8

took its rise from the fullowing circumstances: - I had. jumed an altachment with a young girl, who was my jumed an altachment with a young girl, who was my count count german. By the law of the Church, marnage with her was one that could not be effected except by a dispensation from the Hd! See. I therefore application value to any of the local dengy; who could por of course marry me until the dispensation could be had ... Then I became a souper ... Affer some preliminsry training, I was installed as Scripture reader and seather of a Sunday school. In the former capacity ! had a salary of £30 a-year; in the latter one of £2— the £30 from the link Society, the £2 from some Ladies Sunday School Association; I had also a house and potato garden rent free the garden larger, and the house large; and better fitted up than those allotted to the ordinary soupers. Besides these fixed emoluments, I had other occasional perquisites. ... I had my share of the clothing sent down to the colony. Then, many persons interested in the affeirs of the colony paid us visits, and seldom forgot to make me some hand-reach—sometimes IUa., sometimes a soveroign. Tis the truth; and a painful one to avow, that, while I was earning this ! wages of iniquity? for 22 years, I was acting in constant and total opposition to the dictates of my own conscience, and that, too though I tried hard to stifle its reproaches."

The penitent, then, goes on to speak of the other unfortunate procedures of the Dingle Colony. From

22 years' experience, he says :--

assert, not as a vagne surmise, but as a certain fact within my own certain knowledge, and I am equally sure, that nothing in the whole world stands between them and a return to the Church but a fear of the temporal distress to which such a step seems likely to lead. In returning to the bosom of the Church I do not but discharge an important and indispensable duty; yet it is no small sacrifice I make. With a premature old age, a broken constitution, a wife and two children -one of them sickly and infirm -as my portion in this world, I have nothing but sufferings and privations to look forward to. But let it be so. In that Holy Word I've so long been employed in prostituting to ends so opposed to its spirit and teaching, I've read, What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul ?'-I've read of one who was content for my sake to be homeless, penniless, an outcast, dying upon a cross; and as I have, by my apostacy, crucified the Son of God, and made a mockery of Him,' I am content to trust in Providence, and to submit patiently to the chastising hand of God here, in order to ' flee from the wrath to come.'

"Every attempt has been made to induce me to go back; but I have made a solemn promise to Dr. O'Sullivan, the parish priest, before the crucifix, that I would not return to the iniquitous course I was tollowing, and, with the blessing of God, I will die sooner than depart from this pledge. I have been informed that the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty, Coadjutor-Bishop of Kerry, will be in Dingle in the course of a few If I don't mistake much, a great many perverts will then make avowals similar to mine."

The Rev. Dr. O'Snilivan, parish priest of Dingle, has addressed an important letter to the Tralee Chronide, on the subject of the assertions of the souper proselytisers, that the Irish Missionary Society has conferred, and is conferring, incalculable blessings on the barony of Corkaguiny, by the numberless conversions of Roman Catholics to the Protestant faith." The Rev. Dr. makes the following statement of lacts:-

" According to the census of 1851, the population of the barony of Corkaguiny amounted to 28,990 How many Pratestants can be reckoned amongst this number? Are there 3.000, or even 1,000? No! I fear-lessly assert, out of a population of 28,990, there are not more than about 750 Protestants of all shades soupers and all. Every ingenuity which human malice could devise was adopted to destroy the Catholic faith in this barony. That attempt has utterly and entirely failed. It is sheer nonsense to count suppers as Protestants. 1 prove this by the solemn, sometimes by the sworn, testimony of hundreds. You have this fact attested within the last few days by the solemn declaration of the following individuals, whose names never before appeared in print in referance to this subject :- John Leafy, Bible reader for 17 years; his wife, : children, Thomas Leacy and Catherine Mis. Leacy Leacy; Mary White, Ellen White, Mary Mahony, William Halloran, his wife Ellen Halloran; Maurice Moriarty, his wife Johanna Moriarty, Ellen Moriarty, Patrick Kennedy. All these were soupers for years, and now declare that the other soupers in the colony "are hypocrites, as they were themselves."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The case of Boyle versus the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminister cannot come on now until next Term, which begins towards the end of the present month. It will come on then ; and, if the rule be made absolate for a new trial, the action will be tried at Croydon, in August.

LIVERPOOL .- Vegetation is still very backward in this locality, but the showers of Thursday will do much good, though the agriculturists would be glad of several days of incessain rain. The snow in Water, in the immediate vicinity of Ruthin, was six inches deep on Friday .- Liverpool Mail.

The price of wheat in England during the first quarter of the present year has been more than 50 per cent, higher than it was in the quarter of 1853 that ended on the 31st March, but 19s. 7der per grantower than it was in the beginning of 1854. Beef is 25, per cent, dearer than it was in 1853, and 7 per cent, dearer than it was in 1854, Mutton has been cheaper, than it was in 1853, and so have been polatoes.

OUR MILITARY RESOURCES FIFTY YEARS SINCE .-"In replying to a violent attack from Mr. Fox, Mr. Addington, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, acquainted the house with the extent of the military resources of the country, by which it appeared that the integularia imy) and militia famounted (to 184,000 (men and the volunteers to 400,000; all provided with airms, except 15,000 or 20,000. In a subsequent speech! he included 27,000 sea-fencibles.—The Duke of Buckingham's Court and Cabinets of George 111.

11 It is intended to augment the army in the Crimea by two regiments of cavelry of 700 salves each and five battalions of infantry, each mustering 1,200 that he is obliged to tax at an enormous amount those bayonets, making a total of 7,400 cavalry and, in very exports already bearing so heavy a burden in fastry. In addition to the above the horse brigade, the shape of a land transport of hundreds of miles, we again not find the Royal Artillery, are to find that our progress, though checked, is not arrested, min.

graten which makes them what they are: - For the larmy in the East, alt has not as yet been officially last 22 years I have been a souper : My perversion hannounced: what regiments, are to be placed uniter orders for active service; but it is believed, that the 3rd Light Dragoons, quartered in Manchester, and the the certainty of defeat by treaty to the almost equal 7th Hussars, at York, will form the cavalry reinforce—certainty of victory by persevering in war.— Times.—ments, and that the infaniry will consist of the Sist, The Assassin Planoni.—Protestant Britain, which. King's Own Light Infantry, from Manchester; 80th Foot, from Fort George; 82nd Foot, from Raliaburgh; 94th Foot, from Windsor; and the 3rd battalion of the Rifle Brigade (newly raised), from Portsmouth.

It is understood to be the intention of the British and French governments to send a strong force of artillery and infantry to assist in the operations about to be resumed against the Russian fortresses in the Gulfs of Einland and Bothnia, and the Baitic. It is stated that the expedition will number 25,000 men, France. supplying the greater portion; but, as a set-off, the British government is to increase the naval forces, and to furnish tonnage for the conveyance of the troops, which will embark sufficiently early to reach the scene of operations before the ice breaks up. The British will embark at Leith and the French at Brest or Boulogne.

We have lost, it is true, by the disastrous effects of a winter campaign, aided by the most murderous negligence, some 20,000 excellent soldiers. The inhospitable coast of the Crimea has shattered to pieces a considerable number of transports, which our commanders had exposed to the storms of the Euxine; we have found the climate of the East more pernicious than we were disposed to expect to human life, and the Turks even more helpless, and less able to provide for the wants of civilized man, than we could have expected. We find, in fact, that the greater part of our supplies must continue to be drawn from England, and that, if we wish to derive any help from the country we come to defend, we must provide roads, communications, markets, and conveyances entirely for ourselves. We have found, moreover, that the second-rate States of Europe,—in which class Prussia must since the commencement of the present negotiations and operations in the East undoubtedly be placed—are far more overawed by the power and terrified by the predominence of Russia than we had any reason to imagine. It would really seem as if the frontiers of that mighty despotism had advanced from the Niemen to the Rhine, and that literary, refined, artistic, scholastic, metaphysical Germany was content to smoke its pipe and drink its beer on sufferance under the shadow of the ægis of Slavonic power. Europe has tried to be Republican, and, true to the prophecy of Napoleon, is going to be Cossack.

We have not understated the circumstances of the present crisis. Nay, we would, if we could, put them more forcibly, in order to rouse the attention of the nation and its rulers to the gravity of the position under which those who involved us in this war are now said to be dreaming of a dishonorable peace. Any peace, under existing circumstances, which should not completely establish the ability of the Western Powers to set a positive limit to the onward progress of Rossia, would be absolute treason and perdition to the cause of liberty, justice, and enlightenment

throughout the world.

If the Western Powers are not able now to arrest the onward course of Russian ambition and rapacity it is vain indeed to expect aid from any other quarter. or to hope that what they give up in despair to-day. they will be enabled by any fortunate change of circomstances to achieve to morrow. The favorite maxim of modern politicians,-" Reculer pour mieux sauter," has no application now. We cannot hope for a more favorable time than the present. Many circumstances might occur which would render our position less imposing than now, but none can be suggested with any plausibility which would be likely to improve it. In the Emperor of the French we have a faithful and an honorable ally, but we have recently been reminded by a lamentable incident on how frail a thread an alliance rests which depends on the life of a single man, and that man so danntlessly careless of his personal safety, and so encompassed by unsurnpulous and inveterate enemies. From Germany ten years ago we might have hoped something ; now she has not the heart to stand forth in her own cause against her oppressor, and is quite as likely to resist as to support those who have really drawn the sword in her own quarrel. We need not mention Spain, which, habitually without money, and deservedly without credit, is an object of pity to every one, but of terror only to herself. Neither can we look to the American Republic for aid in vindicating the rights of nations and asserting the supremacy of justice. Let any one read the letter of the "States'-Man," contained in our impression of yesterday, and say whether, under the numerous and not rigidly consistent causes which he alleges for a fact hitherto stoutly denied - the fact of the hostility of the United States to the cause of the allies, the cannot trace a feeling only seeking for excuse, and ready to find any pretext for believing England in the wrong. Under such circumstances we appear to have no choice. That which was at first merely a struggle to prevent the Russians from occupying Turkey and seizing on Constantinople has really become nothing less than a struggle for life and death, which is to decide the question between the advance of modern divilization and its retrogression to a state below that of the greater part of Europe in the darkest period of the middle ages. It is vain to consider now whether it would have been wiser to precipitate this contest, or to trust to the chapter of accidents to dispel the dark cloud that is already spreading over our heads. The lists are prepared, and there is no escape for us except by descending into them gallantly and fighting out this battle as we have fought out so many others, with our own good sword. Nor, if we can only prevail on our statesmen and generals to look danger, buildly in the lace, and act as men who hope for no success except in victory, have we any reason to tremble for the result. & Now that we thoroughly appreciate and uniterstand the nature of the context in which we are involved, we have no reason to fear arepetition of the miseries of the past year. Tents, and food, and clothing were wanting, and can be supplied; - in the spirit and courage of our men and officers there is, happily, nothing to desire. An abundant commerce fills our harbors with ships and our mercantile towns with prosperity, and the savings of the country double, so-

The sufferings and trith of the early Christians, and be increased; and the line regiments in the Mediand that in the very midst of war we are able to enjoy to contribute to the kapport and extension of the terrangent and lonian Islands will proceed to join the not a few of the advantages of peace. History would not a few of the advantages of peace. History would present no parallel to the conduct of a nation which under such circumstances should renounce the glorious career open which she has entered, and prefer

> in its epilepsy of irreligion, has heaved and panted, toamed and struggled to crush and cast out the pure and sanctified associations of Catholic virgins, therishes deep within its bosom many dark and secret gangs of murderous and atheistic conspirators, who sharnen the pionard and trample on the crucifix, and scout the counsels of Catholicity, to obey the toulest inspirations of the Devil. This terrible fact is irrefragably proved in the trial of Pianors. The existence of terrible men, who skulk and hatch in secret deeds of blood which are openly attempted in the daylight of the world, is proved in this trial. Pianori has refused to lay bare the veiled bands which pushed him down the precipice of crime. He hides the culpability of assassins with the view, doubtless, of palliating his own crime. But Britain is unquestionably the lurking place of that nest of assassins from which he crept He resorted in England to conspire before he proceed ed to France to murder. While the harrassed children of Christ have trod a thorny path in Britain, a cordial hospitality has ever been shown to the emissaries of Atheism. This unfortunate antipathy to pious Catholics-this perverse predilection for godless unbelievers-must throw a freezing shadow on our French alliance. The friendship of a nation which shelters a swarm of venomous reptiles in its bosom must be reluctantly embraced and rapidly repudiated. It renders Austria adverse and France uneasy, and perhaps suspicious. Napoleon III. clings to the altar surmounted with the crucifix as the sheet anchor of his empire, and shudders at those architects of rain - that serpant broad-who would convert the order he has established into the anarchy he has swept away. England already tastes the bitter fruits of her deplorable predilection for godless anarchists-apprehensive as she must be of the estrangement of that military nation whose friendship is indespensible to her interests she contemplates with a visage discomposed-if not alarmed—this murderous protege who has armed himself in her streets with the instruments of assassination The hand of the murderer which failed to to kill the Emperor has not inflicted, we hope, any hurt on the friendship of the nations. But should the alliance of the nation be really withered by the blight of suspicion stealing into the heart of the present Emperor, Britain has herself only to blame—it is the fatal hospitality which extends to the anarchists of Europe the sympathy of heresy which is blameable. The Catholic refugees (whom Britain abhor,) bring no suspicion or disgrace on the asylumn which shelters them. Yet, strange to say, the objects of Spooner's and of the nation's maledictions are not Catholic associations founded to bless, but the conspiracies of Atheists formed to murder. But if England hope to retain the alliance of Catholic France, or secure the friendship of Catholic Austria, all this must be altared-Britain must love what she hates and detest what she cherishes. It is only by ousting those wretches who damage her reputation while blending her name with their daring misdeeds that Britain can be sincerely admitted to the intimate friendship of nations, which, like Austria and France, respect religion and morality. In short, Engfund must become less Protestant if she hope for the assistance of nations which are Catholic; lay aside her ribald blasphemy, and select her company with more fastidionsness; erase the inscription long written on her heart, and which Swift assures us is the motto of Hell-

"Turk, Jew, or Atheist Is welcome here, but no Papist."

She must cease to be the common sewer of political rascality and corruption - a bye-place for the weeds of the world-else emperors and nations will renounce her association, and leave her in her struggle with Russia to the impotent assistance of worthless runnagate. Britain must cease to be what her bigotry has made her, the "centre of the most audacious agitators whom rage and defeat have driven to madness, and who have come to such a point that crime is their only means to serve their ambicious designs, their material apetites, and ther lust for power." This man, Pianori, with white-hands and full pockets, who is hypothelically a shoemaker, and certainly an assassin clothed in English dress and covered with continental crime, brings not only roin on himself but anspicion on the people who sheltered him in poverty. If he has successors, as he assuredly has associates the consequences may well make the prudent tremble. For Napoleon Ill., if repeatedly bailed by the bloodhounds, such flocks of assassine as dogged the movements and harrassed the life of Napoleon 1., and whose home was England, in that deplorable case, the inheritor of the throne may rise into the avenger of the wrongs of that wonderful man who bequeathed in his will "the opprobrium of his death to the reigning tamily of England."- Tublet

DREADFUL LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP. - FALMOUTH May 5 .- On Thursday night the barque John, of Plymouth, Rawle, master, from that port, bound to Quebec was wrecked; and so great a loss of life has not been experienced on this coast since the loss of the Queen transport, in 1814. It appeared the unfortunate vessel sailed on the day of the accident, laden with emigrants, and had only been five hours from the Rame Head, when she struck on the Manacles Rocks, and immediately afterwards drove into Godrevy Cove, and sunk in about four or five fathoms of water. The greatest confusion immediately followed; and from information gathered on the spot, it would seem that there were on board about 200 passengers—principally women and children, from Cornwall and Devonshire, and at least 150 must have perished. About 50 bodies had been washed on shore up to last evening, and were being conveyed to the village of S. Keverne, to await an inquest. The baique had not gone to preces last night, but her stern and flecks appeared to be breaking up, land her foremest and mizen must had both gone The cause of this unfortunate disaster had not transpired, but it most melancholy to think that with a fair wind and tolerably clear weather, and with so recent a departure, such a calamity should have occured. Her Majesty's steamer Avon, which had been despatched to look after the wreck, returned to Plymouth, on Tuesday with 51 of the John's passengers, in the conding to ordinary calculation, the extra expenses of charge of Lieut, Carew, Government Emission ordinary calculation, the extra expenses of charge of Lieut, Carew, Government Emission ordinary calculation, 19; total the war. While our enemy-is driven to such straits Number of passengers saved, 74; crew ditto, 19; total the war. While our enemy-is driven to such straits and such as a midnight returned. very exports already bearing so heavy a burden in slaughter was, on Monday at midnight returned the shape of a land transport of hundreds of miles, we against Captain Rawle, who is in costody at Bod-

UNITED STATES.

The Rev. Mr. Chase, a Methodist minister of Brunswick-a small village adjacent to Troy, N. Y.-has run away with another man's wife-a newly married woman, and but eighteen years of age, whereas the monster is over fifty, and has a wife and ten children. -Lowell Journal, May 23.

THE GRAIN CROPS.—The prospects of an abundant forthcoming grain harvest are, as good in the north western States as in New England; but in some parts of the south the country has suffered much from the drougth. In NewYork, Ohio and Indiana, the fields look well and the season hitherto has been propitions. In Illinois a very large area of land has been planted, and if there is a continuation of favorable weather, the corn crop will be fifty per cent larger than ever before; of oats and potatoes there will be a corresponding increase. The wheat crop is coming forward very rapidly in Virginia. In Maryland the crops have been revived by the recent rain and now look fresh and healthy. In Tennessee, according to the Nashville Banner, the prospect is good for the largest wheat crop by far, which was ever raised in that part of the country. Never before was there such a breadth of land in wheat, and never before did the yield per acropromise to be so great. In many fields the wheat is nearly matured. Rye and onts look well, and the yield of corn will probably be larger than usual.

The spirit of persecution which for the last few months has manifested uself in Massachusetts, has produced most admirable effects. Never have we seen so many men, particularly young men, approaching the Sacraments; never have there been so many persons assisting at Mass on week-days, and in no other year have the exercises of the month of May been so numerously followed. The Cathedral is filled ed every night, and the other churches of the city have also large congregations, uniting in the picus prayers and meditations of this month consecrated to the honor of Our Blessed Lady. From the country churches we receive the same cheering tidings. The attendance of the men is especially mentioned .- Boston Pilot.

Know-Northing Vengeance.- In another part of our paper will be found an account of the extradition of thirty paupers from Boston, among whom was a poor Irishwoman with an infant, but a few weeks old, at her breast. They were shipped by the state on board the Daniel Webster for Liverpool, where this poor creature, friendless and a stranger, will be put ashore, to go, God knows whither; to suffer with her innocent babe God alone knows how much; and Know Nothing legislature care not how much. By a cruel law in this model state of Massachusetts any justice of the peace can harry on board ship and retorn to the place of their nativity, all unfortunate wretches who happen to be for the time dependent upon public charity, and guiltless of every crime except poverty. This Mary Williams, the victim of of the law in the present case, bewailed her sad deatiny with piteous cries that were borne to the shore, on the waters of that historic bay which witnessed the first assertion of American Freedom; but Puritan philanthropy had no tears to shed; for was she not a mere white woman, and an Irishwoman? What surer gurantees for indifference to her fate among a people, whose indignation drives them to outrage and bloodshed when a burly negro is delivered up to his lawful owner, to be well-cared for, and fed, for the remainder of his days? The agony of this distract. ed mother, snatched away from the land she had chosen as her home—the native land of her child—to be exposed to the miseries of an emigrant ship, at a time so closely following the sprrowful hour of her maternity, that human nature sevolts at the idea of submitting her to the hardship of a sea voyage—not all her agony could revoke the fiat of her doom. The majesty of Know-Nothing law must be vindicatedthe savage principles of the "Order" must be maintained, by hustling a "foreigner" out of the country, even though she and her infant were to perish. It seems to be the glory of Massachusetts to heap shame and infamy upon the name of American Republicanism .- N. Y. Cilizen.

A GENUINE YANKEE MOTHER .- A card party played for various stakes, until one of them-a woman-becoming in her language, "dead broke," offered to stake her infant child against a dollar upon the issue of another game. The proposition was agreed to by er opponent, who was a c illless mother, and hein favored by fortune or misfortune the conclusion of the game found her the winner of the babe, a bright healthy male infant. The child we learn, was delivered without a murmor to the winner, and we judge from the heartless conduct of the unnatural parent, that her offspring will find with its new custodian a better home than the one from which it was ruthlessly staked and lost .- Raltimore Republican.

PROTESTANT MISSION ARIES .- The Mormons have secured a foothold in the Sandwich Islands. One of the Chiefs possessing a large amount of property, has prosented the Missioneries with the free use of a large portion of the Island for a term of years, for a gathering place, or for a spot to drive one of the "Stakes of Lion," as they term it. This island, though over one hundred miles from Honolulu, is but ten from the important port of Lahains, where a large number of whalers touch to obtain their supplies. Where are the Bible Society's Missionaries now?

TRACTARIANISM NOT THE WORST DANGER. - The Record itself is beginning to discover this at last. After quoting some of Prof. Baden Powell's illeas concerning Geology and the Mosaic account, it adds:- "Thus, from a professional chair in one of our great Universisities, we hear it broadly asserted that facts recently discovered make, it quite clear that the Bible is not still true! These are fearful things—far more fearful than all the Romanizing of Pusey and Keble. They strike directly at the foundation. If the Bible is not truth without any mixture, of error, then have we no distinguishable Word of Golf. But if we have no Word of God, then are we on the ocean, in darkest night, with neither, rudder increcompass? The whole of this school, from the plausible Maurice down to the reckless and unscrupolous Doualdson and Powell, are striving at one point,—to take away from us the Divine message to man—Holy Scripthres. And when this is done, hope is gone; hope either for this world or the next Meanwhile, it becomes a duty in every Christian family to use a special vigilance in selecting from the present productions of the press. We glanced over the lists of ferthcoming works, a day or two since, of two of our largest publishing houses, and we were prieted to see that hearly half the works now an nounced for publication were books of a decidedly dangerous lendency."