THE TRUE, WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -NOVEMBER, 22, 1861.

had a palace for his residence, and was treated with the greatest kindness and consideration. As a roof that the Oopernican system was patronized by the Popes, he might mention that when Kepler (a Protestant) fied from the persecution of his own Protestant countrymen, it was at Rome he sought a refuge. At the conclusion of the lecture a vole of thanks was passed to Mr. Waterworth. Mr. Acton, Esq., presided. - Worcestershire Chronicle.

LORD NORMANBY AND MR. GLADSTONE. - The :ollowing correspondence has passed between Mr. Gladstone and the Marquis of Normanby on the subject of the recently published "Vindication of the Dake of Modena" :--

"Downing street. Oct. 25. "Dear Lord Normanby-I propose to make knows to the public the fact of which your letters have informed me, that you are not the author of the re-cently published "Vindication of the Duke of Modens," bat only of the Introduction to it. "I should have felt bound, even while charged

with my present duties, to reply to some arguments and statements contained in this vindication had they proceeded from your Lordship, but I do not intend to enter into controversy with a nameless anta-

gonist. "The tile-page, which misled me when I took the "Vindication" to be yours, has also apparently misled such writers in the periodical press as have commented upon the work. It runs as follows :- ' A Vindication of the Duke of Modena from the Charges of Mr. Gladstone, from official documents and other authentic sources. Selected and revised, with an Introduction, by the Marquis of Normanby, K.G.

In its evidently studied ambiguity it forbears to tell whether the "Vindication," the selection and the introduction are all, or only some one or more of them, by the person whose distinguished name winds up the sentence in **bold** and attractive capitals. I shall, by publishing this letter, supply the information you have kindly given me; and I may add my perfect confidence that your Lordship was not the author of the title-page any more than of the body of the pamphlet.

"I have not asked to be allowed to add your two notes; but it will, of course, be done should you desire it.

"I remain, &c., "W. E. GLADSLONE."

"Wimpole, Royston, Oct. 28.

" Dear Mr. Gladstone-Your letter of the 25th was forwarded to me here. I am sorry that you should still see any ambiguity in the title-page, and I am indeed surprised you should suppose that ambiguity to be studied. By whom and for what purpose it could have been so studied, I am at a loss to understand. I approved of the title-page, because I thought it accurately stated the facts, for I have already said, in answer to your inquiry, the "Vindication" was given to the world with the authority of the Duke of Modena. The materials for the task were previously submitted to me, and the execution revised, or rather superintended, by me. In answer to what I conceived to be a personal inquiry as to a matter of fact, I told you that it must be evident that the body of the work was not written by me, as it spoke, of me in the third person. The Introduction, incidentally touching the general question of Italy, was as evi-dently my own. The "Vindication" has been intrusted by others to very competent hands. Should you carry out your intention of publishing the note I have just received, I should think hit necessary you should add these few lines, as otherwise it might be inferred that I had disclaimed concurrence in some portion of a defence which I conceive to be unanswerable from the authoritative character of the documents, eliciting the truth.

" As I see that you yesterday left town for Hawarden, to avoid delay I make up duplicates of this, as I gather you naturally do not intend to publish till you know whether I wish to add my former commu-nication; but all I think it necessary to request is that if you publish your last note to me, you should add these few words of explanation.

" Yours very faithfully " NORMANBY."

SIR JAMES GRAHAM AND LORD MELBOURNE. --have heard an interesting anecdote which illustrates difference of character and ability, between Sir James this country, the advisers of the Queen interpose, Graham and Lord Melbourne. At the height of the and outrageously violate, in letter and in spirit, their popular excitement about the reform bill, when a meeting in White Conduit Fields was announced, at which resolutions were to be carried for refusal to pay takes till the bill become law, a Cabinet Council was summoned to determine what steps the Government should take in the event of the meeting be-ing held and the resolutions carried. Lord Grey and Sir James Graham were for marching troops on to the ground, summoning the meeting, in legal form, to disperse, and, on their refusal, firing. Had this counsel — dictated by fear — prevailed, God knows what might have been the result in the state of public feeling at the time. Lord Melbourne, then at the Home-office, had, with out consulting his colleagues, requested the persons named in the placards of the meeting as movers and seconders of the resolutions, to call on him at the Home-office. When they kept their appointment, the Gabinet was sitting in deliberation on the course to be taken with the meeting. Lord Melbourne left the Council to meet the metropolitan "party of action." He pointed out to them that, before attending the meeting, it was well they should know what they were exposing themselves to. As Home Secretary, it was his duty to provide for the public peace. He would fulfill that duty at all hazards, even if it became necessary to have an armed force on the ground." "But," he continued, " if that force has to fire on the crowd, their orders will not be to direct their fire on the misguided mob, but on the gentlemen, their ringleaders and organs. And now, good morning." On his return to the Council, he found that the soldiers were to be under arms on the morrow. He expressed his doubt if they would be wanted. That night London was posted with placards countermanding the meeting. Lord Melbourne's tact and suvoir faire had conjured the storm which the fears of Lord Grey and Sir James Graham would certainly have certainly called down on the metropolis, and probably, on England. EARL RUSSELL AND M. PASSAGLIA -- WHIG THEORY OF NON-INTERVENTION .- The Daily News makes the following statement :--- It appears that, although Father Passaglia mainly owed his concealment and subsequent escape from Rome to the protection and aid of an English lady, the British Government was also disposed to use every exertion in his behalf should he have required any more potent official mediation to avert the impending wrath of the Court of Rome. The reverond father was appointed Mr. Severn's secretary, and Mr. Severn received a telegram from Lord Russell, instructing him to make every exertion in behalf of Father Passaglia, and authorising him, if such a step were necessary to remove him from persecution, to grant the Father a passport as if to a British subject. At Poggio Mirteto the news of the reverend ecclesiastic's arrival spread like wildfire. Congratulatory visits poured in upon him, and in the evening he was serenaded by a band under his windows. He telegraphed at once to the Governor of the Province of Sabina, Signore Mastricola, who came to him the following day from Ricti, and took back Father, Passaglia with him to that town, where he was likewise received with all possible festive demonstrations. On the 18th he was to leave for Torni, by which route be will proceed to Florence.

bimself was pensioned by the Pope. It was true judgment of every fair man upon the latest instance Amasil was beneficiated for sir months in Remei in the English non-intervention in the affairs of Rome. that Gallier was dominant to an another in the affairs of Rome. 1663, not, however, for, his philosophical teaching, It, has been asserted, and as yet, without denial, but for a grievous contempt of court in regard to his theological lectures: During this detention, however, go far, from being .cast into a dungeon, he to the lord Russel has written to the English Consul authorising him to take Father Passaglia as his se-creary, in order, to afford him the privileges of a but for his residence, and was treated with British subject. Lat us as what Father Danaelle British subject. Let us see what Father Passaglia is and what he has been doing of late. Father Passaglia is one of the Pope's temporal subjects, as much as any man in London is the temporal subject of Queen Victoria-the subject of the Queen's temporal sovereignty. Being a subject of the Pope, this Father Passaglia has been leaguing with his enemies, by writing in favor of the dethronement of his lawful Sovereign. Now Father Passaglia must be one of two things-either a traitor of the basest or meanest kind, or of so inconsistent a character as that his opinions are utterly worthless. It is scarcely a year since this high authority against the temporal power of his Sovereign wrote in the very opposite spirit. A year since, Father Passaglia hurled his eloquent anathems against those who questioned the wisdom of maintaining the temporal power of the Pope. When writing in this spirit, and on this side of the argument, Father Passaglia excited no interest whatever in the breast of Earl Russell, or any member of the Palmerston Cabinet. But now that Father Passaglia has gone right round, as you would see a weathercock turn from north to south or from east to west, and has written against his Sovereign, and in justification of his enemies, who are on the watch for his destruction, Lord Russell and his colleagues are, in the true spirit of non-interference and honest neutrality, interposing between the Sovereign and his subject, and, by a trick, saving the offender from the consequences of his treason. Let us put a parallel case, in order that our readers may better understand the exact nature of this last instance of British fairness. Jobn Mitchell wrote against the authority of the Queen in this country. Now, de facto, John Mitchell was a British subject. His object was that he should cease to be such-that the Queen should no longer hold authority in Ireland. The British law declares writings of this character and purpose either sediti-

ous or treasonable, according to their degree of gravity. Now, suppose that, as John Mitchell was about being arrested, or made amenable to the law, instructions were sent by Lamartine, who was then the French Foreign Minister, to the French Consul in Dublin, that he should constitute John Mitchell as his secratary, and thus endow him with the privilege of a French subject,-what, we ask, would be thought of such a proceeding by the public, the press or the Government of England? But this is only an imperfect and not a full parallel. We shall therefore put another. Suppose England and France esgaged in war-that France was the aggressive Power and that England was the resisting Power. Suppose that France was more than England's match in the struggle. Suppose, as the necessary consequence of England's weakness, Ireland and Wales and Scotland, and a slice of the South-western shore, including Cornwall and Devon, were torn from the English Grown. In this state of things, suppose the Editor of the Times, or the Editor of the Globe, commenced a series of publications, the object of which was to further weaken the power of his Sovereign, and aid and assist France; and that, as these writers were about being made to answer for their writings, the Emperor of Russia, or the King of Prussia, or the Emperor of Austria,-all of whom had, like England in Italian affairs, pledged themselves to a strict and honest neutrality,-interfered, as Lord Russell has interfered in the case of Father Passaglia, and by appointing these gentlemen the secretaries of the Russian, or the Prussian, or the Austrian Consul, attempted to shield them from the just indignation of their outraged Sovereigo, -what would England then think of the " strict neutrality' of her allies, of those "Friendly Powers?" The Pope is now in the same or in a worse position than that in which, for the sake of illustration, we have supposed the Queen to have been. The greater portion of his possessions torn from him by fraud and treachery, scarcely without example in history; surrounded by enemies on every side; here assailed by a traitorous "ally," there menaced by the agents of revolution; which revolution means hatred to throne and altar-in a word, a Red Republic; in this sad position, this venerable and august Sovereign is written against by a wretched weathercock. who is either a rank traitor, or a shebby rat, that, imagining the end of the temporal power of his lawful monarch at hand, seeks to provide for himself in time .--Aud when the justly indignant Sovereign attempts

to adopt somewhat of the same course which, with ne-tenth of the provocation, would be adopted in and outrageously violate, in letter and in spirit, their public pledge of observing neutrality in the affairs of Rome. We have endeavoured, by the aid of illustration, to place the conduct of Lord Russell and his colleagues in an intelligible form before our readers, who will be thus in a better position to understand the value to be attached to the political cant of the day-such, for instance, as "non-intervention," ' strict neutrality," and the like. THE ARMSTRONG GUN .- The recent order, suspending for the present the issue of 100-pounder Armstrong guns, is explained by an anuouncement that Sir G. C. Lewis has directed further experiments to be made, with the view of bringing the efficiency of this new ordnance to a "decisive proof." Ouptain Hulstead endeavours-in a letter to the Times-to prove the Armstrong gun a failure, and the leading ournal contains a statement to the effect that the Whitworth and Armstrong heavy guns, as well as the rifle service guns tested at Shoeburyness, have all failed to answer the expectations of the inventors while " gone of them appear to be calculated to meet the requirements of the navy." Unfortunately, the American difficulty strikes at the market as well as the field, and robs us of our customers together with the raw material. Our manufacturers and our export trade have suffered considerably, though not so much as might have been expected, and not much in comparison with the year before the last. It is, indeed, startling to see, under the head of cottons slone, in the monthly returns of the Board of Trade, the decrease of nearly a million and a half in the value of cotton exports, nearly a quarter of a miltion decrease in the value of cotton yarn, nearly the same in the value of linens and also of woollens. Even the exports of iron and steel share the general fail. As yet there seems no reason for alarm, as on the whole nine months of the present year the decline has been only 41 per cent. below the exports of the year 1859; and it is clear that consumption, the best test of employment, keeps up at home. Time alone can show the effect of our best customers across the ocean withdrawing themselves to so great an extent from productive employments of all kinds, and confining themselves to the destruction of life and property. Experience, indeed, seems to show that these tempests of human passion are necessary to give new currents to thoughts, to commerce, to social development. The wars in which England herself has been ongaged have given their several contributions to her present being, so that we cannot guess what she would have been without them, -without, for example, the Wars of the Roses, the war between Oharles I. and his Parliament, and even that which we lately waged against Napoleon I. and Europe for order and independence. America, no doubt, will come out of this urcace a different creature, and it cannot be denied that there is room for improvement. Her relation to our industry will, no doubt, be affected, as well as all her other relations. Who shall pretend to say whether she will continue to send us slave-grown cotton, slave-grown sugar, or any other sixve produce ? We only know that we can do without her. No Englishman can desire this independence, but if the war goes on at its present rate of progress, adding, month-by mouth, a hundred thousand men to the two armies, it is evident that we must look to other nations for the vulgar materials of manufac- old Bishop has reminded his brethren of "the Bathb- entertain his audience with all the crazy tales he ture and consumption .--- London Times.

heard, the other day, upon excellent sathority; that chair of Rabelais as in the heights of his professional one of the member of an influential Liverpool firm, dignity. Spurgeon it were an affront to his pecu-is watched as systematically, and tensoiously as if liar claims on attention to designate him as Mr. he were known to be hatching some infernal machine Spurgeon, and we no more think of giving him the which would annihilate President Lincoln and his conventional prefix than we de to Sam Hall; if such whole Cabinet at one blast. Ever a mysterious a gentleman exists, or to Mr. Robson-bas been stranger, in the person of a "private detective," is coming out again. His weekly facetionsness preon his track. The gentleman cannot leave his office | sents a formidable rivalry to the comic journals, and but this odious "double" is seen shuffling about the though perhaps it suggests that his other attractions doorway. Whether he walks, rides, or visits, he is sure at some turn to encounter the same tormenting | has two strings to his bow, and that a broken-down and scrutinizing gaze. Even at home he is not safe, for when he imagines himself snugly enshrouded with his family and Penates, his demon may be noticed peering in at the window, or hovering about the threshold, until the victim re-appears once more to undergo the daily round of dogging and hunting until, as evening approaches, he is again "earthed' at home. Nor is this all. It is reported that the domestics of the gentleman alluded to have been waylaid and questioned as to his habits and operatious; while it is stated that, in his case, as in the goods consigned from the manufacturing districts, have been opened on their transit to Liverpool, inspected, and their conten's duly noted and reported. In order to show the extent to which these proceedings are carried on, as well as their vindictive character, we may mention that several friends of the merchant in question, and others, have been reported as passengers by a particular steamer, and on their arrival at New York and Boston, have been searched and, in some instances, imprisoned. Where these things are known-and during the last few days they have been the theme of much remark in mercaptile circles - they have excited general surprise and indignation.-Manchester Examiner.

THE YELVERTON CASE .- There are several gentlemen in Manchester whose evidence Major Yelverton is anxious to obtain in support of the suit he is now prosecuting in Scotland against the lady who claims to be his wife by virtue of an alleged Scottish marriage which he repudiates. The Court of Session, before which the cross-actions of the Major and the lady are now pending, has no power to order the attendance of these witnesses at Edinburgh, and an application has been therefore made to Mr. Baron Martin to compel them to appear at the Palatine Hotel, Manchester, to give evidence before a com-missioner duly appointed to receive their statements which are declared to be "material, and necessary to the case.'

The Record, alluding to the secession of the Rev. Mr. Macnaught, a beneficed clergyman at Liverpool, from the church by statute established, and his adhesion to some other form of Protestant schism and heresy, says :-- " For example, to single out but one or two of the heresies which Mr. Macnaught has adopted, nothing can be clearer than the estimation in which the Church of England holds the Bible. It is her sole rule of faith, the last court of appeal in every instance, the unerring testimony by which she judges all, and claims herself to be judged. Who that ever read a dozen pages of Mr. Macnaught's notorious book could doubt for a moment that its author differed toto calo from the Church on this point? Could Mr. Macnaught himself have been in doubt of the fact when he wrote that the Bible contains errors in history, in morality, and even in religion; man's duty being to separate the wheat from the chaff, the good from the evil, and the precious ore from the common and worthless earth in which it lies hidden ?" And yet, though this Minister of the Church of England denounced the Bible in such terms as the Record quotes, he might still have remained in that Church as a Minister with the "cure of souls," for aught that his Bishop or anybody else could say or do, if his own sense of honor had not driven him out. "But for the Prayer-book and his solemn subscription to it (says the Record, he might possibly have ministered in the Church of England to the end of his days, and, with his congregation, have gradually glided into the deepest abyes of unbelief." A preglided into the deepest abyes of unbelief." A pre-cious state of ecclesiastical affairs truly! But the flock have caught the leprosy from the shepherd for the Record says that-" Under these circumstances it only shews the more unmistakably the mischief which has been done, that his congregation in their address should take of the unbelieved words which legislative authority thrusts upon our public worship.'

The Return which] the Registrar-General has just issued reveals a phenomenon of singular importance, not only to England, but to far distant regions ; not only to the living generation, but to ages yet unborn The population of this country is affected not only by births and deaths, and the ratio borne by the latter to the former, but by influences peculiar to our national position. Large numbers of our people emigrate ro other lands, and to such an extent has this movement been carried, that in some periods the natural addition arising from births has been all but neutralized by the deductions to be made for emigration. Those deductions, however, are now almost stopped, and, what is of still greater significauce, the stream of emigration, in so far as it flows at all, has been diverted to fresh channels. Ten years ago the number of persons who emigrated during the summer quarter from this country to the United States was 68,931. Even as early as this time last year there was a great falling off in these figures, due in some part, no doubt, to the attractions of British Columbia and Australia, as well as to the gatherings in the American sky. But now the contrast is quite astounding. Instead of nearly 70,000, we less than 7,000. The exact number is 6.348, so that our contribution to Amarica has fallen off nincly per cent. Instead of getting 60,000 useful citizens from us, the Americans now get 6,000, and even this supply, we may well conclude, will soon be still further curtailed. The truth is that the advantages hitherto offered by the Union have now vanished, and in their place the intending settler sees nothing but prospective burdens .- London Times. THE LONDON TIMES OFFICE .- A French tourist, who has visited the Office of the Thunderer, furnishes some interesting items respecting the internal economy of that vast establishment, that we have not before seen mentioned. Adjoining the editorial room - which is large, well lighted, and fitted up with desks comprising every convenience for writing -is a dining room for editors, and the archive room where are stored all the files of the Times since its foundation. Next to the archive room are the proofreaders' rooms, where are hundreds of dictionaries and encyclopædias in all languages, and relating to all subjects A dozen proof-readers are employed during the day, and another dozen during the night. They have an eating room adjoining that where they work, and the meals are provided at the expence of the establishment. The administration of the Times has nothing to do with the subcription of the paper. Smith, of the Strand, sees the mailing of the papers, of which he takes thirty thousand daily. The remainder are bought by one hundered and seventy uews-dealers, who pay in advance. The paper is sold to them at less than cost, the proprietors looking to the advertisements for remuneration. The wear and tear produced by the perpetual motion which reigns in this immeuce establishment are so great, that it is necessary to rebuild and strengthened once every two years the lower storys of the building.

THE POLITICAL SPY SYSTEM IN LIVERPOOL .- We | mandment to covet-should be as great in the easy | of the whole lecture was, that Shrews are, contrary are failing, it is something that a popular preacher Boanerges can make so good a Merry-Andrew. The reverend joker recently favored his disciples, and anybody else who could compass an ensy six-pence, with his views on the Gorilla : and an Under-secretary of State and a celebrity of the last London season assisted at his last jocular scance at the Taberuacle. As it is not given to a popular Antipedopatist to catch every week even such small notables as Messrs. Layard and Du Chaillu, we are not surprised that Mr. Spurgeon's lecture on "Shrews, and how to tame them," delivered last week at his big Meeting-house, had only his own orstory and wit to recommend it to that "large audience in which the gentle sex greatly predominated." This lecture was especially addressed to what the penuy-a-liner of the penny press so prettily, and with such noveity, culls the gentle sex. And here Spurgeon comes out. We hardly know what is the character of the Tubernacle ladies, but, judging from the sort of thing which their pastor addressed to them, we should be disposed to arrive at a very awkward conclusion. If we do wrong to their babits of mind, their spiritual pastor and master is at fault. But we doubt it .-The talk talked to them irresistibly suggests an enquiry, more curious perhaps than profitable, as to what is the inner mind of the women-we mean the gentle sex-of that class whom Spurgeon addresses on terms of light familiarity, Spurgeon is no fool. He would never speak to people in language which they did not understand; and it is at least one cer-tain result of a popular preacher's experience, that he always understands his audience. One thing the pulpit must teach a man-to know when and how he carries people with him. Our cenclusion from Spurgeou's locture on the "Shrew" is that certain ladies of the lower ranks of the middle classes in London are not very remarkable for delicacy and refinement. Not to put too fine a point upon it, we should say that they were decidedly coarse in moral fibre. We say this, because no man, with even more impudence than Spurgeon, would have taiked to them as he did last Friday week. Spurgeon is lecturing on Mammals; and he has come to the Shrew. The joke of his lecture is the ambiguity of the Shrew, name and thing. The Shrew is a little mouse - not quite a mouse, as we are, with profound knowledge of zoology, informed-and also an ill-tempered woman. Here is a rich mine of double entendre and sly joking. The reverend lecturer saw his chance of poking fun at the iadies, and poked accordingly.-And amazingly the ladies relisbed it. In certain sections of society they alway do. Say the rudest things, venture on the slyes: and most provocative allusions, and the womankind of a certain class bridle and sidle, and strut and ruffle their feathers in great glorification and appreciation. They are taken notice of, and relish the compliment accordingly .--They are acknowledged to be worth talking about or talking at, if not talking to. The talk to be sure is that for which they ought to box the talker's ears ; but any talk about woman is, to some women, better than no talk at all. This is just the character of his audience which Spurgeon appreciates thoroughly. And so he went off at score on the natural history of the Shrew. The Shrew is very beautiful, and small, and delicate, and "it was wonderful how

their name ever came to be applied to ill-tempered

women." The reporter here fails to give his usual

side note: but the smirks, and ogles, and tittering

at this passage must have been quite encouraging.-At any rate, the lecturer was encouraged. The

Shrew was, he went on to say, not easily digestible.

The Shrew turned a dog's stomach. " Laughter," of

course, showed that this point was caught. A de-

scription of the Shrew-and whose fault was it that

in the minds of the audience a little confusion ex-

isted as to whether it was the greater or less animal,

the Shrew biped or guadruped which was in the lec-

turer's mind ?- would not be complete without a

picture of the Shrew in its amative and combative

moments.

to Shakespeare's advice, to the tamed only by kisses. To be sure-that's the sucret to rule a wife. Kill her with kindness is the true way to keep her. Bad women and Shrews are as nearly as possible extinct -they are as the dode and the dinornis. But when they are bad, bad husbands are the original cause -Wise, ensy, profound, polite, discriminating philoso-phy of the Taberancle. If it does not display a great acquaintance with human life, it shows a very intimate knowledge of what female vanity and female emptiness delight to hear. We are thankful to say that we never before heard of such talk from a minister of religion, delivered in a building used for religious purposes; and one consulation remainsthat it is only in such a quarter that it is thought that religion of any sort can be recommended to women when compounded equally of cant and ' double extendre.' Nowhere else is it imagined that, to complete the make-up of a popular prencher, the politeness which perhaps might not be out of place in the master of the ceremonies at the dancing suloon at Highbury Barn is required, as well as a firm grasp of the quinquarticular shibboleth of Calvinism. -Sularday Review.

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UNITED STATES.

A CATAOLIC BISHOP PRONOUNCES AGAINST LOW-NECERD DRESSES .- Bishop Timon, of Western New York, has issued a letter addressed "to-the honored and pious Christian women of the diocese' upon a subject which he has long refrained to touch, though pressed apparently by Divine impulse, low-necked dresses. He discoursed at much length on the modesty of dress, quoting largely from the Scriptu es on the score of morality, and from the writings of Catherine Beecher, Dr. Elis, and others, as respects health. The Bishop trusts that Christian Indies will receive bis advice in the spirit in which it is given, and directs that the pastors under his charge touch upon the subject in their discourses.

The Federal loss in the reduction of the Port Royal forts was eight killed, and twenty-three wounded, the greater number slightly. The danger incurred must therefore have been a little above the average of election riots.

The village of Beaufort, on Port Royal island, now occupied by the Federal forces, is a watering place, with a population fluctuating from 500 to 2500. It was found descried by all but one drunken white man and a few negroes, who were plundering the deserted houses.

The government examination into one of the horse contracts in Missouri produced the fact that out of a lot of four hundred and eleven horses, for which one hundred and twenty dollars a head was paid, seventy-six were sound, five were dead, and three hun. dred and thirty were either aged, stifled, ringboned, spavined, blind, foundered or had the heaves.

A CLAIM THAT SHOULD BE ENFORCED .- Some years ago a convent in Charlestown, Mass., was burned down by a brutal and savage mob, hounded on by a number of fanatics whose chief claim to notoriety was a senseless opposition to Catholics and foreigners. Since the commencement of our civil war his opposition has toned down considerably, and Catholics are permitted to enjoy some of the privileges of other citizens without abuse and villification -among which privileges is the very important one to the State of enrolling themselves as volunteers, to put down an armed uprising of the South, which Massachusetts has been one of the principal agents in provoking. Now what we propose is - that the Catholics of Massachusetts shall test the justice and fairness of the State Legislature, by asking indemnity for the destruction of the Charlestown Convent. It is a very simple matter. There is no doubt that the convent was burnt down by a mob the nuns having been previously driven forth with insult and a brutal disregard, not only of their religious character, but of those claims to respect and protection which it is proudly boasted is universally accorded to women in America. We are aware that such a cisim was presented some years ago, but a great change has taken plac since then, and it would be well to see if the sense of justice in that State has undergone a similar revolution .- N.Y. Metropolitan Record. 16 inst.

The following vessels composing part of the Federal Expedition to Port Royal were lost on the voyage-Steamers Union, Peerless, a Catadian Lake Boat, Governor, Belvidere and Osceola. The Win-The Reviewer here reproduces some passages from | field Scott threw her whole cargo overboard, and this filthy tellow Spurgeon's lectures so that we the Roanoke a portion of her cargo; the Isaac Smith had to sacrifice her armsmeat. A number of other vessels are missing and coveral are more of other damaged. The loss of life is not reported, but it must be large. A special telegraph from Fort Monroe to the Tribune, says :-- " Mason and Slidell were aboard a British mail steamer. Wilkes sent aboard and demanded their surrender; the reply was, there was not force enough to take them. Wilkes sent additional force, and put the San Jacinto in a convenient poeition, and Slidell and Mason were surrendered. English steamer took them aboard, not knowing who they were, their destination, or business. Cant. Wilkes understood, and acted on his own responsibility. Gen. Wool granted Slideli and Mason permission to send open letters to their friends. They were taken on the Sth just , when Lieut. Fairfax and 35 armed men went aboard from the Son Jucinto, with 5 officers, and picked out Mason and Slidell they made feeble resistance, but were induced to leave. The Captain of the steamer raved and swore. and called the United States officers pirates, &c. Eustis, one of the Rebe! Secretaries, also resisted, but himself and colleague accompanied their employees. Slidell had a wife and 4 children on board, who were allowed to proceed to Europe. THE SLAVE ELEWENT-RATHER SIGNIFICANT. - WE find in the Washington correspondence of the New York papers, of Thursday morning, the report of a speech made by Colonel Cochrane, of the New York Chasseurs, to his men, on the occasion of the distribution of their new uniforms, in which he alludes, in no ambiguous terms, to the part which the slaves should be invited to play in the wor. He says :--"Suppose the enemy advances against you, would you, from any squeamisbness, from any fulse delicacy, refrain from levelling the bostile gun and prostrating them in death? No. It is your object, it is your purpose. Then, if you seize their property if you open their ports, if you destroy their lives, I ask you whether you will not seize their slaves ? ask you whether you will not arm their slaves, and whether you will not carry them by buttalions into war against their masters? (Cheers.) What! You have no sympathy for white rebels, and yet you will spare the black slave whom they use ! Why, if it be necessary to save this Government, I would plunge their whole people, black and white, into one indiscriminate sea of ewrange and slaughter, and build up a Government which shall be the Vicegerent of God. Let us have no more of this dallying with people's diletante conservatism, this doubting in Cabinet when your soldiers are perishing in the field. Soldiers, you know no such reasoning as this. You have atms in your hands, and those arms are for the purpose of exterminating the enemy until he submits to law, order and the constitution. Then explode whatever magazine of combustibles is in your way; set fire to and consume the cotton; export the cotton; take property whenever you find it ; confiscate property wherever you find it; take the slave and bestow him upon the non-slaveholder if you please; do unto them as they would do unto you ; raise up in their midst a party interest against the present slaveholder; distract their counsels. "These, Colonel," as Mrs. Quickly would have said, "are very bitter words." Not too bifter, however, palate, for, following Colonel Occhrane, he (Mr. Cameron) told the soldiers, " the doctrine which be (Ool: Cochraue) has laid down'l approve as fully as can pick up about dissenting preachers. The moral if his words had been my own."-Montreal Herald. ារម៉ា ភ្លឺស៊ីដូវីហ៍ដៃ ក៏សារនៅវត្ត

On the above facts the Cork Examiner has the following well-deserved stricture :- We ask the calm

It is announced that the Sultan will, in the spring pay a visit to Paris, and it is highly probable that he will avail himself of the opportunity to visit Eng-hand at the season when the want of a "lion' makes itself felt.

SPORGSON ON SHARWS - To say that Spurgeon is as good as a play is to say nothing. No play can equal him The jest of the thing is that the popular preacher of the day, the man of the day, our neighbor's ass -- the ass of the conventicle, whom the wise lishment" that it is a sin against the Tenth Com-

of the modesty and morality of the evangelical females whom he was addressing. The Saturday Review thus continues its notice :--

But the lecturer knew very well what he was talking about, and what was in his mind. Whether, "in the Tabernacle" and from his lips, especially ad-dressed to women, this is the sort of lecture which husbands and brothers ought to think desirable for their wives and sisters, is a matter on which we have our doubts ; and we should form our own opinion on ladies who could greet with laughter-say at the Royal Institution-a lecturer who ventured on such pieces of information as this. When the lecturer came to the Shrew Improper, the female shrew, the course was open to an infinite deal of jesting-seasoned, however, with salt, as the lecturer would say By which he meant soft sawder wrapped up in a leaf torn out of the Bible. As to shrews, there were "according to the old dictionaries, male shrews a well as female shrews (' rours of laughter'). The number of shrewish women recorded in history was very small, and this was a tolerably good proof that many could not have existed. He (Mr. Spurgeon) would first state his belief that there were no living specimens. The female shrew was extinct, or a thing that 'used to was' ('Inughter')." Politest of men ! the very Grandison of the pulpit and the plat form. The depth of the compliment, its evident sincerity, its remarkable novelty and appropriateness, stamp the author of this compliment as the champion of the sex, the pet of the petticaats. Such a preacher and such a gellant will never want a congregation. To be sure he was obliged, but merely for form sake, to mention one or two shrews of history .-There was Xantippe; and, of course, that very delicate anecdote about the vessel which she emptied on Socrates' head was related by Spurgeon with immease fun, and all the particulars. In fact, it was related with a little more coarseness than the particulars warranted ; for whereas the old story merely says that Xantippe threw some water over her husband's head, the Tabernacle joker informs the ladies that "" Mrs. Socrates went up stairs, and having found something, emptied the contents on his bead -(roars of laughter.) And there was Jezebei-o whom it does not appear, by the way, that she was any more a shrew than Lady Macbeth - and Mrs. Wesley. But here the catalogue ends. "As to male shrews, they abounded : the male shrew was to be found in the police courts, and also undergoing a pleasant course of two months' imprisonment (laugh-And again the ladies chuckled and cackled, ter)" and sniggered and smoothed their dimples and crinolines at the polite, pleasing, and instructive preacher. Bad women, then, being a thing of the past, Mr Spurgeon went in for the tag of the larce, premising his peroration with a racy anecdote about a drunken clergyman who was "called upon to sprinkle a child." Mr. Spurgeon being an Antipædobaptist and a dissenter, has of course a right to tell comic stories about the parsons, and to joke at Infant Baptism ; and us we see that he is about to be associated with Bishops and the like in a course of Lectures to the

Young Men's Christian Association, it is possible. that he may be able on that occasion to get up some i more tales about "a clergy man who had taken too jit' would appear, for Mr. War Secretary Cameron's much to drink." At any rate, we venture to think that no clergyman will return the compliment, and