Chief Secretary fon Ireland will not inform the world second bearer of a Union title was shot dead by his had such influence? The answer may be found in that the occasion has been taken into consideration with a view to an investigation, as he did about the Mayor of Cork, or when the Mayor and Bishop of Limerick were mentioned as having favoured the collection of the National Tribute. There are still privileges apparently. Perhaps it is that the more England is bullied the more she respects one : at all events, Mr. Staples does not spare her. Gladstone blinded by passions and prejudices is about to hurl her 'down the ringing grooves of change.' Warning is useless, 'England, corrupted by sloth, the love of money and of ease and ruled by a craven fear of disturbance, is ready to barter her birthright for a mess of pottage - is there any hore she will yet open her eves and see the danger before she is involved to the fearful vortex of Revolution, and the dismemberment of the glorious Empire founded by the wisdom of our Protestant forefathers, his begun? By the way, Mr. Staples should know the 'Empire' was founded as much by his Catholic as by his Protestant forefathers. The Diseatablishment is denounce i as a measure forced on them - in return for the love and loyalty of centuries-a measure which is well described as 'a mystery of iniquity, an act of robbery and confiscation; 'written falsehood;' written injustice;' written tyranny.' This we grant is tall talking; but we can hold out no hope of its being successful. Noy more, the act will not the less be enacted, although denounced as 'a distinct and palpable violation of the fundamental erticles of the Act of Union, by which our rights as Irishmen were secured to us for ever.'- Dablin Irishman.

and a series of the property of the contract of the series of the series of the contract of th

IRISH UNION LORDS. - WHAT BECAME OF THEM -STRANGE VICISITUDES. - HISTORICAL FACTS. - Next to the affection of man for ards his Creator, and the natoral ties which bind the great human family together, the love of country has been always foremost in the human breast, and esteemed as a virtue next in im portance after the dury we are commanded to observe towards our neighbour. From the environt account of the world we find that men left the land of their nativity with reluctance, or even something more. Abraham went out from his kingred and country only at the divine command, and for how many years did the Jews in Egypt sigh after the land of their fathers, although they never saw it - yet it was their native land, their place of inheritance, and, scattered as the ancient and interesting Hebrew race now are all over the face of the earth as foretold by the prophets thousands of years ago yet is there not one f the vast family that does not ardently desire and hope to be restored to that land? In this respect the Irish may be compared to the Jews, for in the back woods of America the plains of India, and the wilds of New Zealand, meet an Irishman, or the children born of Irish parents, and you will find the all absorbing hope of his life is the everlasting yearning that he may be one day enabled to return to the old country, for, with his own loved and best of roets, he

Whatever climes, whatever realms I see, My heart untravelled still returns to thee.

This love of country is more than a sentiment-it is an impression of the Divine band on His creatures, and, as it has prevailed from the earliest times, a violation of the principle has been held in abhorrence by man and even we find it sometimes punished by the Divine hand itself. Selling or betraying one's country has always been held to rank amongst the darkest offences of the human race. Bistory furnishes many examples, and holds up traitors as the greatest miscreants, and we look on them only less in degree than Judas Iscariot, whilst such men as William Tell, George Washington, John Hampden, and others claim our admiration as models of perfection to be imitated.

Seventy years ago the most unheard of and disbolical perfidy that ever took place towards any country was perpetrated on Ireland, in order to deprive her of her then expanding importance in the eyes of the world. In 1782, Ireland, by the united exertions of her patriotic sons won a bloodless victory in her constitution and commerce, and no country on the surface of the globe ever rose so rapidly in moral grandeur and material wealth as did the ancient green island of the westermost point of Europe, for as one of her own impassioned poets of the day truly wroto-

When Ireland first rose from the dark rolling flood, God blessed the Green Island, and saw it was good.

Retween 1782 and 1799 the trade munufactures the imports and exports of the country, had swelled to an extent that cannot be par-liefed in the history of any known nation. One should thirk that this great prosperity ought to have been builed with delight, but instead of that it excited a jealously foul demon spirit that rumed the country, which has ever since been the great difficulty of the spoiler; but the statesmen of the present day are making up and repairing the damage done to the old national wa'l, and the time cannot be far distant when that wall will again be built up and when the hearts and hands of freeborn men will form the ramparts round her Hamlet says- There's a divinity shapes our ends, rough hew them haw we may.' The history of Ireland seventy years ago, and of to-day cannot fail to attract deep thought, and although we cannot raise a comparison, yet it is not strange to find the ministers of the crown of the present day rendering a measure of retributive justice, as far as they can, for the figrant and open plunder perpetrated by ministers of a former day sordid sovereign, who scrupled at nothing to gratify an ambition that lost him America, and even in Ireland jeopardised his power.

The student of Irish history need not be told the means resorted to to carry the Union. But even the influence of untold treasure could not corrupt the Irish patriots; nor was it till the country was reeking in the blood of her best citizens, that the measure was at length perpetrated. 'Every man has his price,' is a saying attributed to a scoundrel whom the world has learned to hate, although he was named, as it were in derision and mockery. 'The Heaven born Minister.' Every one knows that when treasure and blood were expended, to produce traitors to their country titles were conferred, and in many cases were successful, for it is something to have a handle to one's name-to be called my lord this and the earl of that had charms for many that human nature was not capable of resisting. A king made 'a belied knight, a marquis, duke, an' a' that,' and by creating batches of bastard nobility, George the Third and his infernal Rhadamanthus, Lord Castlereagh, carried the Union. The class of individuals upon whom the peerage was conferred were in some instances members of the House of Commons, and got the titles in pros pective, as rewards for their perficy to the land of their birth, and to this day, from the highest to the lowest in the country, hold the memory of those wretches in deserved execration; and it is no uncommon thing at 'his day to hear the peasantry in all parts of Ireland chanting-

A high gallows and windy day

To yellow Jack Foster (a) and Lord Catlereagh. It is not only curious but mysterious to follow the

subsequent career of those Union loris and their successors, and if traced accurately, in several cases the denunciation of the Almighty has followed them, for where the immediate holders of titles, so derived, did not come to an untimely end, the sins of the fathers have been literally visited on the children to the third generation, as the unfortunate suicide of Lord Cloncurry, at Lyons, not far from Dublin, last week illustrates How unsearchable are the ways of the Omnipotent hand l

The arch-fiend, Lord Castlereagh, who drew the other recelling angels after him, like the old serpear, died by his own hand, and, as Lord Byron said, 'he

a Jack Foster was Speaker of the House of Commons at the time, and, of course, got a peerage for his Judas Isoariotism.

language, but there will be no official criticism. The first cut his country's throat, and then his own. The Simple in character, in word and deed, how is it she own near relative in the King's County. Another one word : Love. She loved God with all her hear was killed by his neck taying been dielocated, con-sequent on a fall from his horse whilst in a state of thousand ramifications which the ingenuity of charity drunkenness. Another blew his brains out with a pistol shot in a London hell (alias a gembling house.) Another of the peerages ended in Liverpool, about that savoured of humbug or unreality. Whatever two or three years ago, by the grandson of one of the her hand found to do, she did it with all her might, lords' being sent for five years penal servitude for as in the sight of God, an example which all may telony in a draper's shop, where he was an agriculant follow who will seek the same means, and strive to shopman. One was killed in a continental town, attain to a like simple and earnest spirit. It was a being stabbed to the heart in open day in the street; another was drowned in a causl. Every one who rais, with all the trappings of wor, passed unnoticed can read to-day must be aware of the conduct of that week through our crowded streets, this one Major Yelverton of the present day. He is the son alone, escorted by those 'patrons of our soul;, the of another of the batch of illegitimate offspring of poor, as St. Ambrose calls them. attracted the no Union, and although there was less infamy attached to the Cloncurry peerage than to any of the other of opinion. 'Yet, when we first came to London. traitors to Ireland, still the invisible hand has followed | they spat at us i' quitely remarked a Sister to whom in the track of the titles up to the present day. The we were speaking of this funeral. May we not late Lord Cioncurry, as well as his father, who was look upon this change of feeling as an indication, the second from the Union, did all in their power to not only of the greater liberality shown to our co-repair the damage done by the first inheritor of patent religionists, but of the way in which the Sisters' of pobility, for they joined in every movement that ned for its object the benefit of Ireland and the advancement of its people. The original lord was a draper and retailer of blankets in High-street, Dubliu, made money got into parliament, and got the title, se one may suppose, by what means - and so the following epigrim must close the present notice. His lordship having been present at a pantomime called on Quizote, he laughed immoderately at a tossing lowing lines appeared in one of the Dublin papers:-

Cloncurry, Cloncurry, Why in such a harry To laugh at the comical squire, For though be's tossed bigh, You cancot derv that biankets have tossed you much higher.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A RECARTATION - We have much pleasure in recording the return to the faith of one whose aposts cy gave rise to some telk about two years ago Mr. James Barrett Hughes, onc. a member of the Rev. Mr. Lyne's [1 Brother Ignatius'] so called Benedictine c mmunity at Norwich. Mr. Hughes, who unbap-pily gave notoriety to his apostasy by lecturing gainst the faith in London and elsewhere, made an ampe and public recentation of his errors, and acknowledgment of the unworthy motives which led to them, at St. James's, Spanish-place, during last week. - Tablet

A legal opinion signed by the Solicitor-General, Sir R. Palmer, and Dr. Deane, has been published, to the effect that Dr Colenso is not amenable to any tribunal in this country for doctrines enunciated in his diocese.

The Overend - Gurney prosecution will very likely come to a breakdown Dr. Thom the private prosecutor infists on conducting the proceedings single handed, and if the old proverb holds good will have a fool for his client

A motion for a new trial of the Hull convent case, Saurin v. Star, was to have been made yesterday, but was deferred in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the Chief Justice .- Times, 30th ult-

Mr. Charles Dickens has been advised by his medi cal attendant to abstain for some mouths from reading in public.

The Pall Mall Gazette openly contends that an immediate war with the United States would be pre ferable to allowing the 'Alabama' claims to bang over unadjusted. So long as this question is unsettled, Great Britain's foreign policy will be hampered by the constant fear of the United States taking up arms at any time that Great Britain might be engaged in hostilities with another country

The London Standard of Tuesday last has a leading article on the Alabama question, and the speech of Senator Sumner in the United States Senate, in opposition to that measure. The writer reviews the relative position of the United States and Great Britair, and asserts that the raids and other outrages perpetrated by American Fenians in Canada, during the past few years, more than overbalance the depredations committed by the Alabama on the American highest trust might be placed. On the memorable commerce. commerce.

Missionaries in China. - If we wish to know how it is that the missionaries are in the habit of coming so often into collision with the Chinese, we have not far to seek, for some of them are continually parading their imprudent sentiments. One of them, a missionary resident at Hangchow -- where the recent disturbances took place - has atcually stigmatized the Chinese as a nation of liars in the English print It is not difficult to imagine what is likely to be the effect of this when it is translated, as it will be, to the Chinese. A foreigner who should go about in England calling us a nation of liars would be apt to come to grief in some way or other, and yet we are surprised that missionaries who call Chinese liars are sometimes roughly handled.

A SISTER OF CHARITY .- A strange and unusual spectacle was presented to the passers by in London on the 10th of this month. It was a funeral - no uncommon sight in this teeming city! Yet this one was exceptional. A white hearse with white plumes. Carriages full of persons with white caps or white Cabs crammed with people, and following the veils. mournful possession, for many a weary mile, a large but orderly crowd of men and women, their faces set in sorrowful efforts to keep down the rising soh, but steadily marching on under the burning sun of that truly summer's day, until the gates of the Kensal Green Cemetery were reached. And then the process gion of white veiled women formed in twos and twos, and the wail of both men and women burst forth uncontrollably till the officiating clergy themselves broke down, and for a time nothing was heard but groans and sobs and tears. 'And who was this?' asked a Protestant friend. 'Whose death has caused such a sensation in this busy, money-loving city of ours? Why, all those men must have given up their day's work to come!' 'Who can it be?' was repeated from mouth to mouth. Reader, we can answer the question. It was a humble Sister of Charity, one whom the world knew not, whom the rich probably often possed with a smile of scorn as they brushed by her on her errands of charity, one whose very name was unknown to those who loved her best, save that one which her deeds have engraved in the hearts of men: 'Sister Stephanie' For days before all was over, subbing women and little children and hard featured men would hang round the con vent door, and eagerly ask of any one who came forth: How is the sister to-day? and when the answer was unfavourable, sugged hands passed roughly across streaming eyer, and the crowd dispersed with slow and saddened steps. And then the end came. So sweetly, so peacefully, that those dearest to her could not tell the moment when that pure spirit went home; without a moment's struggle, with the last words of the absolution sounding through the stillness of the dying chamber, and the faint response 'Thank you' still echoing in the ear of the loving Superior whose hand she beld, and who had watched over her day and night as only mothers can. And there robed in her simple Sister's dress, she l: y; and in her hand, fresh sweet flowers; and round that inanimate form, from early morning till late at night, the poor crowded, kneeling, sobbing and praying. Each bad some story to tell of her How this one had been saved both body loving care and soul; how the other had been rescued from lingering sickness; bow the third would have starved but for help by her timely given; how the fourth would have yielded to temptation but for her kind earnest words; and so the theme was taken up and repeated by one tearful face after the other. Now

slone can teach. She was likewise so 'thorough' in her work, and with such a detestation of everything significant fact that, where is hundreds of grand funetice and sympathy of people of all classes and shades work has told upon the mores in our great cities?

A TORY Admission. - A compliment to the Catholic Church from Mr Disraeli is at the prosent moment a charming surprise. We were prepared for the onslaughts of Mr. Nawdgate, and even the hostile support of Mr Whalley struck us as only a fresh manifestation of eccentric genius, but we were touched and unmarmed by words of praise the strongest we that Sancho got in a b'anket, and next day the fol have ever heard, yet the most delicately veiled, from the lips of the Tory chieft-in. Do not disestablish the Irish Church, he pleaded, support ber still tende-ly, let the Queen be her head, and her Bishops linked with the Crown, and maintained by the law. For thus only can you have religious equality. Most ingenions logic! Ordinary reasoners would imagine that coligious equality meant either all religious supported by the law or no religious supported b the law. But the Tory leader is Caucasian and a mystery : be has met the Insoluble undaunted. and his reasoning is not as that of other men Disestablish the Oburch, he said, and the fight will be most unequal. The combatants are not a match at all The Catholics have a head, the disestablished Church will bave none; the Catholics are united and organized; the Ohurch, left to its fate, without sheriff and policeman, will have neither union nor organiz ttion; a foreign power sends the Catholic Church into freland : a foreign power therefore ought to send the Protestant Church into Ireland. The Catholics are a match-and he repeated the compliment twicewithout soldiers and policemen and lawcourts, simply by themselves, for any establishment that any Go ernment can create all over the world. Never certainly, was the power of Catholic unity more strongly recognized by foe. Such is the power of Catholicity that without your Parliament is established itself; such is the weakness of the Protestant communion that it cannot accomplish even that. Mr. Dierzeli looks on, and sees it falling to pirces Differences of doctrine, and no head to appeal to ; troubles in discipline, and no law to settle them; free churches therefore, bits struck off tere, and bits falling off there. till the whole ruin has disappeared; while the army of Catholics, united as one man, has overrun and possessed the land. Such is the vision of the Caucasian prophet in the days when he met the Insoluble; and who shall say that there is not truth in the Seer's dream? But the delicacy of the compliment consists in the words 'established' and 'foreign Does he seriously mean that the Pope has established? Catholicity by force? If Cardinal Cullen and the Irish people have no fear of Papal Zonaves or fleet, what is this 'establishment' of which he speaks but the voluntary conesion of Catholics bound together by belief in the same ductrine, and therefore paying willing obedience to the same head. We thank Mr. Dirraeli. He has said better than any man yet has said it; the Establishment of faith and love is stronger than the Establishment of force and fear. - [Tablet.

> ALTERED TIMES - Anecdotes connected with the glorious majority in the House of Commons in favor of the abolition of the Irish State Church have been rife and plentiful during the past few days; but we have not heard a more telling one than the following, which is authenticated by a gentleman in whom the result of the division was known on Wednesday, the 41b at 236 am. - an elderly gentleman in the Strangers' Gallery was seen observing closely all that passed to the house. When the splendid maprity of 118 was announced, he turned round to another speciator and said : 'Thank God that I have lived to see the bane of Ireland crushed My father was a looker on in the House of Commons in 1783 when a petition was presented from some tan thonsand Itish Catholic landowners, merchants, profes sional men, shopkeepers and others, asking to be permitted to vote as electors for members of Parlisment which was in those days not allowed to Catho lies. The petition was not only rejected there and then, nem. con. by the house, but a member proposed, another seconded, and the resolution was carried, that the parchment on which the petition was written should be kicked out by the door-keerers, and this was literally, not figuratively done. The document was placed on the floor rear the Speaker's chair and kicked the length of the house by two of the servants until it reached the door, when it was finally kicked into the lobby, as a lesson to the Papiets for daring to ask leave to vote for members of Parliament. 'And now,' continued the old gentleman. I have lived to see the English Church crushed in Ireland. God be 'hanked for it.' The old gentleman's story is, we believe true A few years before the French Revolution in 1789, a similar petition was literally kicked out of the Irish House of Commons. But no sooner did the great revolu tion break out than the Lord Lieutenant of the day sent for the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin and told him that if a like petition was presented again to the House of Commons, its prayer would be granted .-And this proved to be true. So true is it that England's difficulty is always Ireland's opportunity. Those who wonder at the dislike shown by Irish Ustholics to the 'b'essed institution' that has now received its death-blow, ought to read occasional'y the bistory of the past as the records of the future .-Landon Register.

THE CCUMENICAL COUNCIL - The Weekly Register says: - 'We have reason to believe that a considerable number of Auglican clergymen have determined to attend the General Council in December next, and to lay their difficulties before the assembled prelates of the Universal Church. The earnest desire of these gentlemen is to be united with the See of Rome, but as yet they have scruples which they cannot overcome. That they will overcome them, and that they-or, at least, a great number of them-will be received into the Oburch as earnest and true Catholics, is what we have no doubt of whatever; for they are going to the feet of the Holy Father in a spirit of prayer and humiliation. Those of the number with whom we have spoken seem to find their position as Anglican 'priests' their chief difficulty. They believe their orders to be true, and that re-ordination would be a sacrilege, as would also the giving up of their sacerdotal functions, and reverting to the position of mere laymen. But all these things, we have no doubt, they will be led to see clearly at Rome, where arrangements are being made for a special sub committee to inquire into the validity of Anglican orders, or rather to collect such documents and opinions as have caused the Oatholic Oburch for 300 years to regard all ordinations by Anglican bishops as being non valid. The ultimate result of this deputation to Rome will, no doubt, be an accession to the Church of some of the best and most pious Anglican clergy and many amongst the laity will fo!what was the secret of this humble woman's power? low their example.

THE 'SATURDAY REVIEW' ON PROTESTANT LOYALTY. - We trust the Irish Protestants will feel flattered by the following estimate of the sincerity of their loyalty by the aristocratic organ of England, the Saturday Review: - It has nothing to do with attach ment to a reigning family; for, if Irishmen like the Queen now, they cannot begin to dislike her because she acts strictly in the path of constitutional duty, and assents to a bill passed by her Parliament. When Lord Ventry for metanco, says that Disestablishment will take all the soul out of Irish loyalty, he means, we suppose, that the frish Protestants will cease to feel any affection towards England, and any desire to co-operate in carrying out English policy. They will be sulky and hostile. They look upon themselves as an army of mercanaries who have been engaged to keep down Ireland for the English, and who, if disappointed, or not paid as handsomely as they think they ough: to be, will turn against their employers. Such an idea is not unnatural, for it is derived from old historical traditions; but when we understand what this Irish loyalty is, we see the price we have to pay for it If we want our mercenaries to be faithful and do their heat for us, we must keep them in good humor. They will then fight for us; but if we stint them in pay or bonor they will fight against us. They will not, of course, do anything illegal or treasonable, but they will try to thwart, and baffle, and disappoint us at The system of holding down Ireland by a Protestant ralizes those whom they endeavor to coerce. If the soul be taken out of Irish loyalty by Disestablish ment let it be taken out.'

The Pall Mall Guzelte says that an Ex-Cantain of the 9th Lancers and his brother have just favoured the inhabitants of Stuttgard with specimens of that gentlemanlike behaviour which have made English courists so universally respected on the continent; On the Schloss Plaiz stands a statue of the late King flinked by two weeping female figures, and great was the consternation of the loyal townspeople on discovering one morning that some dating miscreants. regardless of the divinity that doth hedge a King, had painted the trie all colours of the rainbow and crowned them with domestic vases unmentionable to ears polite. A reward for the arrest of the parties whom the German police confined in the common goal and put on prison diet, with a German Bible spiece to beguile their leisure hours. After three days of this regime they were conducted by two gendarmes to the frontier and dismissed with an adminition, never to re-enter the kingdom of Wartemburg.

PROTESTANT RITES-THE BIBLE AND ENGLAVENENT

OF THE INTELLEUT .- The following interesting letter

has been addressed to the Editor of the Westminster

Gazette: - Sir, - I was rather concerned in reading

the telegram, dated Madrid that 'Fifty Spaniards received Commution on Easter Sunday according to the Protestant rite? By 'Protestant rite,' no doubt it is meant they received under the two forms of bread and wins. The telegram does not say at what hour they received, if it was before or after breakfast; if it was fasting, that fact would have shown if they still retained any respect for the Sacrament. -The telegram does not state the qualification or disposition of those who received; were they men or women, lunatics or free-thinkers, boys or girls: known for their saintly lives, or living abandoned to their passions; men enlightened like the learned converts of Oxford, or only known for their ignorance; known for their piety or only for their impiety; did they practice purity and self denial, or did they live in impurity and in the enjoyment of every luxory; were they frequenters of the Church, or men who never went to Church : did they believe in God or only worshipped the mammon of iniquity? Many other tests of sincerity might be asked, and I hope. Mr. Editor, your correspondent at Madrid will be ab'e to answer that question. The resson of the convertion of so many divines of Oxford, as well as conversion of so many learned persons is well known; it is therefore most desirable to know the reason why these 'fifty Spaniards' received 'Com munion according to the Protestant rite.' What is meant by the 'Protestant rite?' The answer to that question might lead to the discovery of what Protestants really believe when they receive Holy Communion; to this day, when in England I bave never been able to get that explanation, and I return to France convinced that Protestants do not unferderstand themselves what they receive when partak ing of Communion. Some have referred me to the a ticles of the'r belief written in the book of Common Prayer; the article upon Communion is a most nuzzling article : does the Real Presence exist when the bread is in the month, in the throat; does it exist at all? Read it a thousand times, and I defy you to come to any conclusion. Judging what they do with the remnants, after communion, of what they call the consecrated bread, they cannot believe in the Real Presence The 'Protestant rite' is a puzzle which nobody can unravel; I have never been able to understand their Communion; put the question to a pareon or to a layman, their answers are all alike, confused and puzzling; it is clear that they do not themselves understand the article nor the words of Scripture . This is my body.' It would be most interesting to know what 'the fifty Spaniards' believed when they received 'Communion according to the Protestant rite.' If each of them could be asked that question separately, like the two elders who accused Susanna, their answers would be most instruct ive to the judges, and very amusing to Catholics or men of common sense. Perhaps it is the reading of the Bible which induced these 'fifty Spaniards' to receive 'Communion according to the Protestant rite: it would be curious to learn if they all knew how to read; in the next place, if they are perfect mesters to theology, philosophy, and logic, to be able to interp et the exact meaning of the divino writers. Did they examine how far their judgment agreed with that of the fathers of the Church? It would be very curious to know why they gave preference to the Protestant rite' to the teaching of the Cabolic Ohurch: can they explain the words of Scripture, Go and teach all nations; do these words teach that every individual may read and interpret the Bible just as be liken? Insanity must be on the in crease, or does reason in these so-called enlightened days sit less firmly on her throne than she did in what is called the Dark Ages? Do the excitement and competition of modern life expose us to greater danger of the worst of human calemities from which our ancestors were preserved? It is more than probably that these 'fifty Spaniards' were only actuated be some sordid motive; perhaps they were paid to make a show, in the same way free tickets are given to fill a theatre when a new play is brought out. These fifty converts' may, however, confirm many Protestant old ladies is their prejudices; they will take care not to examine the motives that brought them to Communion according to the Protestant rife.' to ex amine if they were known as models of boliness. -Such exemination is very swkward to Protestants as it disturbs their quietude. The illumination of grace received is as quickly rejected, because, what will the world say? is to be considered and preferred to any invitation of Christ. Others are retained not by human respect, but by money matters. I once met a parson who had a wife and eight children; be west and contracting debts to be repudiated, parties, in the greatest torture of conscience because be could not become a Catholic; to do so would have made him lose a living of £800 a-year, and he had no other income. Protestantism is no doubt a nice easy way to spend the few short years given to us in this claims would be sunk in the abyes created by war, as world; it frees the body from pensage and the obligation to keep the commandments of the Church and Obrist; but it keeps the soul and conscience in the most abject and cruel elavery, and leads to the conclusion that there is no eternity.-I remain, Mr. Editor, yours, &c,

A FRENCH CATHOLIC.

A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine gives a sketch of the late Prime Minister which may find a place among the curiosities of politics and literature; In his youth Mr. Disraelishad the reputation of being one of the handsomest, men about town. He and Bulwer Lytton and d'Orsay were the heroes of Lady Blesseington's coirces. Those who knew him then tell you of a youth of lithe and limber figure, of handsome features, of dark flashing eyes, and ambrosial curls; of a youth who like his own Vivian Grey, was distinguished by his wit and eloquence and wild ambition not less than by his personal traits, But Time and Time's attendants, Thought and Passion have wrought their usual havor. Those ambrosal curls are nearly all gone. That rich olive complexion has lost its bloom. The eye alone retains its lustre and that is still deep, glowing, and bri liant as itwas 80 years ago. In that you may still trace the Adonis of Gore House. But the glittering son of Aurora is now on the shady side of 60, and is at the bighest point of his daring ambition; and the long and often bitter struggles of those thirty years have left their mark upon him There is a haggard expression about Mr. Disraeli's features which say even more than his words: ' I have come to this assembly like one who comes from the heat of the combat, to repair to the pure flow of some pellucid stream to slake the thrist of the batile' The proud disdainful emile which plays upon his lips speaks with mute eloevery turn. The answer is simple If these are quence of the House of Commons. You may trace their terms, they are not worth having at the cost | in that Vivian Grey's motto-a smile for a friend and a sneer for the world; and though I believe Mr. sectarian minority is visibly failing in these days. It Disraeli is in private one of most genial and will no longer work. It demoralizes us us it demo- kind hearted men, the most marked and distinguishing expressions of his face is an expression of pride and of deep and bitter scorn. Yet no one sught to be surprised at either of these expressions who reflects on Mr Disraeli's origin, his pride of race his during ambition, and the long and bitter personal contests he has gone through in the House of Commons to attain the high position which he holds to-day by favour and command of his sovereign.

UNITED STATES.

New York, May 9 .- The United States Marshal has received instruction from the State Department to use every precaution towards preventing any war vessel from leaving this port for Cubs.

Ohief Justice Chase has ruled that the Government cannot collect the income tax from foreigners who hold our bonds; and that what has been collected must be refunded.

A scandal is abroad in General Butler's district that the three ladies of the committee chosen at a late meeting in Essex to visit the liquor dealers, called on one of them, who invited them into his parlor, and, after a short conversation about their business, brought forth some whiskey, which went out of sight in short notice.

A Hardshell Buptist preached in Washington city lately, and took for his text God made man in his own image.' He then commenced, 'An honest man is the noblest work of God. Then he made a long pause, and looked searchingly about the audience, and then exclaimed, 'But I opine God Almighty basn't had a Job in this city for nigh on to fifteen years.'

The Chicago Republican now says that the United States cannot sifferd to put its whole coast on a war footing and expose its merchant marine to a full flight of new Alabamas to collect certain dues accrued on account of an old one. It spoke in another tone the other day, mouthed and raved like a full fledged stage ruffan.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a member of the Missouri Legislature :- 'If a good constitutional Monarchy could be aprung upon us at once,' I believe it would be a blessing. An outsider has but little idea of the corruption there is in bigh places. Every one who gets his hand into the public purse feels at liberty to steal all be can, and is generally commended for it.'

Grant has almost broken with Sumner and refuses to appoint negroes to postmasterships throughout the South, in order to gratify the vindicative feelings of the great Abolitionists. The President has in fact snubbed nearly every prominent leader of the Republican party, and need not expect any further support at their hands. Two to one, is freely wagered that in less than a twelvemonth he will return to 'see premiers amouts' and again. join the Democratic

'Ned Bintline' who went to San Francisco as a temperance lecturer, bas fallen from ducing some three thousand people to sign the pledge, he astonished the nativea' by appearing upon the streets on a fearful bender both at midday and midnight, dressed in read, white and blue costume, more gorgeous than ever before worn by any of the heroes of his own remances, whiskey bettle in his hand and surrounded by an enthusiastic crowd of small boys, who cheered him on his way towards the White Pine region, where he opened a faro bank, which he is still running with fortune's favor.

The United States Marshal excused himself for not taking any measures to prevent the departure of the fillibustering force for Cuba, on the ground that he had received no orders from beadquarters, and he himself was not a detective officer. The New York Sun, which is always most virulent in its remarks about England's dereliction of duty in allowing the Alabama to escape, says:- This is undoubtedly a correct view of the subject. Besides on what plea could Gen. Barlow arrest a steamer regularly cleared for Nassau, and having all her papers in order ? It is the right of any man, or any number of men to take passage for that port if they choose, and to take with them such merchandize as they deem proper, even if it be muckets, cartridges, cannon, and the like ' We might ask on what plea could Lord John Russell have stopped an unarmed vessel-the Alabama was unarmed when she left Liverpool -from leaving England, if her papere, &c., were in order. Circumstances alter cases, don't they? Particularly American cases. --Globe.

Views somewhat like the following, enunciated by the Boston Traveller, now find currency in nearly all our American Axchanges :- We could no more conquer Great Britain than she could conquer us. The war could not be a war of conquest, for there would be nothing that either party to the contest could conquer, True, we might take possession of Canada, and keep it, should Canada be connected with Great Britain at the time of the breaking out of war -- but it is all but certain that Canada and Great Britain would part company before war would begin, but when it should be seen that it must come. The Canadian cock, therefore though as spirited a bird as need be, would not be a fighting-cock, and would have to be counted out, and Canada would not be a cock pit for the purposes of America and Britain. The war should be confined to the ocean, assuming that it would, in the first place, be confined to the United States and England. The great maritime powers would tear and rend each other's national ships to pieces on the ocean sea, and victory would be some . times with the one flag, and at other times with the other flag. After a few months or years should be passed in pursuits so Uhristian like, philosophic, and rational as cutting throats, blowing-up ships or sink. ing them, destroying merchantmen, increasing taxes, would get tired, and make peace, -and England, according to the terms of that treaty of peace, would neither apologize to us nor pay our bill for dameges done by the Slabama and her sisters. All our old our old claims against England were sunk in the war of 1812-15. It is, we thick, idle to think of war; and as we cannot recede from our demand without making curselves ridiculous, the best course would be to say nothing about the business, but walt and see what England had to propose by way of sottlement. According to despatches received from Washington at the beginning of the week, this is what is to be done.

Paris.