## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--JULY 25, 1862.

THE STATE OF IRBLAND.-Mr. Goldwin Smith, of a system unknown even in Poland - there must be a | and having a ready flow of foul language. Armed | will be without bread; so it is a choice between Oxford, has addressed the annexed letter to the Daily News :- ' Irish agrarianism is not ordinary crime, such as damns the character of a nation. It is the lingering remnant of a long civil war, in which a people, disinherited by violence and fraud, struggled for their lives, and for the lives of their wives and children against their disinheritors. The new proprietors fought with the arms of law, and mowed down their enemies in the mass with evictions, which turned out the victims to death by hunger or to exile. The peasants fought, backed with the illegal and less deadly blunderbuss. Law, by the power of England, prevailed over lawlessness, and the struggle of centuries closed after the death by famine or the expatriation of millions of the Irish people: History can, I believe show nothing in the annals of misgovernment, at least among civilised nations, approaching to this catastrophe. The peo-ple of England were wholly guiltless of it. Governed The peoby landlord parliaments, they, as usual, paid and suffered. But those who were guilty of it, at least by their stupid and ignorant obstinacy, must give us leave to say that ' practical wisdom' without thought sometimes leads to sinister results. Such a contest as that which the Irish peasantry waged against their intrusive and confiscating landlords for the land by which alone they could live, horrible and atrocions as it was, is not to be called 'Thugger.' Its true parallel, if it has a true parallel, is to be found rather in the Jacquerie, the insurrection of the seria under Wat Tyler, or the Peasants' War. Happily, the victory, though cruel, was decisive, and since the Exadus a better era has begun. This improvoment has been assisted by the beneficent vices of the old squirearchy, which brought them into the Incumbered Estates Court, and made way for a better set of proprietors in their room. The relation between the owners and the tillers of the soil is gradually becoming just and beneficial, and, therefore, the peasentry are gradually becoming reconciled to it, and tranquil under it. But gradual the process must be, and not without relapses. Flague does not cease nor do storms subside in an instant ; nor will the Aceldams of yesterday be an Arcadia to day. At the present moment prevailing distress, if the Secretary of Ireland will allow us to assume its existence, or some transient gust of passion, has kindled the enibers of the agrarian civil war into a dickering flame. It is nothing but the remains of the old and expiring evil that we see. No district in the three kingdoms has of late been more free, on the whole, from ordipary crime than Tipperary. But there is another eril, which, though it mingles with and aggravates agrarian outrage, is distinct from it in its nature and in its principal cause. It is not to be denied that the Irish people still hate their government. If they loved it, they would traduce human nature, which, low as it may fall, is not capable of loving flagrant and nake injustice. In Scotland the church of the people is established. In Ireland the state estabishes the church of the minority and the invader, and keeps its armed heel on the prostrate church of the people. The Irish priesthood have never been accomplices in ribandism; on the contrary, they have as a body discouraged it to the utmost of their power, and themselves have not unfrequently suffered by it. They would even have taken the part of the government against revolution in '98, if the diabolical passions and still more diabolical policy of the Orango party had not goaded them into disaffection. But they are an oppressed and degraded class, and through them the sense of oppression and degradation spreads like a poison through all the veins of the nation, over whose heart community of suffering has given them extraordinary power. To govern, except by bayonets, you must have the moral forces on your side. In Ireland you have, and deserve to have, the greatest of all moral forces against you. Let no statesman -let no Irish proprietor imagine that Ireland will be like England as trauquil, as law-loving, as secure-till this ever flowing source of bitterness, disaffection, and danger is removed by the fearless-it need not be the rash or violent -hand of justice. Fancy the case of England and Ireland reversed. Fancy Roman Catholicism established in England by the bayonet. Would it take less than twenty thousand of these bayonets to sesure to the government the loyalty and affection of the English Protestant clergy and the English Pro-

testant population? As to the Church of England, if she is a political institution, and desires only political support, she may, perhaps, regard the Irish establishment with its armed garrison as a valuable outwork. But if she is a moral institution, and deaires the allegiance of moral beings, let her fear the and of auditio hereates loss rank injustice more. In either case let her recollect that policy and morality cannot be divorced forever. Oanscious of the monstrous wrong, yet afraid to grapple with it, weak Liberal governments try to pay off the demands of justice in Ireland by profuse expenditure in national education. They do not dare to use for national purposes the national institution of Trinity College; but they erect at the cost of an all enduring British tax payer a national university by its eide. With the tolerant system of education super-added to the intolerant, Ireland will soon be like the schoolmen's diagram of the solar system, with its cycles and epicyles, or like a Dutchman in Sity pairs of breeches. Even weak governments, however, if they have been really Liberal, have at least paid the tribute of the weak to the principles which they had not the strongth to put in practice. They have endeavoured to palliate the evil which they could not heal, and to soothe those wrongs they dared not redress. The bearing of the present repre-sentative of the government in Ireland shows how little the minister who appointed him has to do in domestic matters with the Liberal cause, or with the name and memories of the statesmen through whom that cause has partly triumphed. The one thing now to be desired for Ireland, for England, and for the world, so far as its destinies are influenced by those of England, is that a real Liberal party should as speedily be formed under real Liberal leaders, and that we should no longer be content to forego all domestic progress and improvement in consideration of a handsome annual dividend of swagger, paid out of the capital of permanent strength and greatness. The two aristocratic parties have now virtually coalesced, and the chief of the Tories in Opposition vainly endeavours to lead his jibing and bolting followers against their almost avowed ally, while Oxford, guided by instincts, recognises and crowns the true Tory chief. Now, then, let the Liberals look to their own. If the convictions of a certain group of statesmen are exhausted, sound principles are not effete. If Whiggery is dead there is life yet in the Liberal cause, and in the spirit of a great nation.' THE CRY OF DISTRESS. - Starvo and die, but lift not your voices that the nations should hear the cry of your agony. Let the life-blood ebb from your children's hearts and your own, slowly, silently, and patiently, but let not the world know it. For England's Whig Ministers have proclaimed that you are prosperous and happy, and it must be some bideous delusion of hunger - some bye-past phantom of famine times that still haunt your imaginations .-Away with the chimera-you are strong and well fed, ye Irish serfs. Be content with your lot. The lovers of "law and order" have lately been trying to stiffe the sufferings of the people-to ignore their existence, but in vain. The extent and depth of the present distress are proved by such unquestionable testimony, that the encuries of the people, baffled in their attempts to discredit facts so public, so notorions have tried to turn away from us the stream of sympathy, by denouncing us as assassing and as the Riders and abettors of murderers. A base press has caught up the cry, and vengeance, sweeping, entire, and unsparing, has been called down on the devoted heads of the people. Special Commissions and Coercion Acts are brought to cure the deep social ulcers of centuries. The Government may sweep off the

constant upheaving against the inevitable misery, a constant disturbance of those social bonds which should unite the combors of a nation, a frightful source of hatred and disunion. The good will en-deavour to soften the rigour of those hard laws and make the lot of the people tolerable, and they will resist the insune cry for more coercion, for more victime to be sacrificed to the wicked and cruel policy hitherto pursued towards this country. The time is opportune for measures of conciliation. The people are starving in the west of Ireland; in the south they are not much better off. It is a disgrace to the English government that after centuries of protection, this is the grand result - starvation. - Kerry Star.

THE MAN AND THE BRUTE. - If there had been a thoroughly Irish Government in this island during the last sixty-two years, such desolation as at present broods over the country could not have come on us. There is not on the face of the earth, any community numbering five millions exposed to such hardships and famine as are now upon us. We have the awful spectacle of a whole people struggling with stark hunger and starvation-a Special Commission for punishing criminals adjourning its sittings, to be roady, when called on, to execute vengeance; and, more appalling still, fifty landlords of one county calling on rulers to put their district outside the bound of the constitution! We wish every nationalist to ponder on these startling facts. And let those who are not Nationalists ask themselves-whence this state of things ? The answer that must suggest itself to the most illiterate of this class will be thisfreiand is not a country governed by statesmen, but a store-farm managed by the stewards ; therefore is she all-miserable, turbulent, threatened, and coerced ; therefore is the brute preferred to the man-the beast of the field to the being endowed with a soul to be saved .- Mayo Telegraph.

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN THE WEST. - It would be, perhaps, premature to conclude from the present state of the crops what the result of the forthcoming harvest may be; but there is every reason to fear that the general product of 1862 will be less, by many degrees, that of 1861. The seed time was wet beyond anything witnessed of late years. The oats got no fair play, so to speak. Both it and the wheat crop look badly in the majority of instances. The potato, in nine cases out of ten, was too late planted to promise a plentiful return; and, if the blight come at the usual dreaded period, the growth being stopped, the result must be a still greater failure that that of last season, because the plant in 1861 was much carlier above ground than in the present year. - Mayo Telegraph.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. - ARMAGH. - The oat crop will not be so good as in former years, owing to the rains, but it is expected to improve under the more genial and seasonable temperature which has succeeded midsummer, and its deficiency will be made up by the other cereals, which, so far, promise an abundent yield. The potato crop looks remarkably well, and there is every reason to hope for an average return at barvest; there does not seem to be so much land occupied this senson as last. They were selling for the last few days at 2d to 3d per lb., the rendor promising that the terms will be one half lower at the end of the present week. The grass is abundant, and where the sorthe has been used the yield is heavy. Pens, beans, cabbages, and garden vegetables, generally, are not so forward as usual at this time of the year, but there is no apprehension of anything bordering on deficiency. On the whole there is no ground of alarm.

TIPPERARY .- The fine genial weather of the past week has been extensively availed of, and in this locality many meadows have been already out down. We cannot say much for the appearance of the grain crops, but up to this the potato fields are splendidly | bring them before a court of law to answer for their luxuriant, and give promise of an abundant yield.-Tipperary Free Press.

WEXFORD.-We have no mention of the slightest appearance of the potato blight in our country yet, whilst there is rich promise of plenty.- Wexford Inde pendent.

THE CONSTABULARY .- The Tipperary grand jury assembled at the late Special Commission considered it their imperative duty to call the attention of the Government to the constitution and discipline of the constabulary force, " with the earnest hope that they may take into their consideration how far that body fulfill their mission as a preventive or detective police." In adopting this course they distinctly disclaim any hostile movement 'owards the Governgraceful to their portion of the country. They complain that for some years past the constabulary have become more and more a military force, and that they have become in the same proportion less efficient as a police. They call the attention of the Executive especially to three points :- 1. That the men are not only taught to look to their chief in Dublin as the only source from which promotion or reward is to be expected, but ' that any expression of approval or recommendation from the local magistrates, no matter how well deserved or how earnestly expressed, is a positive injury and actual bar to professional preferment." 2. That there is no pro-perly organised system of communication between the police districts, and they call attention to the fact that the murderous attack on Colonel Knox was not reported at the Borrisoleigh station, five miles off, till 24 hours after the transaction, and they had no doubt a similar omission took place in regard to other stations in the vicinity. 3 As the principal duty of the police is to watch over and protect life and property in the geveral districts, their recent equipment with heavy and delicate weapons, such as the rifle and sword bayonet now in use, render it impossible for them to pursue a supposed delinquent over a close or hilly country, nor does it leave them the unembarrassed use of their limbs in close conflict. The grand jury, however, are most anxious to record their opinion of the general good conduct, sobriety, and intelligence of the members of the constabulary force, and to express their opinion that the failure of the system is owing not to the individuals, but to the military organisation established at headquarters. - Times.

with these qualifications, and, with a pocket full of tracts, he pushes his way into people's houses where he is not wanted or welcome, but where he supposes that the inmates will stop short of breaking his head. While he is permitted to remain there, his work is not to awaken a religious feeling of any kind; the sole effect of his presence and conversation is to offend the inmates in the grossest manner, and to arouse their horror and indignation against himself and his employers. We have to declare our unfeigned astonishment at the fact that some of these intruders are not subjected to rougher treatment than they bave ever experienced. We regard their escaping, sound in wind and limb, after those invasions of the people's homes and outrages on their feelings, as proofs of a degree of putience in the Irish character with which it is not usually credited. Some times the "Scrinture-roader" ventures on a waysido address, and, as a consequence, gets pelted with mud by a few women and a crowd of small boys - but the fellow knows that nothing more serious will happen to him; he believes that such "martyrdom" will greatly enhance his worth in the eyes of the fanatica who pay him, and will lead to a crop of prosecutions which will exhibit him as the protege of great people, and enable him to acquire a untoriety which he can turn to account for himself in the way of money. Two or three of these characters have recently been figuring before the Court of Petty Sessions, at Nowcastle, county Limerick -not as prosecutors, however, but as prosecuted, and for serious and shameful offences. It appears, from the report of the trials and from the correspondence that has reached us, that on Sunday, the 22nd of June, the Rev. Mr. Scott, P.P., in addressing his congregation at Ashford Chapel, took occasion to remove from their minds a suspicion of connection with the Sonpers which had got out against one of his parishioners, who was thereby much troubled and annoyed. The reverend gentleman took this course by request of the man who felt so much aggrieved; but while he was speaking on the subject from the altar, declaring the scandal and confusion that was being created by those "Bible-readers,' and remarking that it would be more to their credit to try to live by honest labor, suddenly a lond and impudent voice was raised in reply, and he was told that they, the Bible-readers. were living by honest labor, and that he himself was not! The effect of this interruption on the startied congregation may be imagined. There was a shudder and a murmur; indignation flashed into a hundred faces, and there was a movement towards the insolent and irreverent author of the disturbance. He was found to be Michael Connell, the Bible-reader! The Priest saw the danger. With great presence of mind and prudence, he called on the people to keep quist; he told Connell to be silent, but silent Connell would not be ; and the clergyman, in order that Mass might be peaceably concluded, directed the people to remove him in the quietest manner possible, from the chapel. This being done, the celebration of the Divine Mysteries was proceeded with; but when the Priest turned round, he saw Connell again in the middle of the congregation. He stood in a defiant attitude, and as soon as he caught the eye of the Priest he cried out, "If I had you down here I would knock the cobwebs off your eyes." A brother of this wretched man, a Souper also, was by his side, encouraging him in this outrageous conduct, and he was heard by all around to say, " Pull the ruffian off the altar !" The people near this worthy pair caught them again and pushed them out, not without resistance, in the course of which one of the Connells assaulted a man named Shanahan by striking him with slate in the eye. After having been put out, this fellow seized a handful of stones and seemed anxions to give battle, but the Priest again interposed to calm the excitement of the people, and begged of them to take no notice of those persons, as he would conduct. These facts were sworn to on the investigation at Newcastle, the result of which was an unanimous decision of the magistrates that information against the defendants should be returned for trial to the quarter sessions. The next case tried on the same day was against another "Scripture-reader" named James Jurdon. The complainant was a respectable widow, who, in company with another woman, was passing home, when they were saluted by Jurdon with a shower of abuse, and called a num-

not simply a bad word or two that were made use of by this "Scripture-reader;" no, but the regular set phrases of depravity-such alliterative and compound epithets as could be learned nowhere but ment, being influenced solely by a sincere desire to the degraded circles of society where such language stop the progress of crime, so disastrous and dis- and such ideas belong to the ordinary verbiage of disputation. The evidence of the complainant was corroborated by that of several other respectable witnesses. The magistrates unanimously decided that the case wus fully proved against the "Scripture-reader ;" they stigmatised his conduct as 'most shameful,' and they ordered that he he bound in the sum of £5, and two sureties of £2 10s each, to be of good behaviour for twelve months ; or, in default, to suffer one month's imprisonment. The required bail was immediately given for him by the Rev. Mr. Willis, Rector of Killeedy, who previous to this affair had borne the character of a peace-loving Christian minister, and who, by this act, has occasioned much surprise in the locality of the outrage. It certainly is lamentable to see any countenance or encourage ment given by men possessing a reputation for liberality and good sense to such persons as those ' Scripture-readers," who, as experience ought to have couvinced every sound minded man in Ircland, are missionaries of nothing but strife and uncharitableness. The idea that those vulgar, illiterate, ill-conducted. and heartily detested creatures can make converts to Protestantism is little less than lunacy. There are crowds of respectable Protestants in Ireland who despise these "Bible-readers" and tract-droppers quite as much as Catholics do, but we are sorry to say their feelings do not often get public expression, and are but rarely reflected in the Protestant press An earnest donunciation by them of this foolish and mischievous system of annoyance would do much to relieve Protestantism of a reproach that must ever attach to it while its most favored apostles are a gang of fellows who, being too lazy to work at their trades and too deficient of character to find employment in any other capacity, take to " Bible-reading and "evangelizing" for hire, and whose presence in any locality, where it has any effect at all, serves only to disturb the public peace, to profane the sacred subjects of which they dare to speak, and to outrage the very name of religion .- Dublin Nation We give the following long extract from the Times. It professes to give the case of the Irish peasantry as viewed by themselves. The writer is the Dublin correspondent of the Times, and those who will carefully read and reflect what he says, will be able to discuss the Irish difficulty with a wider and more accurate knowledge of the circumstances than is often to be found either in England or in Ireland. The Times says :- " Writers of all parties are trying to account for the perverted feelings which load to the perpetration of agrarian murders in Iroland, and the favour with which they are regarded by the peasanry. Opinions, of course, differ much upon the subject, and it is difficult to extract anything from the discussions on it which the Legislature could turn to practical account in finding a remedy for the evil. Assassination has prevailed, more or less among all subjugated races; and if people labor under intolerable oppression they may be driven to avenge themselves occasionally by the destruction of life it it can be done with a good chance of impunity It is only in has a sort of spite for the Priest, caused by the en- the relations of landlord and tenant, and of employer deavors of his reverence in former times either to and employed, that there is any reason for oppression check his evil propensities, or to banish him as a bad in this country -- and it is about equally difficult for example from among his flock. His qualification for the Legislature to interfere in either case. Capitalthe office of what is called "Scripture-reading" con- ists may be too exacting, and may press with almost

ber of filthy and opprobrious names, with even the

shadow of which we cannot sully our pages. It was

workhouse. His position, deplorable though it may be, is the uccessary effect of competition. With this the Government cannot interfere. It is nearly the same with the practical grisvances of which the Irish tenants complain. They allege, however, that when they have reclaimed land, and built upon it, and fenced it-doubling the letting value-the landlord ought not to have the right of coming in and valuing the holding with all its improvements, and, according to his own arbitrary will, putting upon it what rent he pleases, thus taking the cenefit of their improvements-of the investments they had made on the soil for their families by their industry and self-denial, relying on the good faith and justice of the landlord It may be asked why they do not get leases. They answer that they should have been very glad to get them, and to pay for them; that they often asked for leases, but that it is the policy of their landlords not to give them, for a reason which the tenants think unjust-namely, that they may exercise more power over them, and prevent them acting indenendeatly in politics and other matters. They allege that this landlord power of appropriating their improvements and deriving an increased income from them is exercised especially by new landlords coming in by purchase or inheritance, and that these new proprietors ignore the verbal agreements and friendly understandings which subsisted between the tearnts and the old landlords. Leases are refused, but verbal promises are made, on the faith of which they have spent their money and their labor; and, as only written contracts are recognized on a change of proprietors, and the tenants may be turned out at once without compensation, or their rents muy be very much increased, they feel that this power of the landlords is unjust, and if it be used in a harsh spirit the popular impression or instinct is that it may be lawfully punished in the only way possible to the weaker party, who has the law against him -- namey, secret combination and assassignation. They have recourse to this extreme and dreadful punish ment because it is the only safe one for them. An attack which did not end in death might lead to de tection. Of course, the habit of taking the law into their own hands demoralises the people to some extent, but not to the extent supposed, the reason being that this crime is pronounced you'd by public opinion in the class to which the criminals belong. They think Ribandism a system of solf-defeace, and they believe that one murder deters a great many landlords from acts of oppression, and from affecting evictions. This is something like what the tenants have to say in mitigation of the judgment pronounced upon them by the public voice, and what is urged in palliation of these offences by their advocates. It is well that this should be known. Possibly it might suggest an inquiry whether something might not be done to lessen agrarian ontrages by making the granting of leases more general in order to remove the feeling of insecurity and precariousness as to the means of existence to a family, and their dependence upon the will or caprice of an individual, prompted by his own self-interest, or his pride and passion.-Landlords might well make some sacrifice of their powers for the sake of their own personal safety and the peace of the country. It has been proposed that the legislature should make the granting of leases compulsory ; but this would be a violation of economic principles. The power of distraint is regarded as giving the landlord an unfair advantage over other creditors. They must take legal proceedings to recover their debts; he has only to send in the bailiff and soize goods or chattles to any amount he pleases, or belonging to any body whatever, provided he finds them on the premises. If landlord creditors are treated differently from other creditors, perhaps one reason will be found in their special powers, rights, privileges, and exemptions, which they en-joy, because they have had the making of the laws.

tolling on while he is able to stand, or going to the

## GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CHURCH OF ROME AND HER CONVERTS - The following letter from Mr. John Henry Newman was published in the Globe and the London Times .--. To the Editor of the Globe.

'Sir, - A friend has sent me word of a paragraph about me, which appeared in your paper of yester-day, to the effect that 'I have left, or am about to leave, my Oratory at Brompton, of which I have been for several years the head, as a preliminary, in the expectation of my private friends, to my return to the Church of England.'

"I consider that you have transferred this statement into your columns from those of a contemporary in order to give me the opportunity of denying it, if I am able to do so. Accordingly I lose not an hour in addressing these lines to you, which I shall he obliged by your giving at once to the public. 'The paragraph is utterly unfounded in every por

AND THE PRIVY ODENCIL - The "JUSTIFICATION" Rev. Dunbar Heath thus writes to The Times :-The Privy Conneil has laid it down that ' to justify' shall henceforth, in the Province of Canterbary, mean to aumit into God's favour.' My predicament is that, in the first place, this is not a meaning given in any dictionary ; and it is, in fact, inconsistent with the form of the word in the Hebrew language. Am I, then, called upon - do you wish me-would you advice me knowingly to trangress a grammatical rule and to tell etymological falsehood, compelled to it by force, in obedience to the Privy Council? But a worse part of my predicament remains. Grammar and etymology, and especially in Greek and Hebrew, may be matters in which a rightcous man need not care to resist force; but, in what if the definition imposed on us makes our Article actually contradict itself in a useless fashion ? ' Man is admitted into God's favour by man's faith in our Saciour.' This is now the Article; and yet, I suppose, every clergyman in England will say, faith itself comes of favour. Faith is itself the very favour which is here said to admit into favor. 'By God's favor,' says the Privy Council, 'man is admitted into God's favour. You may well call this ' metaphysics ;' but I suppose I am to be deprived of my living by it."

ULTRA-PROTESTANTISM - The Wesleyan Times, whilst attacking in scurrilous language the Bishopa at Rome, actually applauds the Federal ruffian, General Butler, for his universally reproduted procla-mation against the women of New Orleans. We read in a suborban newspaper that ' The South West London Protestant Institute has commenced action in Bayswater. The great increase of Romanism in Kensington, says our vigilant ultra-Protestant, has roused all the dormant teelings of those persons who year ago formed the West London branch of the Protestant Institute, and we believe a series of Icctures is arranged to be given at Westbourne Hill ; the first of these was delivered on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. W. Monorieff, who expatiated most loquently on the dangers of permitting Romanism to obtain so great a stronghold in our neighbourhood. The attendance (it is unively added) was but small. A worthy Protestant writes to the Record : - 1 A riend called on me this afternoon, and read from a letter the enclosed extract. The information may be relied upon. 'Mr. ----, refreshing himself by a very early walk on Primcose-hill, caught a Parsee in the act of performing his devotions to the rising sun-Poor things ! I wonder whether in any way they have better things brought before their minds. It seems to me as if it might be possible for them to be living in Christian England, and yet hear no more of real Christianity, than at home. It seems a dreadful idea, and yet possible."

WHOLESALE CHILD MURDER IN LONDON. - An inquest was held on Thursday evening by Mr. Walthew, deputy coroner for East Middlesex, at the George and Dragon Tavern, High atreet, Shadwell, on the body of a male child, supposed to have been mardered. It appeared from the evidence that the body of the child was found lying in the year of a house near West's gardens, High screet. The medical evidence showed that the child had only been born a few hours, that its face was flattened, and one eye was quite blackened ; the umbilical cord was cut, but not secured. A verdict was returned of "Wilful murder " against some person unknown. Information was subsequently given to the coroner that the hody of another child, wrapped in a piece of calico, was was found on the footpath in Tredegar row, Bury ; and the opinion of the divisional surgeon, Mr. Goddard, was that the deceased had been born alive. Another newly born child was found in the churchyard of St. Anne, Limehouse, under very suspicions circumz'ances ; and the fourth body of an infant has also been found lying within the railings of St. Matthew, Bethnal green ; the body was removed to the deadhouse adjoining the workhouse. Yesterday, an inquest was held before Mr. Humphreys, coroner for Middlesex, at the Elephant and Castle, Camden Town, on the body of a newly-born child, of which a young woman named Harriet Green, residing, as a dressmaler, in lodgings at 4 William street Hampsteed road, was alleged to be the mother. Mrs. Wilson, hadlady of the house, depused that, being attracted by a low mounting proceeding from the dust-bin, she removed some of the ashes, and found the deceased buried in them. The child was then breathing. A police constable, who was called in, confirmed this statement; and on searching the house he found a young woman ill in bed, an usmarried female, who was pointed out to him as the mother of the shild. The latter was removed to St. Paperas workhouse, but expired a few hours afterwards '

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REVIVAL MERTING IN BELFAST. -- Monday evening a great open-air revival meeting' was held in Great Georges's street, by several ministers and laymen. The place of meeting was opposite the Rev Mr Toye's Church, and for several hours the thoroughfare was obstructed in a great measure by the ' demonstration.' which was composed of about 600 or 700 men and women, principally the latter. Addresses of a very spirited nature were delivered on the occusion, but we have not heard of the 'effects' being demonstrated in such a 'striking' manner as was the case at the 'revival' of 1860.—Northern Whig,

A Source Escarada .-- No character known in Iceland is held in more contempt than the "Souper." Honest Protostants are respected, but the miserable creatures who have been bought over from Catholicity by bribes of food and clothing are objects of entrems antipathy to the populace who have always admired fidelity, and found it easier to endure poverty than dishonor. But most detested of Soupers is the "Scripture-reader." They must know very little of the Irish peasantry who think that such persons can induce any of them to change their religion. The "Scripture-reader" generally is an uneducated vulgar fellow, who, being idle, lazy, and immoral, has accepted the pay of the proselytisers as the easiest way of making out a living. Often he is one who

tion of it. 1. For the last 13 years I have been head of the Birmingham Oratory. I am head still; and I have no reason to suppose that I shall cease to be head uniess advancing years should incapacitate me for the duties of my station.

\*2. On the other hand, from the time that I founded the London Oratory, now at Brompton, 12 years ago, I have had no jurisdiction over it whatever; and so far from being its head, it so happens I have not been within its walls for the last seven years.

'3 I have not had one moment's wavering of trust in the Catholic Church eversince I was received into her fold. I hold, and ever have held, that her Sovereign Pontiff is the centre of unity and the Vicar of Christ; and I ever have had, and have still, an unclouded faith in her creed in all its articles; a supreme satisfaction in her worship, discipline, and teaching; and an onger longing and a hope against hope that the many dear friends whom I have left in Protestantism may be partakers of my happiness.

4. This being my state of mind to add as I hereby go on to do, that I have no intention, and never have had any intention, of leaving the Catholic Church, and becoming a Protestant again, would be superfluous, except that Protestants are always on the look out for some loophole or evasion in a Catholic's statement of fact. Therefore, in order to give them full satisfaction, if I can, I do hereby profess ex animo, with an absolute internal assent and consent, that Protestantism is the dreariest of possible religions; that the thought of the Anglican service makes me shiver, and the thought of the Thirty-nine Articles makes me shudder. Return to the Church of England | No; 'the net is broken, and we are delivered.' I should be a consummate fool (to use a mild term) if in my old age I left 'the land flowing with milk and honey' for the city of confusion and the house of bondage:

'I am, Sir, your obedient servant, JOHN H. NEWMAN.

' The Oratory, Birmingham, June 28.'

The policy and the duty of the Catholics of the United Kingdom now, 13, to keep clear of all political factions, and to oppose or support the occupants of office as the latter deserve opposition or support by their measures. By all means and at all hazards, out with Lord Palmerston and his virulent anti-Oatbolic and Garibaldian colleagnes ; that is the first work for every Catholic to labor at without intermission until it be completed :- but if the Tories are to have our support, let it be upon the plain, simple, above-board condition that they shall deserve it by treating us with justice, and not by begrimming us and all we hold most dear with ignominy and insult. Let Ireland at the next election, return, as she easily can do, forty or even thirty honest representatives, pledged neither to Whigs nor to Tories, but devoted to the interests of their country, and resolved to uphold the rights of the Ohurch, and the independence of the Holy Father, -and it will then be ef very little consequence to us who reigns in Downing street, for we shall be in a position to enforce deconcy upon the Minister in his treatment of those matters in which land the murderers and the authors of agrarian out-rages, but so long as the present system continues - Weekly Register

at the suggestion of the coroner was adjourned for a week, to enable the alleged mother of the child to be present, and a post-mortem examination to be performed, in order to ascertain the cause of death - Telegraph.

TRADE OUTRAGES IN ENGLAND .- Interminable leaders would be written by the English journals on the benighted condition, the fully, and the brutality of the Irish working people if even one such ontrage on the part of trades unions took place in this country as are taking place in England almost every week. The latest of these affairs occurred a few days ago at Ashton-under-Lyne, when one policeman was shot dead, and another grievously wounded by a party of discontented brickmakers. The policemen were on their usual duty when they came accidently on this party, consisting of seven or eight men masked, and armed with bludgeous and revolvers. As numerous outrages had been previously committed on the master brickmakers - 18,000 bricks having been destroyed in one instance - the policemen suspected these persons of some evil design, and attempted to take them into custody, when the affray with the results above mentioned, occurred. The English papers, however, don't mind such things, when done by enlightened, intelligent, and moral Englishmen.

UNPANCIFUL ENGLISH .- Given up to frequently to the struggle for life, without any inner thought, depending for religion - when we have any -- upon our orthodox or unorthodox parsons; delighted and and wondering at the advance of sciences which we gossip about, but do not understand ; excited by seasation articles or dramas; dormant by the reason of our too much material prosperity ; bound down in our two little worlds; forgetful of the past, and sleepingly certain of the future ; like a man who has insured in a first-rate lite-office, we care not for, and therefore we know not of, any thing beyond us. The old satire of the dramatist, with a verbal alteration -

Give but an Hoglishman his wife and ale,

Pipe and a sea-coal fire - he's content sir, is perfectly true. - Dundreary.

Exignation yron PLYMOUTH. - During the quarter ending on the 30th of June, 93 cabin and 1,097 steerage passengers have left this port for the colonies, being 571 in excess of the paralle! quarter in 1861. Of these 159 -weat by the Gipsey Quren to Canada; 429 to New South Wales in the Hotspur; 187 to Victoria in the Wellesley, Mouarch, Yorkshire, Result; and True Briton : 50 to South Australia in the Orient; and 365 to Queensland, in the Thereas and Young Australia.

. THE SEXES IN SCOTLAND. - It sppears from the Scottish census, just published, that of the 3,002,294 persons in Scotland on the 8th of April, 1801, only 1,449,848 were males, while 1,612,446 were feigales, being an excess of 162,558 females, or in the in opertion of 111.2 females for every 100 males. These numbers, however, it must be remembered, do not take account of the large number that are serving in the larmy, navy, and mercantile' shipping, and whe in the "census "returns are "only represented by the number of military or of seamen actually is Scientified or on its coasts when the census was taken." As compared with England, however, the proportion of females in Scotland is 'disproportionally great

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald believes that the French Government entertains very serious intentions of interfering to end the civil war

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