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tained several passages which we could not publish, as they reflect on the men amongst us at home—the adherents of O'Connell of whose course of conduct in winter; that is impracticable, as all theil land is methods of the fourter of the soil is impracticable, as all theil land is in winter; that is impracticable, as all theil land is in winter; that is impracticable, as all theil land is forzen stiff, say two feet, deen, from Christmas to the been opposed. We must, however, join our been opposed. We must, however, join our correspondent imphoroughly repudiating that inhn-man maltreatment of the Irish Tenant by the English lagislature, which hunts the Irishman away from his nativelland which destroys the fruits of his industained several passages which we could not publish, nativalland-which destroys the fruits of his' industry-which, flings, him on the world an outcast with out resources, and which compels him to seek even the ineffable horrors and dangers of America, as a resource from the cruel wrongs and sufferings to which he is doomed in the home of his fathers. No doubt, a gleam of prosperity now relieves the prospect in Ireland ; farmers participate in the laxury of high prices, and of a harvest unprecedented in abundance. The days of privation and want are partially forgotten in the enjoyments of the hour, and competition for land has again become a mania which acknowledges no moderation. If the Landlord in his cupidity, raises his rents, the farmer in his desire to enlarge his holdings, scruples no offer however large, and thus is the social sore kept open, and every attempt to apply a remedy fails disastrously, no matter the hands by which it is applied! There should be mutual good feeling among the people-consideration, for their wants-the observance of the golden tion; for; their, wants-the observance of the golden rule-"do as you would be done by"-determination to enforce a rightcous system of legislation, which, can never be effected, as long as the people deceive each other, by outbidding for land, and affording the landlord the means of exercising the worst descrip-tion of tyranny over them. We would request atten-the Oronoko, Amazon, Laplata Intacta. tion to the following important letter. It shows that America is not the country for the Catholic Irishmen to live in, and that if he would enjoy freedom and seek to emigrate, he must go to other places abroad, because in America he is not safe, and at home he never can be so until he enjoys security for his labor, and a protective law against the iniquities of extermination :---

To the Editor of the Reporter and Vindicator. Louisville, Kentucky, Sept, 25, 1856.

"My motto is to tell the truth and shame the devil.

Sir-The Milesian Irish Celts and the Saxons never did agree-never will agree. The Saxon commands the money power : he robbed the improvident Celt of the lands., He holds them to give him a permanent foot hold, in the country. He has whipped the poor Scotch into subjection (like so many pointer dogs.) He has made them as loyal, and more so, than any Saxon. Thanks to Johnny Knox, who was the great lever of Calvin's heresy among the Scotch. Poor brave Ulster is infected like a leprosy with that race.

Among all nations there are renegades. deceivers, and scoundrel cut-throats, whom the Saxon can make a pliable use of. Ireland has always produced a prolific crop of that stripe, which always defeats the good intentions of true men in that country. The brutal Saxon has the Irish giant upon the broad of his back, with his foot on his neck, manacled, handcuffed, and roped without mercy, with his hor-rible code of atrocious laws, his cloud of hired bible months like locusts; exasperating the Catholic masses. Treland is the vulnerable power to strike the crocodile. Patience, patience! faith in the Lord; sooner or later, will extricate her out of a long night of bondage. The children of man in that country ; a few men like that noble priest, Doctor Cahill, must work great changes. Those men are not to be scared by Saxon, buzzards or vultures. If dependence could be placed on the Irish, they are amply able to extricate themselves, once organised. If the Irish had any, spirit they would fling that Maynooth, grant in the face of the Saxon. •

I promise you the Saxon is not going to enjoy a lease for ever of old Ireland, Russia, France, Austria Spain, Portugal, all the Italian Principalities, all South American states, are fully in possession of the vile incendiary. John Bull's terrible wickedness, his conspiracy against the Latin and Greek Church. Thanks to that noble champion of the True Church. Father Cahill, to Bishop Hughes, of New York at this side of the Atlantic, for the Catholic Church in

1mGatholing inteonesos thedarge offies, such as New dered into tragments. No one but a dog would, Taislatholinsi Ensonistof the large lotties; such as New! dered into fragments. No one but a dog would, York, Philadelphia, ac. to pration for him, to some burget in the second derest and his creed are always extent, orists; but his race and his creed are always in his way and next to the detested in ingget he is in his way and next to the detested in ingget he is inclusive way and next to the detested in ingget he is inclusive way and next to the detested in ingget he is inclusive way and next to the detested in the second way and the second in the second way and the second w will not do , ploughing or fallowing will not answer. The hot sun draws up by evaporation all the germi-nating properties of the soil ; all work must be dono hay, 21 tons to the acre. Not a solitary daisy in all North America. Their stall fed beef is flat, ill-flavored is mutton the same. Their pork, slop fed, turns rancid after three months' curing. Their butter is nothing but grease; not fit for the table. Their milk is thin, not fit to use to The cattle on the river bottoms is subject to a disease. called milk sickness. It is certain death to use either flesh or milk of the cattle so diseased, and it is kent a secret. All ready to sell their exhausted lands running thousands of miles to new countries! The river part of the country is waterish, tasteless. A few good spots of land are scattered over the country.

Native ship timber .rots in seven years in this climate; so they can have no navy; as fast as they We are all gas in this country, going to overrun

the whole world : our former good name is gone ; our popular wand has died off. Many are gulled here by their nearest friends; all

ignorant of the country and people. Thirty-eight years's experience in this country enables me to judge of matters and things. South America, the Laplata country, is the only country for Irish Catho-

I remain yours respectfully, H. G. S.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSIONS .- The Universimentions the reception into the Church of Mr. Clutton, a distinguished architect, of London. Mr. Clutton was received by Dr. Manning, and has since, with other converts, been confirmed by the Cardinal Archbishop. It will be remembered that Mr. Clutton gained the first prize for the construction of the Church of Notre Dame de la Treille, at Lille, a short time ago, but that, owing to his being an Englishman, the work was afterwards transferred to a French architect.

We have great happiness in announcing upon good authority that Sir Bouchier Wrey, of Tawstock, De-von has been received into the Catholic Church.— Weekly Register.

The Record is complaining grievously that Puseyism is rapidly increasing at Oxford. One of its main proofs is, that when the Bishop of Oxford or Dr. Pusey preaches, the church is crowded; but when an "Evangelical" is to preach, there is a beggarly amount of empty benches. Very likely .- Church Journal.

"The Lay Committee for Preaching in the Parks" is a body organized for the defence of religious liberty, which it considers grossly outraged by Sir B. Hall's refusal to allow such preaching. It illustrates the notion of religious liberty formed by a committee of English laymen professing a peculiar interest in the matter. It proposes that "the Parks shall be open" on Sundays "for religious meetings and the preaching of the Gospel," but the right to meet there limited to "Protestant" congregations and their authorised ministers, holding the Sacred Scriptures as the perfect rule of Christian faith and duty, professing the grand doctrines, of the Gospel set forth in the Articles of the Church of England, and held as a common faith by all the sound Protestants of Christendom (1)". They have not, however, full confidence in the Protestantism of the English Government, and therefore, to prevent any intrusion of "Papists," they further propose that the authorities of the Parks shall not have the power to grant any permission, "unless on the written requisition of three creditable Protestant householders, of whom one shall be a resident minister;" and that any person preaching without

have been worked up by leaders in the Times a lift he subject had been forced into notice by some correspondent as inconvenient as M. Louis Blanc, it would. have been touched as tenderly as we have seen done. in the case of the prisoners of Cayenne... Neither Mr. Gladstone nor any one else ever imagined that any class, in Naples suffera; oppressions like those of the American slave. Yet the Times has never clamored for intervention on behalf of the slaves; Lord Palmession has not thought it necessary to break off diplomatic relations." Nay, he has borne with wonderful patience their disruption by President Pierce. Had Maples supplied cotton to Manchester, her in-ternal government would have been left to itself. We are as thankful as any man for the British Constitution; but it is a plain fact, that it is ill adapted to the management of foreign relations. A British Minister is obliged to think of the interests of his own party and his own Administration. To make concessions to popular opinion, is to him a necessity. But the mass of the people are good judges of home matters which affect their own interests, their families, and their homes; and very bad judges, may, very ill-informed, of things at the other end of the world, Hence the foreign relations of the freest states have usually been managed with the least skill, and their foreign dependencies governed with the least wisdom and justice. The overthrow of liberty at home, in the fall of the Roman republic, was the greatest of all deliverances to the provinces. Their governors were thenceforth appointed, superintended, and judged by an Emperor instead of a democracy and however bad his domestic government might be, it was his interest to allow no oppressor but himself. Even under Nero, the provinces were better off than under the republic. We greatly doubt whether any tyrant who had made himself master of England, would have allowed the base Orange faction to trample, in its drunken revel of tyranny and iniquity, upon the oppressed people of Ireland. This was per-mitted by men who, for the sake of liberty, had expelled the dynasty of their ancient Kings, and set on the throne a foreign master. Among the great Powers, Great Britain and America are now the only representatives of popular government. Long may they retain it. But they are precisely the Powers whase foreign relations have done them least credit. In both, the Administration is obliged to consider popular opinion more than justice, or even the law of nations; and, in both, popular opinion on foreign affairs is too apt to be little more than the echo of newspaper agitation. In matters which touch home interests, the Times is obliged to follow the feeling of the classes which are ready enough to adopt its opinions of the Government of Naples, or state of the army in the Crimea. We do not forget that in this affair France is implicated as well as England. France may, no doubt, have had in view its own interests and its own objects. But, so far as yet ap-pears, there is every reason to believe that the discretion has been furnished to the Allies from the French side of the Channel,-the impolicy and injustice from our own.-Weekly Register.

A CONTRAST .- THE CATHOLIC CLERGY AND THE CLERGY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT. - So essentially worldly is the whole aspect of the English Establish-ment, that a pastor is called an "incumbent," a cure of souls a "living," a translation is named a "preferment," and the office of an apostle is named a "benefice." It may be admitted, also, that the clerical mission is in one sense a mere calling, a secular profession, a genteel trade : that shepherds are dealers in theology as the grocer is in tea, or gives advice about the soul as the doctor about the body, or the lawyer about the worldly goods, for the fees; that the flock are but customers, and worship but the article they buy. The pastoral office is advertised, put up to auction, bought and sold every day. It is cheapened, as a reversion burdened with the life of an annuitant; sought as an investment purchased as an annuity, apprised by a values for the smallness of the flock, the largeness of the stipend; the gentility of the society, the commodiousness of, the parsonage and glebe, the beauty of the scenery, and the mildness of the climate. The as pirants say nolo episcopari just when they set every iron in the fire to be promoted to a see; make oath they hold no other office when they hold many, and habitually absent themselves from their parishes in the very; face of their oaths. Well, if this be the spirit in which the office is to be viewed, if even the press and the people are to look upon it chiefly as a livelihood, to regard a Bishop as a fool if he do not permission granted in pursuance of such application make "a good thing of it," and to reckon renunciashall, the first time, "be removed from the Park, and tion of the world and self-negation as not the true for a second or repeated offences, be subjected to a preparation for the prophetical function, but mere 1010 501 and devotee transcendantalism we really think it high time to renounce the whole thing as a sham and a huge hypocrisy; and that the nation had better keep the money, since it is a thing of money, in his pocket. A soul is not to be saved as dropsy is to be cured; simply by paying a parson for it. Vice cannot be reclaimed, or piety inspired, solely by dint of the fees. It is right, indeed, that ministers of religion should have their secular needs cared for by a grateful flock; but whenever a clergyman says, What will you give me to make a Christian of you ?" Depend upon it, he never can make you a Christian at all; and whenever he sets out with the thought that he is to worship God as an income, or to call sinners to repentance as a salary, the whole concern is sheer humbug, both in pastors and in people; they are all snivelling and canting in an enchanted castle of mutual deception. The first lesson a Catholic Priest learns is to renounce the things of earth, to deny himself; if he thinks of the world at mier may not go so far as Lord John Russell, who in all, to think of it only for his Church, that the world should do it reverence; to think only of his mission and of men's souls ; and that is the reason why he has such a hold upon the people. He can be a beggan who begs not for himself; he can speak with authority of Divine things who is himself a living monument of the renunciation of the attractions of the earth; who dares pestilence to shrive the dying; and who daily mingles with the poor, and sympathises with their condition, and shares their lot. The Rev. Mr. Gurney, we see, publishes what is regarded as a very sensible charge to the Clergy on the subject of bad preaching, wherein he complains that the reason why good sermons are so rare is, that they are not so well paid for as law pleadings or medical advice ; and that what has to be done to make the country more Christian is, to hold up a bag of sovereigns, rattle it in the faces of the "clever dogs," and bribe them to save souls by inspiring a lively sense of the profits of the business. Let us repeat it-if a pastor has no other call than this, if he do not feel constrained by an impulse stronger than money, an in-fluence, which the certain renunciation of worldly prospect cannot discourage him from following, to enter upon the glorious mission of raising society from sense to spirit, he is totally unfit to be an effec-tive moral teacher. "Sell all thou hast," was Christ's est; Socrates, Zeno, Diogenes, "lived the thing they taught." Paul with his "own hands" ministered to his necessities, that he might not be "chargeable" upon the flock, even while he protested that the "laborer was worthy of his hire." The Catholic Priest gives up all private property, and throws himself upon the people. Unless ministers prove to the people that at least they postpone their profits to their duties, they never can make their Church the church of mankind.— Weekly Dispatch: ANGLO SAXON RELIGION .- The present age is not. rémarkable for picty. Religion is not its characteris-tic. It is not a theological—it is not a literary age tic. It is not a theological—it is not a literary age— it is essentially a commercial and manufacturing cen-the injury of the Irish overtaxed ratepayer, and to they. There is one thing, which it, adores, without a particle of himanian density of the poor laborer himself, who is deprived of a market particle of hypocrisy, and that is money. The ac-particle of hypocrisy, and that is money. The ac-in England for his labor. The injustice of depriving the install abor of a market for his labor is worse than anything at Naples, and was well dwelt on last ration. Money is the great idol of this enlightened century, and every faction is exposed more or less to the, index of the world, which has not for its result. October from the country in enterlay both the start of the world, which has not for its result. October from the country in enterlay both the start of the world, which has not for its result.

to honor the gods, but in these calightened times we raise great structures—the railroads—from a love of "dividends." ;Engineers ; invent ;steam | machinery; and science constructs electric telegraphs, only to fa-cilitate the acquisition of lucre. The great cotton factories-larger: than the temples of Egypt-are erected from a sentiment of adoration of Mammon.-The Crusaders' carried on war for the acquisition of the Holy Sepulchre, but in our day nations carry on war for the acquisition of more lucrative realities, such as colonies that produce cotton, and sugar, and indigo. Peasants: who are swept out of the rural districts, and who perish from want, while the oxen that replace them are gorged with food, may be regarded as victims sacrificed to this universal religion -Mammon-worship. It was to facilitate the acquisition of riches on the part of men who are already rich-that is capitalists-that the guilds which protected artisan industry in towns were abolished by act of Parliament. In the quiet glens of Scotland the sturdy Highlanders have been extirpated from the same motive. Thus, in town and country, man is sacrificed to the acquisition of gold. And we may judge of the sincerity of the worship by the value of the sacrifice. That grand operation-the manufacture of cheap calico-is the most prominent feature in the social economy of Western Europe. The manufacture of cheap calico is to the modern Britons what military glory was to the ancient Romans, or what maritime discovery was to the contemporaries of Vasco de Gama. The transfer of this manufacture from India, where it was indigenous, to Europe, where it is exotic, deprived the Hindoo weavers of bread, and, accordingly, millious of them died of hunger. It ruined the continent of Asia, but then it enriched the Europeans, who made it their own. To grow cotton in America, and supply the mills of England, the slave trade has been established or extended. The cotton plant may be said to be irrigated with negro blood. It has precipitated Africa on Southern and Central America. and caused the destruction of, millions of men, but it has likewise produced millions of money. It is of no consequence if Asiatics he starved to death, and if Africans be whipped to death, provided money result from the process. "Civilisation" is a synonym for money worship. All the intellect of man is applied in our times to the sordid pursuit of lucre. Now, the worship of Mammon is entirely at variance with the worship of Christ, and, accordingly, Christianity is not popular in the present times. Monied men who 'sweat" the working classes to death, and literary men who pander to the sordid propensities of monied men, have serious and insuperable doubts as to the truth of Christianity. They cannot believe in the Divine origin of a religion which says-"The love of money is the root of all "evil;" or which says-" The bread of the needy is their life; he that defrauded them is a man of blood." Adam Smith, who wrote what may be called the Koran of Mammon-worship, was too enlightened to believe in Christianity. Christ denounces the great idol of the present age, and the idolators return the compliment by sneering at Christ. Hence it is that Adam Smith seeks in his "Wealth of Nations" to aim a brain-blow at Christianity by attributing the calamities which distress that most influential class-literary men-to the existence of the Church. Adam Smith asserts two things-1st. Money can only be obtained by grinding the poor; and 2nd. Christianity, which would prohibit this process, is an imposition. In fact, modern literature, written as it is by beggars to please millionaires, is in every country more or less hostile to Christianity. Christianity if not decried, would arrest the progress of the cotton manufacturer, which degrades and brutalises the drudges who crowd the mills of England. Christianity would arrest the cultivation of cotton in America, which degrades and brutalises the negroes in the plantations. It would destroy the elements by which capital is acquired. A money-making age must doubt the Divinc origin of Christianity, and accord-ingly it is very generally doubted - Tublet.

'PROTESTANTISM IN LIVERPOOL .- The following occurred at a meeting of the Baptist Missionary Society, held on Tuesday night. Major Conran, Hon. East India Company, attributed his conversion from a. degree of ignorance equal in darkness to that of Heathenism, not to the teaching he had received at home, but to the efforts of the "Missionary Church" in India. The Major was followed by a "Rev. Mr. Haycroft, who seemed thoroughly to know how to tickle up the Liverpoolians. He told them that no town in the universe was so much interested in Missionary labor as Liverpool. By the labors of the missionary a taste was spread over the world for the picious character of the person to whom whatever manufactures of Great Britain." Fancy this result attributed to a Catholic Missionary's labors! "On too much to expect our "Democratic" Postmasterthe other hand, they -whatever this nominative refers to, " are not less indebted for their comforts and luxuries to their foreign traffic." From this be contended that. "we are called on by every principle of justice to afford to foreign nations the greatest of all our blessings, a knowledge of Christianity." This, at least, has the advantage of being most lucidly intelligible. The process is beautiful. First of all, we corrupt barbarous nations by our civilised vices. Then they send us in return what builds np our comfort and luxury" to a finished height; and, lastly, we very naturally repay them with our British Christianity, which will never trouble them, any more than it troubles ourselves, amid as much of the said "luxury" as they can manage to heap around them .- Correspondent of Weekly Register. ENGLISH COMPOSITION AT PROTESTANT SCHOOLS .-The Rev. W. H. Brookfield, Inspector of Schools, gives the following illustration of a sort of learning without knowledge, which he found in a school, which he copied verbatim from the slates of two children of eleven years old, and of fair intelligence, who had received instruction for five years. first answer is :- "My duty toads God is to bleed in him to fering and to loaf withould your arts withold my mine withold my sold and with my serath to whirchip and to give thanks to put my old trast in him to call upon him to onner his old name and his world and to save him truly all the days of my lifes end." The second answer is :--- "My dooty tords my nabers to love him as thyself and to do to all men as I wed thou shalt do and to me to love onner and suke my farther and mother to onner and to bay the queen and all that are pet in a forty under her to smit my self to all my gooness, teaches sportial pastures and marsters to oughten mysilf lordly and every to all my betters to but nobody by would nor deed to be trew and jest in all my deelins to beer no malis nor ated in your arts to kep my ands from pecken and steal my turn from evil speak and lawing and slanders not to civet nor desar othermans goods but to lern laber trewly to git my own leaving and to do my dooty in that state if life and to each it his please god to call men."- Weekly Register. BOMBA IN ENGLAND .- Large numbers of poor Irish people returning from the "hopping" season, or from summer agricultural labor in Kent and Sussex, have been recently noticed in London. The injustice of the poor law of Mr. Baines (a sort of King Bomba or worse to the Irish poor) as well shown in their condition; they crowd into the towns in the four winter months, as the English relieving officers in the country have orders to put them to the treadmill, or in dungeons, if they attempt to "come on the parish," while the wants of English or Scotch panpers are at once attended to., In London, and all large citics, the same persecution is followed out; butithere the Irishi pauper is transported to Cork or uersted by the old Saxoff in Angland, who has drilled then have left him alone; for the world, which has not for its result, 4,000 preachers, furnished; with Exter Hall funds) powerful friends in liverpool and Manchester, if not or object the acquisition of money. Authors formerly, bile mouths, ranters, many imported from Old Eng. powerful means of military resistance at Naples. Not and. Here is our boasted Republic, ready to be sun- excitement, as to abuses in Neapolitan prisons, would write books for gold. Great structures were raised the London hospitals, unknown and neglected. Mr.

Walter, who owns half the Times newspaper, boasts that he pays no poor rates, as a sharp watch is observed, and Irish paupers are "kept moving," and are sent back to the parish of Kerry, or the acrest landing-place of the Irish coast Eight or nine month's hard work are got out of these poor people, and then they are allowed to die, for. want of attention by parliament is the start

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THE LATE HOAX ON THE TIMES .- The Morning Star says-Correspondents keep writing to us to inquire if it be possible there can be any truth in an account of disasters which befel a railway journey in a Southern American state and which appeared, in the columns of the Times, and was afterwards transferred into our own! May we ask in reply if our letter writing friends are really in carnest? The blundering journalist was so thoroughly imposed upon that we had thought there existed no necessity to say so, only to republish the document. Altogether this is certainly the best trick that has ever been played upon the Times, and we need only add that the manner in which it was done is no secret in certain quarters. Our Liverpool correspondent, for example, has taken some pains to inquire into the authorship and genuineness of this story, and he says-' The writer s generally believed to be a nephew to Mr. George Holt. He is a young gentleman who has lately re-turned from New Orleans, and who is commencing, or has commenced business as a cotton broker in Liverpool. As may be expected, the subject has formed the topic of discussion both on 'Change and privately during the past few days, and it is almost unnecessary to state that the whole affair is set down as one of the most bold and clever canards ever palmed upon the Thunderer."

UNITED STATES.

Right Rev. Bishop Bacon lately administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to over one hundred Indians in Old Town (Me.)

THE GALE ON LAKE ERIE-LARGE NUMBER OF DISAS-En.-Buffalo, Nov. 6.-The Buffalo papers are filled with accounts of disasters to Lake crafts in the latgale. Some twenty schooners and barques are reported ashore or badly damaged. The brig Comberland is reported to have been lost with all on board ; and Captain Champney, of the schooner Vermont, arrived this afternoon, says, on the afternoon of the 4th, he saw a large steamer or propeller lying in the trough of the sea, wholly unmanageable. Hersmoke pipes were overboard, and a crowd of people were standing on the hurricane deck. He thinks she must have swamped before the storm was over. Owing to the severity of the storm he was unable to reader assistence or ascertain her name.

They had snow at Baltimore on the 31st. and at Oswego, N. Y., nearly a foot fell on the same day.

The Presidential election of 1856 has, we fear, given the death blow to Trish influence-such as still remained—in the free States. Here, where they live, where they must continue to live, "the foreigners" have met " the natives" in two embattled bodies.— Here, on a question not their own, on which if they took any side it ought to be the side of the slave, not of the landlord aristocracy of the South; here, the Irish citizens, once fugitive slaves themselves, have had the folly, the inconceivable folly, to array themselves almost en masse against that North which they cannot do without, and which cannot do without them. In vain our repeated warnings;-the demagogues have prevailed, and the bitter seeds of future trouble are sown broadcast by the hands of our own class.-American Celt.

Out of seventy-five deaths reported at the City Registrar's office, Boston, for the week ending, Nov. 1, nincteen were from consumption.

THE POST OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES,-A letter from a lady in Georgia exposes fully how her letters have been officially rifled, and how the Postmaster of the place refused to forward any more to the same destination-that is, to Kansas. Bad as this isequal to the lowest forms of European despotism in time of war-it is not surprising Mr. Buchanan's supporters at the South give "thirteen reasons" in his favor, the first of which is that he voted in 1836 for rifling the mails to find Abolition documents. The means of tyrants are ever the same-vibrating between those of the sneak and the ruffian. Our fair correspondent, it will be seen, has never said a word openly against the peculiar institution, and the official scoundrelism in question was based upon the sus-picious, character of the person to whom whatever General at Was lington to redress this infamous

America. The boasted free Republic, which sells human beings at auction like cattle-like their Saxon sires-money worshippers, worshipping the golden calf!

... This thing called a Republic here is ruled by Pro testant ascendancy. But the tribes are already cutting each other's throats, like Kilkenny cats. If they follow up their anarchy, then I pronounce this Republic upon its last legs. A fierce hostility rages against the Irish for no other reason but being Catholics, and a feeling against Catholics, from all nations, is growing daily more virulent.

Let us have the Catholics settled in South America. Land for no-thing there! Such men as Father Cahill would soon fill up a flourishing colony on the Laplata ; hundreds of thousands of Irish here would soon pick up their traps and leave: The character of this country is gone; the land must get rest. Nothing but guano would do; this; the Yankee cannot reach without paying 56 dollars per ton for more than the lands are worth. Two of the most important frontier states are now in civil war; the Government is too weak to use coercion. Only 13,000 troops, all told, in the whole, republic; 70 per cent. of them Irish and Germans

This country is now on the verge of great commotion; three parties contending for the Presidencyone Emancipator called Black Republican, two Know-Nothings anti-Catholic fanatics, with all the scorpion spawn of Protestantism mixed up; three Democrats, two-faced, scoundrels; haters of Catholics, but affecting great friendship for the Irish Catholics, to get them to fight and get their votes; having a parcel of cut-throat Irish vagabonds as crimps, to run those fellows' necks in the halter, acting as decoy-birds.

This is the state of political parties in this country; every generation growing up getting more hostile to Catholics ; so those that come out, with this knowledge before their eyes, deserve to have their heads, broken. As to the Germans, they are the mud of Europe-no force.

They look here with an inhospitable scowl at the Irish.' A great many Catholics are preparing for Buenos Ayres, endeavoring to sell out, who are saved from the country before they get robbed or assassinated, or burned up in their houses, as was the case, here in Louisville, in 1855. No redress for the mere Irish, hard-working race. Such a Government cannot stand, They will destroy each other. For your information the population of the boasted Republic, all told, is 22 millions of the following races:-1. The Anglo-Saxon and German Pro-

2. The Coloured African Race 3 The Germans (slaves). 4.000,000 4. The Irish Celts 4.000,000

6 Poles, Austrians, Bavarians, Danes de tat

All foreigners latterly are hostile to the Saxon, who, so far holds the Protestant, Government ascendancy, in his hands, notwithstanding being in a minority of nacesind power: This state of things has been ge-nerstad by the Saxon State of things has been genersted by the old Saxon in Hugland, who has drilled

more serious penalty."-Weekly Register.

Mr. Spurgeon, the Protestant popular preacher, whose pecularities we have once or twice mentioned, lately came to the conclusion that he could exhibit them in no more appropriate place than the Zoological Gardens ; reserved for the exhibition of monkeys and other rare animals, and of splendid fireworks. We deeply regret that the comedy was turned, on Sunday evening last, into a tragedy; a panic-terror having seized the audience, in which seven persons were trampled to death, and many seriously injured. -16.

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM - A London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian states that in the best-informed political circles it is believed that. Viscount Palmerston is availing himself of the leisure afforded by the recess to mature and perfect a scheme of re-his Reform Bill of 1852 proposed to reduce the borough franchise from a rating of £10 to £5, and to abolish the property qualification. But Lord Palmer-ston's government will, it is hoped, introduce early in the next session a Reform Bill which will satisfy the just expectations of the country, and be supported by the united and energetic action of the Liberal party. If the bill should be thrown out, Lord Palmerston can then appeal to the country, and the political life of the nation, which has somewhat lan-guished of late through the war and other causes, will again be aroused by the appeals which will then be generally made to the friends of progress and the opponents of legislative improvement and reform." ENGLAND AND NAPLES .- The absurdity of the present position of England and France with regard to Naples, is too apparent to need exposure. In sending a flect, we are taking care to avoid intervention, hostility, and encouragement to revolution. What, then, are we doing ? or how is the King of Naples worse, or those in whose favor we have interposed better, for our having interposed at all? On the other hand, consider, the professed motive of our interference. Discontent in Naples endangered the future peace of Europe. It can hardly be supposed that that danger is diminished by the breaking off of diplomatic in-tercourse, and the combined fleet hovering in the distance, like a flight of vultures watching a wornout camel. The best explanation is, that the whole thing is an attempt to get out of an awkward position with the least possible loss of character. Lord Pal-merston, no doubt, would personally have been glad enough to have thrown Italy into a flame. Such, however, does not seem to be the intention of the present demonstration. Tet who can see the result of thus playing with fire? The peace of Europe is risk-ed, when a spark is thus thrown among the inflammable elements of Italian society; and a general renewal of war would be, too high a price, to pay for avoiding some little humiliation of Lord, Palmerston. The Universasays, two suspect truly enough, that if the King of Naples, by, cordially, throwing open his kingdom to our trade, had made his friendship of importance to the commercial disses and manufact turing districts of England, the present state of things, would never have arisen. The Liberal phpers would then have left him alone, for the would have had

rage, unless he act contrary to the customary Slaveocratic functions of the Government .- Tribune.

The Memphis (Tennessee) papers of a recent date, contain rumors of a projected outbreak of negroes in that vicinity, which was to have taken place on the day of the Presidential election. If the statements, which are somewhat indefinite, are to be relied on, it was to have been an extended, preconcerted uprising of the slaves of a large district, to be attended by wholesale scenes of blood and horrors, the women and children to be disposed of while the men were at the polls, and the crowd at the polls to be assailed immediately after, while unarmed and unawares. The Memphis Appeal says in reference to the affair :--'We learn that eighteen negroes are now in custody as well as a white man named Hurd : said to be an instigator, and the greatest excitement prevails among onr neighbors. The plan having been developed, and an ex-Sheriff of this county having become cognizant of their designs, their purposes were frustrated."

PROTESTANT MARRIAGES .- By reference to the law columns of our journals, you will perceive that we are in, on an average, for four divorces every day .--And what is not a little singular is, that the applica-tion generally comes from the weaker vessel. Perhaps you will get your ears pulled for publishing it, but I must in all fairness say the root of the evil is that woman are naturally a little too fond of admiration. Here, in this city, we have at least seven men to one woman, and in the interior the disproportion is much larger. The consequence is that, as in the case of all scarce commodities, the article commands more than its intrinsic value. "It is a good deal sought after," as the quotations sometimes run on a popular railroad stock. The feminine is quickly caged ; the husband is in ecstacies for about a fortnight, but not quite so exalted the succeeding two weeks. Her forty other lovers, not easily finding another unappropriated piece of dimity to soothe their disappoint-, ment, make friendly calls upon the lost Pleiade, and by exceeding sympathy with her at the coolness of her husband, with her regard, and then their atttentions are so much more delicate than those of her lord, that the poor, weak thing finds she has committed a great error in her choice, especially if the new fame is rich and generous, and the old one rather plain and conomical. An application for divorce is the result. Hundreds have no other excuse to offer in. making the application; than "uncongenial diposition," and dislike. The process is the simplest imaginable. A lawyer with an easy conscience is en-gaged-most San Fracisco lawyers have easy conscience when they have any-who receives the fee from the new lover. A referee is then hunted up by the lawyer, who agrees to decide according to the lady's wishes, for a portion of the fee. The judge of course refers the decision as requested. 1. The referee hands his report into court, where it is often, passed upon without a word of open testimony-and, nine