, are not the sole evidence of the popular feeling -the spaces between those scattered signs are amply filled up by a gentle movement, which, as the year advances, will impart itself to local bodies, will probably give extension and support to the association for the reduction of the income tax, and will most certainly influence members looking to a dissolution of parliament. From his antecedents, therefore, we may expect that Lord Palmerston will "keep his weather-eye up" in reference to the income tax .-Speciator.

A new Congress of Paris is now decided upon. The English Ministerial papers which protested against it, as needless and useless, have changed their tone: there is, they now say, no reason against it. France, Turkey, and Sardinia, and probably Austria, supported Russia in demanding it, so that England was compelled to give way. Prussia, it is said, looks forward to it for the settlement of its own question of Neufchatel .- Weekly Register.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL .- We are informed that Lord John Russell will, in all probability, return from Florence early in January, the primary object of the noble lord's return being to take office. It is also said he will be created a peer, and take the lead in the House of Lords, as the Earl of Granville's health is much impaired.—Standard.

We have some significant symptoms for the weatherwise in England. Lord Palmerston has determined on filling the bench of Bishops with sound Evangelical Low Churchmen. The mere fact that the light-hearted Gallio, who careth for none of these things, and who, in face of his constituents, has denied original sin, and has announced that all men are born virtuous, should select men from the Calvinistic section of the Church as the quarter whence its chief Pastors are to be taken, is a sufficient proof on which side; in the opinion of that judicious bottle-holder, lies the strength of the country. And as long as the franchise remains in its present state, and so long as the present juggling division of the constituencies lasts, we think Lord Palmerston is right. The Times has already taken the alarm, and invites the triumphant party to make a moderate use of their victory. Major Beresford proclaims that the Conservative party will shortly adopt a new line, and will sacrifice its old leaders. With the rallying cry of Protostantism, or, in other words, no Popery, a great effort will be made, and the growing importance of the entire Popish question will receive is full recognition. The Denison downfal, and the "week uncertain sound" given by the frumpets of Exeter and Bangor, are straws which show the current's direction, while at Brighton a still stronger symptom has appeared. The Bishop of Chichester, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Beresford Hope, and the Rev-Mr. Woodward have vainly tried to hold their own before the indignation of a public meeting; and the names of Foskett and Eley, once dear to Sussex agriculturists, have gained a new illustration by their triumphant frustration of a High Church scheme, which they demolished by the cry of "No auricular confession."-Tablet.