

**THE IRISH CHURCH.—**The Irish Church.—By the Registrar-General, the population of Ireland, on the 1st of April last, was 5,764,523, being less by 787,842 than it was in 1851. The decrease is a little more than 12 per cent. The diminution is attributed to emigration. During the decennial period the island has not been visited by famine, pestilence, or war. Why there should have been so large an efflux of the inhabitants we are left to conjecture. It is said that it is in some measure to be attributed to previous failures of the potato crop; to the desire of many to join their friends who had before sought new homes; to the dislike of the peasantry to remain under new masters. Whatever the cause, there remains the melancholy fact, that whilst in England, Scotland, and Wales there has been a large and progressive increase, in Ireland alone there has been this serious and continued decrease. This is not, however, the point upon which we now desire to dwell. We rather wish to direct attention to the important fact that Protestantism makes no way in the sister country, and more especially, to point out that this diminution applies to the members of the Church established in Ireland particularly. In 1731, there were 1,309,768 Roman Catholics and 2,307,136 Protestants. In 1831 there were 6,426,080 Catholics and 1,518,700 Protestants of all denominations. In 1861 there were 4,490,583 Catholics and 1,273,960 Protestants. In the earlier returns there is no classification of the respective Protestant sects. But in 1834 when the returns were obtained for the main purpose of ascertaining the religious persuasion of the people, we find that the members of the Established Church, including Methodists, numbered 853,160. But the Methodists in 1861 were 44,532. If, then, we assume them to have been as numerous in 1834, we shall have as members of the Established Church in that year, 897,692. In 1861 there were only 678,661. Without analysing the tables farther, then, this fact stands pre-eminently prominent, that so far from the Church of Ireland maintaining its numbers, there has been a terrible falling off. The Protestant Episcopal Church has been established in that country three hundred years. It has been, and is, the most richly endowed Church on the face of the earth. For 250 years it possessed four Archbishops and eighteen Bishops, with an innumerable staff of Chancellors, Archdeacons, Deans, Canons, Rectors, Vicars, and Curates. Its wealth was and is beyond computation. It was and is upheld and fostered by the State, in every possible way. In 1843 there was some modification. The present Earl Derby, then Lord Stanley, abolished two Archbishops and eight Bishops, but the revenues of the great dignitaries were but slightly affected. For the spiritual oversight of half-a-million of adult worshippers, there is now maintained two Archbishops whose incomes severally are from £15,000 to £20,000 a year and ten Bishops, with from £5,000 to £8,000 a year each. Of the holy army of inferior dignitaries, it suffices to say that their remuneration is on the same unapostolic scale. How comes it then that this Church so richly endowed, so powerfully protected, so effectively fostered, has not only not been able to hold its own, has not even progressed but has absolutely and relatively dwindled? If we were Catholics we should say because it is a Church that teaches a false religion. But what are we to say as Protestants? We must hold that the Protestant Church in Ireland is the true Church; that it promulgates the pure gospel; that it is free from the errors and superstitions of her Papal rival. How then does it happen that with the Gospel, with the truth, with every aid that enormous wealth can render her, the Church in Ireland has altogether failed in her mission. The answer is obvious. She is founded on injustice and maintained on wrong. Here is a Church of the minority—of a paltry minority, quartered upon a hostile majority. Reverse the cases. Suppose Protestant England compelled to maintain a Catholic Hierarchy. Suppose, to bring the example more home to us, all the property in Bristol and Clifton subjected to a rent charge in order to support the Catholic Bishop of Clifton, and his Priests, with what indignation, with what loathing, with what scorn should we not resent and resist such a condition. Yet that is what we do to the Irish Catholics. We compel near five millions of Catholics in Ireland to maintain a dominant, and as they hold, a heretic Church, which numbers little more than half-a-million of professed members. There is no such other spectacle in the civilised, or, in truth, in the heathen, world. We do not act so to any other portion of our Empire. We do not impose a hostile Church on the Hindus or Mohammedans in India; we impose no such shameful burden on our American fellow-subjects. In Africa as in Australia the idea would be scouted. We ask earnest, honest Protestants, who really desire to see Ireland made Protestant, if they believe their object is attained by persevering in the present system? We demand of them has the Church established in Ireland fulfilled her proper mission? Has she, we will not say profitably employed the more than ten talents entrusted to her care; has she brought home her own with usury, nay, can she reproduce the bare napkin with his buried treasure? The truth and the fact is that, apart from the gross anomaly of inflicting the Church of the small minority upon the dissenting majority, the Established Church in Ireland has been grievously oppressed by the golden shackles which have bound down her energies. They are fetters more difficult to burst than chains of iron, but until they are broken, never shall we see the cause of Protestant truth triumphant in Ireland.—*Bristol Gazette.*

**EVICIONS IN CORRAGUNNY.**—Mr. Harnett, Sub-Sheriff, with his bailiff attended at Ballinascarr on Tuesday, and evicted four families, under an ejectment decree obtained at the Tralee sessions. Thomas Connor, John Connor, John Shea, and—Begley, with their families, numbering some twenty persons, were obliged to quit. —*Cor. of Kerry Star.*

**LITTLE BROTHER.**—Two of the "Protestant community" were arraigned at the last assizes for robbing the Ferrybank post-office, and to the utter discredit of the solicitor and counsel concerned for them, every Catholic called on the jury was instantly ordered to "stand aside." Two, however, got on—one being sworn before the challenge was made, and the other, in consequence of some wag whispering to the solicitor that he was a Methodist. It is also remarkable that more Protestants appeared on the panel at this assizes than on any for many years. Can it be because this case was pending. We believe that our Catholic traders do not care to be on juries; at the same time we must protest against this unwarrantable and petty insult. It is the dregs of Orangism still lingering in the hearts of the ascendancy party, and which neither Christian charity nor education can obliterate.—*Waterford Citizen.*

**DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE WEAVERS OF DROGHEDA.**—For some few months past the handloom weavers of Drogheda and its vicinity, with their families, have been suffering much privation from the stagnation of trade; but the condition of these unfortunate men has now come to a crisis. We have seven master manufacturers in town, who some time ago kept above 2,000 looms at work, and it will scarcely be believed that the number of looms now in operation does not amount to more than 200! Many of the weavers have left the town, accompanied by their families, to seek employment in England; numbers have entered the union workhouse; there, while applications for outdoor relief at the meeting of the board of guardians on Thursday exceeded in number anything known for many years. The wives and children of the unfortunate men are seen begging about the streets, and parties who have visited their cabins at night assured me that the alms-gleaner relief afforded does not amount to a meal for the twenty-four hours. One of our manufacturers has at present on hands £5,000 worth of manufactured cloth, without a single order. Others are more or less burthened in the same way. If some immediate steps be not taken to relieve the

condition of the distressed operatives, it is difficult to conjecture what the consequences may be. A meeting and the opening of a subscription list is spoken of.

**The Grand Jury of Antrim** appointed a committee to inquire respecting reformatory schools, and the result has been the unanimous adoption of their report, recommending that the payment by the county of 2s per head per week should be stopped, because the Government had reduced its allowance from 7s. a week to 6s., and because of the extraordinary cost of those institutions, and the heavy expense that would be thus entailed upon the county, which would amount to £3,822 yearly. Half the number of children sent to the Belfast reformatory were committed for the first offence. The committee compare the cost of maintenance with that of other institutions:—"The expense of maintenance of inmates of reformatory schools, even in the case of the Glenelg-house, which contains 285 persons (£28 per annum), is much greater than other public establishments. The cost per head of the Belfast District Asylum for insane poor is about £17, with 230 inmates, exclusive of buildings; the Belfast Charitable Society, £10 per head, with 200 inmates, exclusive of buildings; the Belfast Union poor-house, including hospital and annexed dispensary, about £7 10s per head; the Belfast General Hospital, for diet, wine, and medicine, is about £78 per head, and including all charges £93, exclusive of building; and, lastly, the Belfast Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum with 107 inmates, cost per head about £17, exclusive of buildings."

**Irish Exports.**—A return just published, "giving the value of exports from the 12 principal ports in Great Britain during the past year" shows that an increase of nearly four millions has taken place on the whole; but, on examining the return, it is seen that the Irish exports have decreased 60 per cent. This is a serious decline.

It seems that even the members of the Great Protestant Association in Ireland sometimes have their little bickerings. An instance of this has just been brought to light, by a small transaction in the Recorder's Court, in which the Secretary of that body sued its Chairman for a sum of £17 for two months' salary; for you must know that even in the holy work of propagating Protestant principles, the pounds shillings, and pence are not lost sight of. Mr. Thomas Henry Thompson, the Chairman, and the very embodiment of sound Protestant principles, resisted the demand, and in the course of the trial it transpired, that the plaintiff had a strong host of friends, and that his dismissal was made a *casus belli*. Colonel Boyes, the Vice-Chairman, resigned. Rev. G. S. Potter, who, I presume, is the Chaplain General and Spiritual Director of the Association, followed his example, and poor Mr. President Thompson was left all alone in his glory. I did feel surprised that the great Protestant anniversary of the 1st and 12th July passed over this year without the usual demonstrations on the part of the Protestant Association; but the incidents of this little trial have revealed the true cause, as they proved that the three leading spirits who directed its counsels, and pulled the strings of its machinery, were unable to pull together. Poor Mr. Thompson was beaten, and the unkindest cut of all, and the most malignant sting in his defeat, was brought about by the exertions of Mr. Carron, a popish barrister, who conducted the case for the plaintiff. The incidents of this trial have brought to light two other facts worth notice. It seems that Madame Ernestine, a lady who has been reading Shakespeare's plays on public platforms, was brought out under the patronage of the Protestant Association, and that she could find no better place for the direction of her movements, and the preparation of her programme, than the Committee Rooms of this most offensive Society; but there is another fact of much greater importance, for we have it now established, that one of the most clamorous members of this society is a Mr. Peake, who is—I understand, and so says the published report of the case—an officer in the employment of the National Board of Education, charged with the education of a mission of Catholic children. I shall look forward with much curiosity to see if the Commission of the National Board of Education will take cognisance of Mr. Peake being a member of the Protestant Association. Perhaps, upon the principles put forward in vindication of Mr. Adair, that he was merely exercising his legal rights, the Commissioners will not feel themselves called upon to interfere; but I think I am correct in stating, that some time ago one of the officers of the Board, who was President of the "Catholic Young Men's Society," was severely overhauled and narrowly escaped dismissal, for having presided at a meeting of that body, where strong language, no doubt, was used, but not half so strong as is used at the meetings of the Protestant Association, which so often closely verges on disloyalty.—*Dublin Cor. of Weekly Register.*

#### THE IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS

(From a Correspondent of the Union (Protestant))

And at the outset I wish it clearly to be understood that I am not a Roman Catholic, but a member as loyal as any, of the English Church. I am bound to say this, because, in the course of my remarks it will be my duty to expose the sham of the Established Church, and the undoubted fact that the Roman Catholic religion is the religion of Ireland. Some of your readers may feel surprised that I should make the latter remark, because they would say it is a fact patent to all. But, in making inquiries before leaving England, I was told over and over again that the priests were fast losing their hold on the people—that, in fact, the people were "emancipating" themselves from the priests, who were a set of lazy, ignorant men—love of whiskey their only inspiration. So you see and I dare say you are more familiar with the tendency of London religious feeling in this matter than I am; I have some excuse to offer for this remark. The Irish Church Mission is, in a great measure, responsible for these statements; and I trust I shall, before I have done, enlighten your readers as to that gigantic imposture. My observations extended to a small part of Ireland only, and I cannot say anything respecting the north part, not having been there; but I can tell you something about Dublin and its neighbourhood. There are two cathedrals, both belonging to the Establishment, with full staff of Clergy and choir. The metropolitan cathedral St. Patrick's, was open on Sunday, July 14, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for afternoon service—the only service throughout the week! This service is known by the name of "Paddy's Opera," and is very fashionable attended. The other cathedral, Christ Church, has morning prayer at twelve—the only service throughout the week. As far as I can ascertain not one church belonging to the establishment is open from one week's end to another. I was certainly under the impression that Grangegorman Church was a church where some attention was paid to decency and order, and that some notion of Catholicity was here to be found; accordingly, I went on my way there at half-past ten on the Sunday in question, but found all the doors locked; and, on inquiry, was informed the minister would bring the keys at half-past eleven, he living at a distance, and the service commencing at twelve o'clock; so, at about one in the afternoon, he and his congregation went to the beginning of God for having brought them to the beginning of this day. No other church belonging to the establishment is open before, with the exception of one, I believe, that commences at half-past eleven. Now, there are fifty churches served by 103 priests, in Dublin and its neighbourhood, and the number of services per week is about sixty-five; and all of them as you would expect of the most cold and lifeless description. On the other hand, there are nineteen Roman Catholic churches in Dublin, served by about one hundred priests. I am afraid to say how many services they have. They are always open, and I have never yet seen one without its group of supplicants or worshippers. On Sunday it is, indeed, a gratifying and glorious sight to see, from five and six in the morning

till noon, a constant succession of fresh congregations—aye, and large ones, too crowded with poor as well as rich. And yet a Society has the consummate impudence to beg money from the British public to endeavour to induce those poor benighted Catholics to think that it is a better way of salvation, which defers till noontide of the Lord's Day its indolent note of prayer and praise. That the Irish Church Missions are a delusion and imposture it will not take much trouble to prove; but here are some facts. In Carlow strenuous efforts have been made by the "Soupers," and not one single convert has been the result. There are Protestants here, a very small minority. In Tullow, a market town, whither I was recommended to go, as there were two of these so-called "Church Missionaries," and where they have the benefit of an endowed school, they have not made a single convert, though they have been stationed here some time, and have the advantage of resident rector, who throws his heart and soul into the business. Out of a population of between 5,000 and 6,000, the congregation at the Established Church averages between 200 to 300—a large congregation compared with other Irish towns. The average attendance at the Church Mission School is from fifteen to twenty. The church is closed from Sunday to Sunday. Now, look at the other side of the question. There are from three to four hundred children at the schools belonging to the Roman Catholics, which are with the exception of a small grant from the National Education Society, entirely dependent on the alms of the very poor. A convent of nuns supplies teachers for the girls, and a society of religious men for the boys; the whole being under the management of the parish priest. I went through these schools, the priest accompanying me, and I was much gratified to hear the answers made regarding secular subjects. The children were well up in what we know as the "four's" I was still more delighted at the manner in which they answered questions regarding the Christian faith. They were all very clean, though sadly deficient in shoes and stockings; but they knew their religion and understood it. . . . I have been carried far, far beyond my original intention of writing a short note to you respecting the shortcomings of our branch of the Catholic Church here; but I pray the readers of the *Union* to bear with me. Go all over Ireland—aye, in the north (the first portion of this letter was written before I left Dublin)—and the same facts will present themselves—the quiet, patient, resignation amid the most abject poverty. No fault of their own mind—had government, combined with the monstrous iniquity of establishing a church founded on the spoils wrested from their Catholic fathers. It is of no use blinking the question. The Catholic religion, as derived from Rome, is the religion of the country. Supposing we could give them the ritual of the "United Church of England and Ireland" in its integrity, the people would not have it any more than they would the service of the "Irish Church Missionaries." The people are "steadfast in the faith" they have been taught for ages. It is indeed a lesson for the clergy of the Church of England to come here, anywhere in Ireland, and see the labours of the priests—men who differ widely from the conventional notions of the Irish priest—hard-working, devoted, well-educated, perfect gentlemen in every sense of the word, who throw their whole soul into the work, and battle on alone with the misery around them, while the wealthy land owners stand aloof. In this county of Carlow, where I am writing, there is only one Catholic with an income of £500—all revenues being confiscated to an establishment that has not, and never will have, the people of Ireland with it.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was prorogued on the 6th. The Queen's speech was read by commission. It thanks Parliament and says that Foreign relations are friendly and satisfactory and trusts there is no danger of disturbance of the peace of Europe; it notices the consummation of the Kingdom of Italy and hopes for happy results; it says of American affairs that the dissensions which arose some months ago in the U. S. have unfortunately assumed the character of open war. Her Majesty deeply lamenting the result has determined in common with the other powers of Europe, to observe strict neutrality between the contending parties; it refers to the settlement of affairs in Syria, and hopes the arrangements will secure henceforth internal tranquillity. She rejoices at the progress in India. The speech then returns thanks for the supplies voted. It enumerates the important measures of the session, and concludes by invoking God's blessing. Ministers said they could enter into no arrangement relative to the Galway contract until the Company was in a position to carry it out, which would not be before February. Lord Palmerston said he was much disposed to adopt the recommendation of the select committee and give the company a favorable consideration. He also said that Government was not aware of the American Government having resolved to station vessels off ports to levy dues.

Sir Robert Peel's address to his constituents on his return for Tamworth is, to say the least of it, frank and conciliatory, as regards Ireland. On the two new questions—the Pope and the Galway Contract, he touches lightly; but, as regards the latter, satisfactorily. On the whole, the address fully bears out what his friend and colleague, Mr. Cardwell, predicted of him in his address at Oxford, as given elsewhere. Sir Robert Peel, after his return for the borough without opposition, was announced, said:—"During the ten years he had been in parliament, he had always sat on the same side as her Majesty's present advisers, and rejoiced at the opportunity of entering the public service under a parliamentary leader whom any man might be proud to serve with (cheers). Lord Palmerston's Government was not formed upon a narrow and exclusive basis, but upon the broad and solid foundation of popular sympathies. Adverting to the office he had accepted he said he should go to Ireland free from any strong political bias; and he would endeavour to set about his work with a plain honest determination to do his duty without bias, but in a straightforward manner; and he felt satisfied that in so doing he would not be unfairly judged by the generous, warm-hearted, and keen-sighted people of Ireland (cheers). He had always been of opinion that the best course to pursue was to smooth over, by a liberal system of equality, those differences which existed among men on religious subjects. He was, and ever had been, an advocate of toleration and thorough emancipation on the score of religious opinion. In the course of his speech Sir Robert said it was true that her Majesty's Government was not so popular in Ireland as it ought to be; but the causes of this he believed to be accidental and transitory, while, at the same time, the Government had no control over the circumstances which led to that unpopularity. The chief cause was the supposed interference with the concerns of Italy, and the temporal power of the Pope. Then there was that most vexed question—the Galway contract—of which he supposed they all heard (laughter). With regard to the former, the Government had maintained a strict principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of Italy and if any circumstances had occurred to interfere with the temporal power of the Pope, it arose from the action of the people of Italy themselves. With respect to the Galway contract, Lord Palmerston's answer on Monday evening showed that, while his lordship considered that as a departmental question, he must stand by the course pursued by the Postmaster General; but as rapid communication with America was of the greatest importance, he believed Galway to be the best point; and he hoped the decision of the Government would ultimately be in accordance with the unanimous desire which had been expressed by the people of Ireland (cheers).

The Scotch papers announce the failure of Messrs. Scott, Colquhoun, and Co., of Glasgow and Montreal, with liabilities for about £21,645 on this side and a small amount in Canada.

**THE DIVORCE LAW.**—But when the new law had been for a few weeks in operation, the soothing promises of its advocates were not fulfilled. These men were not unprovided with an answer, and attempted to silence their adversaries by saying that the new Court of Divorce was really in arrears the day it was opened, and that in another year it would have little or nothing to do. Its first months were consumed in deciding cases which had really occurred before the new law was enacted; and that its first operations ought not to be considered as a sample of what it would have always to do. This answer was contradicted by those who gave it, for they applied for more judges; and now the history of the Court is a proof that the answer was false. The Judge of the Divorce Court is constantly occupied, and his powers are continually invoked. It is evident, too, that the judge likes his work, for he pronounces a sentence of dissolution with as much ease and calmness of mind as he would settle the terms of an order where there is no hostile litigation. Since last November, when the Court resumed its sittings after the long vacation till July 27, of this year, when it rose for another vacation, Sir Cresswell Cresswell dissolved 164 marriages. In the space of nine months 164 valid marriages have been dissolved, and 328 persons have received licence from that judge to commit adultery; for the dissolution of an indissoluble marriage can mean nothing else. Even when the judge suspended his pleasing labours he had not done all that the public required him to do, for he left 30 cases of arrears, to which 40 have been added, and which will require his attention as soon as he has finished what is before him. The number of applications for divorce in the nine months past were 201, and if to this we add the 70 new applications and the arrears, we have the astounding number of 271 divorces applied for in nine months of legal hearing. If the Court sat all the year through, and if the causes were in proportion for twelve months to what they have been for nine months, we should then have more than one divorce for every day the Court might sit, nearly one for every day in the year, Sunday included. The specious excuse held out by the Liberals, when they clamoured for this iniquitous and immoral law, has been seen through; and it is now admitted that the judge has as much work as he can do; and the dissolution of a marriage unfortunately does not require much time or thought, for both the litigants are anxious for the same termination to the suit. If the judge pronounces for a dissolution, there will be no appeal, and he need not care whether he is right or wrong. The unhappy people whose cause is discussed before him dread nothing so much as a dismissal of their petition: they come before him not for justice, but for their own convenience; and he knows perfectly well that a sentence of dissolution is the most acceptable sentence that he can pronounce. He was appointed to be a dissolver of marriages, and he has not deceived those who confided in him. If he has difficulties to contend with, or doubtful questions to decide, he is there to lean not towards the safe, but towards the unsafe side. He is placed there not to hesitate to dissolve a marriage and if he has doubts he gives the benefit of them to the applicants for the dissolution of the indissoluble bond. The English people boast much of their fine morality, and continually give God thanks that they are not like other nations. But it must be admitted now that we are not a moral people, and that our middle class, hitherto the boast and stay of the kingdom are as corrupt as the heart of man can desire. The law encourages profligacy; the Liberal opinion is in favour of it, and a man who says that Sir Cresswell Cresswell cannot dissolve a valid marriage is looked upon as a fool. Modern enlightenment has got rid of the obligations of the Divorce law which renders marriage, once validly contracted, indissoluble and through an Act of Parliament authorises adultery and polygamy! Progress, according to the school which most observes it, is nothing less than barbarism in the germ; men are wearied of the old restraints upon their evil passions, and the British Parliament, at a great cost, has erected a special court by which sin is made lawful. The new court is becoming an institution of the country, the services it renders are accepted, and the result is that marriage becomes a contract to be kept or set aside according to the good pleasure of the men and women who enter into it.—*London Tablet.*

The Ecclesiastical Titles Act has turned up again. Mr. Hennessy's motion to include it in the Bill now before Parliament for sweeping away useless and obsolete Acts, was supported by Lord Fermanagh, Mr. Scholefield, Captain Greene, and Captain Stackpole, all four being Protestants. Mr. Hennessy and Sir George Bowyer acted as tellers, and were the only Catholic members who took part in the proceeding. On Thursday night the subject recurred in a rather amusing form. A return has been ordered by the House of Commons of the Bishops who have certain Pastoral annexing certain territorial titles to their signatures. This would be a breach of the Ecclesiastical Titles Act, and the order made was discharged because its form assumed the notorious fact that the Titles had been used. Lord Palmerston told Lord Fermanagh that he would not alter the law, and that it will be administered as cases may arise.—*London Tablet.*

**THE STATE OF THE OATH LAW.**—James Wooley, a labourer, was charged at the Petty Sessions at Burton-on-Trent, on Tuesday with assaulting John Harrison, at Hanbury. The magistrates refused to take the evidence of a witness named Whieldon, on his stating that he did not believe the contents of the Bible, and the case was dismissed.—*Stamford Mercury.*

A correspondent writes to us:—"Perhaps you are not aware that 'Ardsallah,' Lord Russell's place, means literally, when translated, the 'dirty height,' or dirty elevation. And in Irish is a bill or elevation; and sullagh is in that language, 'dirty.'"—*London Tablet.*

**TRANSPORTATION.**—Mr. Justice Byles, whilst on circuit, a few days back, in his address to the grand jury, regretted that the punishment of transportation was abolished. He thought that that punishment was not only exemplary, but was healthy and effectively reformatory; whereas penal servitude destroyed a man for life, as no one would employ a convict after the expiration of his sentence, or a ticket-of-leave-man. Alluding to the frequency of infanticide, he said that such cases were confined entirely to illegitimate children, and that the real culprits (the seducers) were not before him.

The Liverpool Courier has an article deprecating of the Prince of Wales' visiting the College of Maynooth on a Sunday, and allowing himself to be cordially received by the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin:—"Last year His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was sent on a conciliatory mission to Canada. In the political dictionary, conciliation means insult to Protestantism and encouragement to Romanism. In this country we heard with sorrow that the Prince visited the Cathedral of Montreal, the various parish confraternities of monks and nuns, and that he obeyed to rebellious prelates which the Church of Rome demands in vain from Roman Catholic Princes. Everywhere in Canada the priests came out with banners, crucifixes, croziers, &c., to meet his Royal Highness; everywhere they were 'most graciously' received. The Protestant Bishop, meanwhile, was not permitted to have even his chaplain in attendance when paying his respect to his Royal Highness. We all, too, painfully remember how wantonly the Protestants of Upper Canada were insulted. The impression produced by the Prince's conduct on one who knew nothing of history would be, that the House of Hanover had been expelled from the throne of these realms by rebellious Protestants and restored by loyal Papists. Others would believe that England had become a Roman Catholic State, and that the Prince had been sent out to give the Canadians—Protestant and Romanist—the strongest proofs of perversion.

**GOVERNOR GENERALSHIP OF INDIA.**—The Times, in announcing that Lord Elgin has been appointed to succeed Lord Canning as Governor General of India says the appointment has long been been contemplated.

The *Saturday Review* in an excellent article entitled "Modern Children" says:—"It is curious to think what become of all the babies soon after they are born. There are plenty of little helpless pets in long and short clothes, and plenty of young gentlemen and young ladies. But what becomes of the children? They are getting fewer and fewer, and a very malevolent fairy puts in their place a set of horrid changelings, with crinolines and curls, and talk of dresses and cooks. How very rare it is to find a little girl who is meek and ignorant and full of fun! The deplorable substitute who replaces the true specimen of girlhood is amazingly precocious, and fine children now-a-days live in a whirl of excitement. They learn, it is true, endless lessons, and have all kinds of boards, dumb-bells, musical instruments, governesses, riding-masters, and other mechanical contrivances for getting tussy and formal before their time. They are also addicted to reading, and get through the Waverley Novels and Miss Yonge's books before they are ten, so as to be ready for a clear start, and to criticise Mr. Dickens and Mr. Thackeray even. But charming as this must be to near relations, they rather overpower callous and distant friends by the terrible excitement with which they are taught to do everything. If any pleasure is hit on, it is pursued day and night. A dance will not do. There must be a regular children's ball, with roods of crinolines, and bouquets big enough for a Court flunkey. But the talk is the worst of all.—The poor little things are allowed and encouraged to discuss their family affairs and the affairs of all their neighbours. They are as indignant with the cook, as alive to the flirtations of the housemaid, as alarmed about the footman's sobriety as their mamma can be. They are great hands at settling the amount on which it is safe to marry, and enjoy amazingly the cheap pleasure of voting themselves the handsomest possible establishment and the gayest possible carriage. Even these little reveries of housekeeping and fashion are not, however, the worst of their talk. The secular are eclipsed by the religious children. There are hundreds of unfortunates under twelve in England who are equal to writing tracts—real live published tracts, with pink covers, all out of their own memory of other tracts, and who have had startling experiences and consolations, and can criticise sermons, and detect heresy.

**ENGLISH MENTAL FOOD.**—We have lately been breakfasting full of horrors. On a glance at our columns one might think that every possible atrocity had been committed or charged within these few weeks. If all is not true, it only follows that the imagination is quicker than the hand. It is of no use to conceal that human nature has a positive appetite for the horrible, so we will address ourselves at once to this universal infirmity. What will you have? Crimes of the worst dye lie in profusion before us. A father inflicting murderous blows on his only son! Two gentlemen shooting, hacking, and smashing one another to death in a back drawing-room in a by-street in the Strand! A surgeon charged with a professional murder upon an unhappy patient! Several husbands murdering their wives! A lady attacking her aged mother with a bludgeon! A boy stabbing his schoolfellow! What a picture of sudden, dull, quarrelsome respectability, are the details of that Wisbech murder! A miller and his wife wrangled about a little money as they drove home in a gig. Matters became worse as they sat over their tea, at the conclusion of which the irritated husband resolved to kill his wife, who alarmed at his manner, intended to go home to her father. When she went upstairs to get ready the husband closed the doors downstairs followed her, murdered her in her room, walked to her father's house, avowed the crime waited for the policeman, with whom he conversed freely on the subject, and wound up very suitably by obstinately refusing to return any plea but "Guilty," accepting the inevitable consequences of the deed. What must be a man's state when he deliberately merges his whole existence in the destruction of one whom he has sworn ever to love and to cherish! Of course, we can never know the misery such a mind must have gone through either by its own moodiness or by incessant provocation, before it could come to this pass. That such crimes must be we are told by the annals of all ages and countries; but need they abound as they do, and that not in the uneducated, the neglected, and the starving, but in those respectable middle classes which are the pride, and, as many think, the staple of England? When crimes of this sort are found in the classes above wretchedness and destitution it is too natural to conclude that they are not provoked, by accidental circumstances, but are too sure a sign of prevalent defects brooding, sullenness, pride, revenge, and other faults generally found in one class as much as in another.—*Times.*

The Times has an article bitterly sarcastic, on the battle of Bull's Run. It says there must rise a gathering doubt that the Southern outis too hard to crack, and that the military line, as a matter of business does not answer. The same article ridicules and laughs at the threats of prominent New York journals against England. The Post fears the question of the blockade may involve England in some difficult complications. The Times remarks that there is a little cloud which although no larger than a man's hand, may come to overshadow the whole sky. On the last day of the session Lord Palmerston stated his views on the question. He said in effect, that if a blockading force should allow any one ship to enter a blockaded port by the payment of duties, the blockade from that moment is raised. A belligerent may seal up a port, but if he lets one vessel in his right is gone. It follows therefore, when a Federal cruiser willingly allows a ship to pass a blockaded port upon payment of customs, the blockade will be at an end.

**SUICIDE FROM RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.**—On Thursday last, John McVie, a labourer, residing at Gillespie Cottage, in the parish of Hutton, in this county, committed suicide by cutting his throat. It appears that the deceased had been in the regular habit of attending the "Revival" meetings held in the neighbourhood, and had fallen into great depression of spirits. It would seem that the deceased had gone very deliberately about the work of self-destruction. He had hung up his scythe on a branch of the nearest tree, and with an old, worn-out pocket knife had drawn the fatal gash; after which he seems to have endeavoured to reach home, but fell down within twenty yards of his own door. The deceased was a very quiet intelligent man, and his domestic life was free from any disturbing influence. This melancholy occurrence has created, as well it may, a profound impression in the whole neighbourhood.—*Dumfries Courier.*

The "Essays and Reviews" controversy flourishes as vigorously as ever. Proceedings have been commenced in the Court of Arches, by the Bishop of Salisbury against the Rev. Rowland Williams, D.D. formerly Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and now Vicar of Broadbalk, Wiltshire, to which benefice he was appointed two or three years ago, by his college, in virtue of his Fellowship. The proceedings are taken against him as the writer of the article in the "Essays and Reviews," entitled "Bunson's Biblical Researches," and it is alleged in the citation with which he has been served, that he has thrown contempt upon the prophetic books of the Old Testament, and otherwise depraved the Scriptures.—*Weekly Register.*

**SOUND REASONING.**—In a recent case of assault, the defendant pleaded guilty. "I think I must be guilty," said he, "because the plaintiff and I were the only persons in the room, and the first thing I knew was that I was standing up, and he was doubled over the table. You'd better call it guilty."