THE TRUE WITNESS AND GATHOLIC CHRONICLE, JANUARY 20, 1860.

de by our contemporaries; those who are stout "In-dependents," as well'as those who are not. Mr. M'Mahon, who has represented the county of Hexford in two or three Parliaments, started originally as champion of "Independent Opposition," The Li-baral gentry of the county were cast aside to make way for him ; and at the last election the former faithful Liberal representative, Mr. Hatchell, was defeated through an junacknowledged alliance between Mr. M'Mahon, the "Independent," and Mr. George, the Tory Solicitor-General. All along we told the deluded electors of Wexford that their champion would sooner or later, find a comfortable retreat in a Government situation ; and we received nothing but ill will for our Cassandra prophecy; but now they have discovered that they are arrant dupes, and that Mr. M'Mahon has "fooled them to the top of the bent."-Dublin Evening Post.

There is a vigorous effort now being made by the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Fermoy, Lord Bandon, and other proprietors, to aid in resuscitating an industrial movement for the growth of flax in the south of Ireland. In the vicinity of Lismore, Youghal, Fermoy, and other towns there are several farms laid down for the plant, which is well adapted to the soil and position of the country, defying the rigours and vicissitudes of our uncertain climate, and proving invaluable both in yield and quality to the farmer. It was stated by Mr. Penrose, at a late meeting of the Flax Society in Cork, that the value of 62 acres of flax grown on the estate of Lord Bandon amounted to £520-(nearly £9 an acre)-a conclusive proof of the value of the crop, and the benefit' that would arise from extensively cultivating it .- Clonnel Chronicle.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND EXPLOSION .- A Dublin paper says :- " A fire, which although of a serious character as regards the amount of property destroyed, was fortunately not attended with any fatal results, broke out about 4 o'clock on Monday morning in the works of the Hibernian Gas Company, Great Bruns-wick Street. So far as the origin of the conflagration has been ascertained with certainty, it was owing to the severe frost which has prevailed for some days past, causing the hoops of a large tank containing gas-tar to burst without any previous warning of their being in an injured condition, and the tank gave way completely on all sides, the tar rushing out in a torrent and covering the ground for a considerable space to a depth of about three feet. The retort-house was speedily invaded, and here the fluid mass, it is supposed, first caught fire. The alarm was communicated by the Foreman of the works to the manager in a few minutes after the flames were first observed, and he at once despatched messengers for the different fire-engines. Before the arrival of any such assistance, however, the fire had extended to and seized of two of the large gas-holders, which contained a large supply of gas intended for the re-quirement of the day, and these both exploded in a surprisingly short time afterwards. There was a plentiful supply of water obtained from the basin of the canal, but owing to the severe frost, it was with the ntmost difficulty that the engines were worked. If there was a cessation of even a few minutes in the working of an engine, the apparatus became so clogged with ice that the aid of hot-water was found ne cessary to bring it into working order again, and the police engine became so frequently inoperative from this cause that in the end it had to be supplied with a continuous stream of hot water, with which it did effective service. A storehouse, containing 4,000 tons of coal, was for some time in great danger, but owing to the skill and vigour with which the engines were directed and worked, all means of communication between the burning mass and this building were at length successfully cut off. In addition to the difficulties usually attendant upon a great fire, the workmen had to contend with others of an extremely uppleasant nature-the density of the smoke and the stench of the burning tar being so great and overpowering that a frequent change of hands was found indispensable. Several of the firemen and others upon whom jets of water were thrown from time to time were quickly covered with a shining scalework of ice, while numbers including many of the military, were covered with a more disagreeable coating of tar. Fortunately, no injury whatever was he working of the pret ained b par or any nortion of the machinery; and although some public inconvenience may be occasioned by the large destruction of gas, the company have announced that any such inconvenience will be of the most temporary duration. The value of the property destroyed (which was not insured) has not yet been ascertained but it is supposed that it must amount to several thousand pounds. THE MAD ORANGEMEN .- The Dublin Protestant Association have held what they call an "aggregate meeting." It was called to pronounce upon the existing crisis, and Sir E. Grogan, M. P. was in the chair. Loud cheers and Kentish fire saluted the expression of his views, all the more loud and Kentish as he proceeded to accuse the Catholic orators of making use of disrespectful and disloyal, and trea-sonable language towards the Queen and Constitution. He advised the interferance of the Attorney-General. A resolution was then adopted, charging the Catholics with treason, and asserting that " Popery could end in nothing else." The speakers al-luded to the battle of the Boyne, declaring themselves ready to take up arms for the Queen, urged that measures of Catholic Emancipation had laden the country with heavy guilt, and particularly declaimed against the Emperor of the French, believing that if he invades England the object will be to instal the Pope at Lumbeth, Westminster or York. Another resolution was adopted, announcing that it was the duty of the Government to arm the People to resist invasion "in the strength of the Lord." Our contemporary, the Star, says these Orange gentlemen seem to be mad. MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE -A Limetick correspondent of the Dublin Evening Mail writes :- "The mysterious disappearance of Mr. Hugh Massy O-Grady, of Castlegarde, in the county of Limerick, is creating great uneasiness in the minds of his fa-mily and friends. The missing gentleman left this station (Pallas) on Thursday night, the 8th Dec., without any luggage, for the Limerick Junction, whence he proceeded to Dublin, on husiness of a pressing nature. He arrived in Dublin on Friday last, at half-past 4 a.m., and it would appear that be returned here by the 1 o'clock train the same day (Friday) for his great coat and travelling rug were found, shortly after the arrival of the train, by the police near the station; and a farmer alleges he saw Mr. O'Grady at about the same hour (6 p.m.) walking across the fields towards Costlegards, which is no more than two miles from the Pallas station. Since that time every inquiry has been set on foot by the police and his friends, and the peasantry of the neighborhood, by whom he was greatly beloved ; but I deeply regret that, up to the present, no tid-ings have been received. Hundreds of the peasantry were engaged all this day searching the country and dragging the rivers, &c. Mr. O'Grady had been for some time previously scriously unwell and under medical treatment, and latterly he had been very much depressed in mind, and somewhat strange in bis manuer. Mr. Massy O'Grady is greatly respected in the county of Limerick, of which he was to be High Sheriff for the ensuing year. He is also connected with the principal families of the county, being a nephew of the late Viscount Gullamore and the late Lord Massy. He was married about two and county of Mayo, and are described as in the posyears since and has an infant son."

THE DECLARATION OF THE CATHOLIC LAITY OF THE PEACE Preservation Act will orbits in a few goistions now in progress, if they come to a suc-GENAT BRITAIN.—Some of our long-beaded cotem: weeks, and unless renewed early in the approaching costs in the initial orbits in a sessionitiwill cease to heather day of the fand. Weil, let us see. This British manufac-poraries have writed the Irish Ostholics against sessionitiwill cease to heather day of the fand. Weil, let us see. This British manufac-poraries have writed the Irish Ostholics against sessionitiwill cease to heather day of the fand. Weil, let us see. This British manufac-poraries have write the fash of their bull's ease to heather day of the fand. Weil cather day of the fand. Weil, let us see. This British manufac-isnyw'' combination; sco-operation, for confidency. He people to prove at we are thoroughly, convinced. with the Ostholics of England. They were strongly, the people to prove at we are thoroughly, convinced. If by manly and open protest, and bold assertion of want of sympathy with the various aglications in the immers - relied upon themselves; its re-which this country felt so deen as interest. It is in the members - relied upon themselves; its re-which this country felt so deen as interest. It is in the members - relied upon themselves; its re-which this country felt so deen as interest. It is in the members - relied upon themselves; its rewant of sympathy with the various agitations in which this country felt so deep an interest. It is: neither common' sense nor obvious policy, to, evoke these traditions. When the enemy is at the gate, the fate of the garrison would be soon settled if, like the Jews of old, they split into hostile parties on the ground of some difference of opinion among their fathers or forefathers. English Catholics had as clear a right to their opinion as Irish Oatholics ;and though they erred in withholding their support from some of the great movements originated by O'Connell, and which would have entred to the mutual advantage of the Catholics of the three kingdoms, yet the time is gone by for disinterring these differences, and generating a mischievous discord which would have but one effect-the disintegration of Catholic union, and the triumph of the common enemy. Such a silly antagonism is wholly repudiated in this country. The Catholics of England, great by their lineage, their services, their social position, and their numbers, form a most important wing of the grand army. In recent times, and particularly since the Durham Letter, they have boldly asserted the common rights of their co-reli-

gionists, and never flinched from the high duty which now more than ever, they feel it necessary to discharge with candor and courage. It has been asked why they did not awake before to the necessity of protecting His Holiness from the designs of his enemies? They made no effort, while Ireland was con-centrating her forces and defending the common Head of their Church so far as the strongest moral sympathy could attest their fidelity. But the Catholics of England were not inactive. They did not meet in imposing masses like their Irish brethren, for various reasons, among which was surely not to he found a reluctance to co-operate in the common

cause. They prefer a different course to ours, tho' we understand a great Catholic demonstration will ake place in London in the beginning of the year, Meanwhile, they have issued a declaration, to which are attached the names of some of the most historic families in England-the Stourtons, Langdales, Ga-ges, Traffords, and Blounts. This important document reflects the feeling of the nobility and gentry, generally slow to move, but, when the occasion arises, as ardent and bold in expressing their sentiments as the most impressionable of our own countrymen. The declaration is conclusive on the whole question between the Pope and the British Government-it leaves nothing unsaid-no room for doubt or cavil respecting their opinions. While professing a devoted loyalty" to the Queen, and "a sincere attachment to the constitution of our country," they are at the same time not unmindful of their paramount obligations to the Holy See, which are quite compatible with the civil obligations they have contracted to the State. The Times will not admit this conformity. It must be either the Queen or the Pope-no alternative-no choice! We dare say Her Majesty will give the Oatholic nobility of England credit for as sincere a loyalty as the Times professes. They had proved it in many fields when the Times was not a power in the realm. At any rate the imputation is of little consequence, and has been treated very lightly in the Declaration. The Irish people heve passed through every form of vituperation, because they sympathised with the Pope, and insisted on the preservation of his temporal sovereignty. Their resolutions did not enter into the questions between the Roman Government and the revolted provinces. With that aspect of the "situation" they had nothing to do, and carefully avoided the collateral topics it involved. But the declaration does not pause in denouncing " the unjustifiable rebellion against the authority of the Holy Father, at the instigation and by the assistance of foreign-The value of this manly denunciation consists ers." in the perfect competency of many of the names sttached to the Declaration to form a satisfactory udgment on the issue between the Pope and the re-What does cellious portion of the Romagnese. Paddy from Munster or Jack from Leinster know bout the Papal sway? And yet he talks as glibly as if he saw all that passed in Rome or the Legations for the last ten years-" Such is the judgment of the Times on our agitation, and the "ignorance" that underlies it! Well, here are men of experience and travel-members of the House of Peers and the Honse of Commons-who have been at Rome and

ily on their members-relied upon themselves, its re-with the country to answer the question; and we do believe the country is not so degraded, but that St. Mary, with a view to memoralize the Queen, and from every platform a protest shall go forth against

The magistrates and gentry of Dungannon have Holden after he had assassinated M'Clelland, is progressing favourably.

"GOING TO THE DEVIL."-Will nobody bring in a Bill, if not to abolish the English Divorce Act, at least to close the doors of the Divorce Court? That pimple" about which some simple Saxon in Australia talked so indulgently not long ago, is now plain-ly recognised to be a hideous and incurable cancer, eating away the last tissues of moral vitality in English society. In the same page of the Times in which we find it stated that this or that going Judge of Assize (moral England cannot do without three circuits in the year) was "occupied all day with cases unfit for publication," there are columns filled with details of causes heard before Sir Cresswell Oresswell, which not even a wanton could read without a blush, and which even the most casehardened man of the world must look upon with wonder and alarm. The leading journal, though inconsistent, is not unwise in its generation. It is necessary to keep np some cant of decorum, but it is necessary also to supply that food which the pub-lic appetite demands. We are told that crowds of well-dressed females daily throng the avenues of the court where these revelations of conjugal depravity are made; and not the *demi-monde* alone, but the region of high fashion as well as " respectable" middle-class circles supply these eager listeners. "Ob, shame! where is thy blush?" is quite a ridiculous question here. What women are not ashamed to hear, surely both men and women will be found to read. The chronicles of this " Court of Reprodutes" (as the presiding judge calls it) have, no doubt, an interest for the moralist as well as for the libertine, and it is in such a light alone that we can consent to examine them. It is frankly admitted by the Times itself, which, however, makes very light of years sad experience in their parish Church that the admission, that no class of society in England is exempt from the taint exhibited in these disgusting disclosures. The English middle class, though neither as idle as the class above, or as ignorant as the class below it, is as corrupt as either. Particularly revolting is it to note the facility with which the English woman of this class yields to temptation; still more horrible is it to perceive how frequently she is herself the tempter. The Times conjectures, with great complacency, that England is no worse than her neighbors, the only difference being that what she has the candour to publish on the house tops is, in other countries, discreetly confided to the car of a confessor. But, even if this were true, is not the loss of shame in a whole nation a mark of irremediable degradation? It may be, indeed, that in such a country as France, where the evil seeds of the Revolution have not yet ceased to bear the fatal fruits of irreligion and immorality, the standard of female virtue is not as high as it ought to be. We are very sure, however, that in France itself the wo-men who frequent the confessional are not open to such an imputation. Certairly, a bad Oatholic may be as great a sinner us any one else : but it the Sacrament of Penance cannot preserve from falling those who do not resort to it, we know, at any rate, that it keeps those who do from relapsing into sin. But, after all, what country in Europe, at least at this side of Turkey, do we hear of the incestuous abominations which have lately come to light in London? And horrors still more nameless, we are told, await us; for, says the London correspondent of the Liverpool Albion, "Martial, Catullus, and Ju-venal, may be rausacked in vain for passages dimly suggestive of what will be laid bare in open court in this model moral metropolis of ours l'-Nation.

THE TEST OF HONESTY .- The Hull Advertiscr says : " In times of violence, and when the Protestants of Ireland might be said to be represented by a re-Bologna, Ferrara, and Forli, and know something pressive military force, and the imported owners of confiscated estates, the occupation of the old Cathohe cathedrals and parish churches of Ireland might be defended on the principle of conquest and guarding against treason. But the nation is now penceable and loyal, and therefore in equity and in conscience the churches of the people, raised by the picty and liberality of their ancestors, and consecrated to the solemn purposes of religion, ought to be entirely restored to them-the Protestants retaining those built by themselves, and raising new ones if required. We cannot expect Divine help if we do not build upon an honest foundation. Here, then, is work for the Evangelical Alliance, and for its combative chairman, Sir Culling Eardley. Begin by divesting the Established Church in Ireland of the surfeiting accumulation of stolen goods under which she is all but smothered. Enable her to reprove some vice without having a tu quo-que levelled at her from altar steps and platform. . By way of commencement let the Evangelical Alliance propose, as a first step, the restoration of St. Patrick's or Christ Church-or rather, of both of these old Catholic edifices to the most Reverend Dr. Cullen and the Catholics of Dublin. This is the true and the honest way to commence the evangelisation of Ireland. Depend upon it there is no making converts by sermons preached in stolen churches.

out the year .- Times.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST. - A public meeting of inhabitants of the parish of St. George's-in-the-East | sell cast iron cutlery and call it steel; he must not was lately held in the schoolroom of the church of to potition Parliament in reference to recent unhapthe continuance on the statute-book of this libellous, insulting, and ruinous penal haw. — Waterford Citizen. ences between the rector and the parishioners. Some 200 people were present, a small proportion of the memorialised his Excellency on the subject of a pen-sion for the wife and children of M'Olelland. In-spector Matthews, who was so severely wounded by for the paucity in the attendance. Mr. Smith, a parishioner, moved a resolution, prefaced by a speech stating that "the conduct of the Rev. Bryan King, the rector, in his many innovations in the forms and practice of performing Divine service in the parish church, and the unseemly decorations of the Communion table, so as to resemble a Roman Catholic altar, contrary to the faith and feeling of the Protestant parishioners, and calculated to lead to Ro-manism in its most idolatrious form, together with litigation, and also the introdocing police into the parish church, rendered him unworthy of their esteem or respect; and that the meeting pledged themselves to use every legal means in their power to abolish those innovations and decorations, and not to cease their endeavours until a law be obtained to prevent any repetition of such innovations and practices in future." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Herbert and carried with only a single dissentinent. On the motion of Mr. Neale, seconded by Mr. Hopkinson, it was also resolved, "That the recent attempt to enforce an absolute penal Act against certain persons who were summoned by the police for preferring to say the public prayers of the Church, instead of singing them, was most unbecoming and cruel, especially when it was considered that the said Act was passed in the reign of the Po-pish Queen Mary to aid her design of burning out and throttling English Protestantism; and that the resorting to a law of such a nature, which manifestly retained its place in the statute-book by an oversight, was evidence as to the arti-national spirit of the Tractarian party." A memorial to Her Majesty, as the supreme head of the United Protestant Church of England and Ireland, was also adopted on the motion of Mr. Toon. The memorialists stated that they had heard with deep concern and knew from 17 men had received holy orders in the church who taught doctrines at variance with the Thirty-nine Articles, contrary to the Word of God (the source of England's greatness) hostile to the stability and supremacy of the Throne and the integrity of the empire, and who also used ceremonies unsanctioned by law and hymnals containing many Romish errors. They prayed that her Majesty might be graciously pleased to issue a Royal commission, with all needful authority, comprising honourable and loyal persons, free from Tractarian principles and practices, to examine any clergyman holding office or prefer-mont in the Established Church charged with promulgating erroneous doctrine; and should he be found guilty of teaching any anti-Christian, or anti-Protestant, or unscriptural doctrine, or using any Popish decoration, vestments, or genuflexions, to deprive him of his office or preferment, and to appoint another clerk of honest Protestant Evangelical report, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, to fill such vacant office or preferment. They likewise prayed Her Majesty to command the publication of a Protestant Chatechism and Hymn-book -- sound, comprehensive' and purely Christian in doctrine, to be read and learnt by heart by all the children taught in the schools of the Established Church in the kingdom, and to make it a breach of Church discipline, subjecting to a like privation any clergyman who should introduce any other Catechism or hymnal, or neglect to have the authorized Catechism and hymns thoroughly taught to all the children in the schools under his care and management. "Believing," they added, "that a commission such as they supplicated Her Majesty to issue would in duc time restore order, peace, and prosperity to the Es-tablished Church, faithful worship to God, and loyalty and devotedness to Her Majesty, they humbly submitted their petition to the Throne, praying that Her Majesty, blessed with health, might long enjoy the grace of God, continue to be the beloved and their well-carned reputation, but the third consepopular monarch living and reigning in the hearts of her faithful subjects, and a nursing mother in the true Protestant Church." A petition to Parliament, which was afterwards read and adopted, set forth in great detail the mode of conducting Divine service in the Church during the last seventeen years, the period of the present rector's incumbency, adding that in 1843, when he entered on the living, the parish was, to use his own words, "distinguished for its loyalty to the Sovereign and dutiful attach-ment to the Church," but that in consequence of his obstinate and overbearing conduct many of the parishioners had been alienated from the Church of England, while the once numerous congregation at the parish church had been reduced to a few scores, and that in a parish of 48,000 people. The speakers dilated chiefly upon the circumstances which had given the parish its great notoriety of late, and exressed what they believed to be the general wisdom of the netitioners to return to a simple form of Protestant worship. They completely carried the audience along with them, and the resolutions and memorials were adopted with acclamation .- Times. THE BRITISH MERCHANT .- In our (Times) City Article of Monday last there appeared a notice of an attempt to establish an Association for the Discouragement of Fraud among British Manufacturers .--It seems a strange object to propose. It sounds like a contradiction in terms-like a Society for the Conversion to Christianity of the Episcopal Bench, or a Hospital to Prevent the Spread of "Delirium Tremens" among Tectotallers ; for, be it observed, this effort is not made in discouragement of those fraudulent traders who feed us upon potatoes and alum and call it bread, and persecute us with allencompassing adulterations, giving much cause for triumph to the analyzers of the Lancet. The aim is even higher than to shame the keepers of those magic mills where the puzzled tiller of a parish allot-ment puts in three bushels of good wheat, and next day finds that it has ground up into a sack of bean flour. Difficult as it is to approach the fact even gradually, yet we must come face to face with it at last. This movement is actually promoted by and directed against, those gentlemen who live in such large houses, and are surrounded by such gorgeous servants, and who have such awful accounts at their bankers', and such comfortable pews in the parish church : it is among these that the promoters of this society propose to send forth missionaries, who are to carry persuasion upon their tongues and a con-stable's staff in their pockets. Is it possible that these people can'want to be preached to or threatened like a poor starveling who exercises every duty with a pang of hunger? Can it be that they who live under the protection of the self-restraint which honest principles impose upon their inferiors can re-quire to be taught that frand is illegal? They have schools in their mills wherein they write up "Thou shalt not steal," and ." Honesty is the best policy."-Should a wretched clerk make a fraudulent entry in their books or embezzle a bank-note they crush him "upon principle," and never relent till the Central Oriminal Court has branded him as an outcast for ever from pare and untainted commercial circles. its correspondence with the United States by the Ca- It cannot be that these people can have anything

out of his warehouse; which would kill or main any one who should use it: he must not sell a wooden stick and guarantee it to be cotion; he must not send out a nair of scissors never intended to cut, or an axe that would fly to pieces at the first stroke .---If there are people who have in the same trade a better name than himself he must never outstep the fair pace of emulation; it must not enter into his mind to forge their names and destroy their credit by affixing their brand to coarse and worthless goods. These are of the very rudiments of commercial morals. They are the equivalents to "Thon shalt not kill," "Thou shalt not steal," and "Thou shalt not b ar false witness." Yet, Heaven help us! these are the very acts which are attributed to these very respectable persons as every-day practices .---These things are cropping up in our law books and taking rank in our police cases. They are growing into "a custom of manufacturers." They have been solemply presented to a court of justice for its sanction. A manufacturer has had the assurance to bring an action for the infringement of his trade mark -that mark being a 300 yards label to be affixed upon a 100 yards reel of cotton. A few days ago a rifle burst at the Kilburn Rifle-ground, upon examining the fragments it was found that there was no proof-mark upon it. This weapon had been sold without the usual test required by law as a security that it should not destroy the life of the purchaser. It happened, however, that no one was killed and so sacred are the privileges of the British manufacturer that we have not heard of any one venturing to inquire of whom the rifle was bought, or by whom it was made. It seems to be becoming a sort of com-mercial belief that a quiet man clad in superline broadcloth, and transacting his business in a little dark counting-house, may laudably commit any strocity, provided he has no individual malice against any particular son of Adam, but bounds all his motives of action by his desire of "turning a penny." He gets a Government contract for boots -as is said to have happened in one case-and just as the battalion is going upon service sends in a complete supply with the soles glued on to the upper leathers. More than one man must have died out of all who suffered ; but it was in China, or Canada, or in the West Indies, or in some place too far off to reach the prudent man's conscience. He lackers over gaspipus and sells them as gun-barrels, and of course the barrels burst; but they are then thousands of miles off, and only shatter the hands of 'niggers." He sells highly-polished tools at such low prices that the emigrant invests his last shilling in a treasure of English cutlery. They are his mainstay wherewith he is confident of clearing a space and building a home in the forest. When he has arrived at his far-away destination a few hours' labor serves to shatter his axe, to double up his spade, and to break the teeth of his saw. He stands alone in his misery, and perlups curses bitterly ;but the comfortable man at Birmingham, or Sheffield, or in London, who made or sold this treacherous trash never hears his maledictions, and, if he did, would only plously pray to Heaven to convert the poor reprobate. The thrifty housewife in some re-mote village, who has saved the scanty margin of her husband's carnings to clothe her children, bargains for her pieces of print and caliro, her reel of cotton and her needles, and, as her necessities compel her, takes the cheapest which the merchant will offer. When she gets home her prints are all short measure, the substance of her calleo rabs off in dust, her cotton-reel has just enough cotton upon it to conceal the wood, her needles are pointless and often cycless, and her hooks and eyes are a useless jumble of white metal. Yet all these things are vonched for by the most respectable English names. If there be a manufacturer who by homest dealing and ercellence of workinauship has obtained a name, that name is sure to be found forged upon these lowpriced swindles. The bronzed gas pipes-doublebarrels at 25s-are pretty certain to bear the name of Manton or Egg, the cutlery is all branded with the name of Rodgers, the prints and calicoes are all by the most renowned firms, and the 100 yards of cotton are all boldly marked outside "300 yards."-The first consequence of all this is that the consumer is robbed ; the next is that the manufacturers whose names and brands are forged are defrauded of juence is that the credit and commerce of England are made a byword in distant lands. We are acquiring an ill name abroad for bad cheap work, and in many even of our own colonies the American work is preferred to ours, as being more honest .--Yet the men who have brought this to pass are " all honorable men." They hold up their heads, and boldly avow their "system;" and, assembled in grave commercial associations, they shortly answer to all expostulators who suggest a reform that " the subject cannot be entertained."

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more of the state of society in those provinces than the mob of travelled writers who never crossed the Alps, and yet know more of Italy than the Italians themselves-here are illustrious men, declaring in the face of England, that "a portion of his subjects have risen in unjustifiable rebellion against the Holy Father."-Freeman's Journal.

THE POPE IN THE PRESENT CRISIS. - Under the above head, the Cork Examiner publishes the following passages taken from a letter received by the member for Dungarvan from a gentleman of high position in Rome. It is dated the 10th December -" I am happy to say that the Holy Father is perfectly well, and is very grateful for the sympathy manifested for him by the Catholics all over the world. The pastorals of the Irish Bishops, and the great meetings held in Dublin, and the sentiments elicited, there have been to him a source of much consolation. Although it is for him a moment of great trial and anxiety, yet he bears his troubles with the greatest resignation, patience, and equanimity, and every one remarks how cheerful he is in the midst of his sufferings. Rome was never more quiet than it is at this moment, and if you were here you would not see any difference from what it was last year. Of course we are looking forward anxiously to the Congress. England, no doubt, will be the great antagonist of the Holy Father ; but I entertain a confident hope that the majority of the representatives will be in his favor.

THE M'MAHON SWORD .- Amongst the telegrams supplied from London to the Evening Papers yesterday, was one stating on the authority of a swiss paper, that the Emperor had refused Marshal M'Mahon permission to accept the sword from Ireland. To guard against misapprehension we hasten to state that we are in possession of information, received from Paris by yesterday's post, which enables us to declare that there is not a particle of truth in the in the statement of the "Swiss paper."-Dublin Evening News.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE'S ESTATES .- Some lo's of the Duke of Devonshire's property near Dungarvan, have been sold to the occupiers at about twenty five years' purchase on the letting value. The maps, &c., have been made out by some experienced valuators, and over forty deeds, assignment have been submitted for approval. It is his Grace's wish that no one on his property should be displaced, and he is desirous that the occupier should purchase the fee of his own holding. Such lots as the tenants do not purchase will be put up for competition in the Land ed Estates Court in the course of a few months.

LORD PLUNKET AND HIS TENANTS .- Lord Plunket the Protestant Bishop of Tuam, has at length taken proceedings against his refractory tenants who refused to send their children to his proselytising schools. On Thursday ejectments were served on 52 'tenants on his Partry estate. We have been favoured with a copy of the writ of summons and plaint. It has been issued out of the Court of Queen's Bench. The plaintiffs are, Lord Plunket, Frederick John Forster, Esq., the Hon. Catherine, Plunket, and the Hon. Louisa Plunket. The defendants are John Prendergrast and six others of the principal 'tenants," The lands mentioned are Gortbunscullen, Drimcoggy, session of 52 tenants who are associated as in the p session of 52 tenants who are named. — Freewan,

GREAT BRITAIN.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS .-- The greatest activity prerails in Portsmouth dockyard. The line-of-battle ships Prince of Wales and Royal Frederick are neary ready for launching. The keel of the Royal Alfred is being laid down, and an improved 57 gun frigate is to be commenced. Workmen are engaged on a number of other vessels. It is stated that the Government alone are paying weekly at Portsmouth dockyard, nearly £7,000 in wages.

ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND .- Communications have been received from Paris of a most gratifying and conciliatory kind. An opinion is expressed in favor of a prompt and immediate engagement of England and France in that great work of peace, the Universal Exhibition of 1862, as the surest means of dissipating the present local and transignt alarm on both sides of the Channel. This is a proposition to excite our best feelings and our best wishes, - Athenœum :

THE NEW POSTAL ARBANGEMENTS BETWEEN EUROPE AND AMERICA .--- We recently referred to the arrangements that have been made for the convevance of mails between Great Britain and the United States by the Canadian Line of mail steamers, which call at Queenstown; and to the probability that Belgium and Germany would speedily follow with France in the adoption of this route for their correspondence. Last week the Hon Sidney Smith, Postmaster-Gencral of Canada, accompanied by Mr. Griffin of the Canadian Post-office, and Sir Cusack Roney, procooded to Brussels where, by the introduction of bord Howard de Walden, the British Ambassador, they were immediately put into communication with Mr. Masin, the Director General of the Belgium Post-office. There is little doubt that Belgium will ferward

TAILORS OF THE FRENCH TOOLEY STREET. - We are requested by Viscount Palmerston to publish the following letter, which was addressed to her Majesty

penetrable mystery, and his ministers are slaves. It is of no use, therefore, for us to apply them for information as to probable events in Europe. We should receive an invitation to mind our own business. Under these circumstances, we take the liberty of requesting your Majesty to favor us with a little news. We learn that England is arming from end to end, that from John Grouts to Silly Isle, from Osbon to Berrie, the bugle calls the rillemen to drill, that many millions of these voluntaires are enregistered, and that they are full of the martial spirit.

"Manifestly, madame, there is but one nation of the world that is worth the enmity of England. She has chastised other nations, but as one chastises a child for its good; and with no particle of hate .--But France she hates, as her superior, with a fierce and undying hatred. England thirsts to renew the glory of Agincourt and Poictiers, of Malplaquet and Blenheim, of Salamanca and Waterloo. She asks once more to see her coarse-fed legionaries rampant in the Champs Elysees. We need hardly suy, madame, that we do not hold you responsible for the evil hearts of your people. It is your misfortune to be Queen of such a race and you have our sympathy.

"But, madame, as businesss is very much interfered with by the reports of war, and as we have no burning desire to purchase costly fabrics of cloth and velvet to be the spoil of British cruisers, we take the liberty of asking your Mujesty what your counsellors design to do." Is this mighty force of rifles intended for the invasion of France, or is your ferocious)army to be used for that malignity, while the voluntaires protect the coast from the avenging fury of our troops? We shall be much obliged by a reply by return of post. We enclose a postage stamp, and are, madame, yours very truly,

;	"Dobois,) uzan
	BLANC, Santerre,	
	NEGUS.	1 1 1

"To H. M. the Queen, England, (near France)." "P. S. If you are going to invade, be so good as to mention in your reply where the landing will be attempted."

ANRWER.

"Downing Street, December 16: "Lord Palmerston presents his best compliments to M.M. Dubois, Blanc, Santeree, and Negns, and has just had the pleasure of handing their letter to the