THE TRUE WITNESS AND, CATHOLIC, CHRONICLE. JANUARY, L. 1858

GREAT BRITAIN. MARY BLADEPOOC. The solenn consecration by the Right Rev Dra Gass Blanop of Liverpool, of the new Church of the Sacred Hearts of Jenus and Mary, crected at Blackpool by the munificence of Miss Tempest, and from the designs of Edward Welby Pugin, Bag; 'took place on Tuesday last. The ceremony commenced at eight o'clock in the morn-ing." On Thursday, December 3rd, the Feast of St. Francis Xavier, the church will be solemnly opened with High Mass, and the Rev. Father Gallwey, S.J., is announced to preach on the occasion.

The marriage of the Princess Royal of England and Prince Frederick. William of Prussia is set down for the 25th of January.

The London Sunday Times says it is stated to be the intention of the government to raise several regiments of Africans for service in India, the staff to be composed of non-commissioned officers of the West India regiments.

Lord John Russell has again varied the form of his Bill for Jewish Emancipation. This time, we rejoice to say, it comes in a form in which it is certain of the support of all Catholics. He proposes that the words "on the true faith of a Christian" may be omitted when a Jew presents himself to take the oaths at the table of either House. This leaves all the absurdities and impicties of the present oaths as they are, but inflicts no new injustice, and creates no inequality, while it remedies a religious griev-We see no chance of its being carried. Be ance. this as it may, Lord John does not propose to take any other step until after Christmas .- Weekly Register.

We learn that the address to her Majesty, praying that she would withhold the order in council for calling into operation the Divorce Act until parliament has had time to reconsider some of its clauses, was deposited in the hands of Sir George Grey on Saturday last by the Earl Nelson and the Rev. Dr. Irons, for presentation to her most gracions Majesty. The address, though only in circulation for a fortnight, has received between eight and nine thousand signatures, nearly three thousand of which are Clergy, and five hundred churchwardens and justices of the peace.-Daily News.

A decision had been rendered in the Chancellor's Court, London, which in effect will invalidate all marriages British subjects with a deceased wife's sister, not only in Britain but in all foreign States.

The national balance sheet for the year ended the 30th Sept. last was issued on Monday. The gross income was £71,178,662, and the expenditure was less than that amount by a sum of £484,336. The army and navy took upwards of twenty-five millions: and the Persian expedition is set down as having cost £900,000.

In all the late convulsions, men remark that the Rothschilds are never in the least involved. Their steady caution is never at fault ; their prudent foresight never sleeps; and yet, although the City has chosen its head as their representative, he is sedulously excluded from Parliament at the time when he of all men could best enlighten it by his practical sagacity on the subject which more nearly concerns the common weal than any other .- Dispatch.

DISTRESS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS .- At Nottingham a great number of distressed operatives are employed in constructing a public road, their wages ranging from 3s. per week with 12bs. of bread to 5s. per week with 32lbs. of bread, the hours of employment being from eight a.m., to four p.m. At Bolton twonty-nine out of sixty-four cotton factories are running short time, and two are stopped. There are 4,515 persons working from two to four days per week, and 467 persons are totally unemployed. In the four foundries a considerable number of persons are out of work, and the bulk of the handloom weavers are on the "stint." At Rochdale six out of the ninety-six mills in the town are stopped, and thirteen are running short time. At Wigan eight out of twenty-six mills in the town are running short time; 1.500 out of 56,000 hands are but nartially employed At Stockport three-fourths of the mills are working short time, and the distress is great. At Manchester, out of 233 operative works, 15 have stopped, 145 are working short time; and out of 45,391 hands usually employed 18,136 are working short time, and 10,394 are out of employment. At Leicester s great num-ber of persons are reported to be out of work, and still more on short time, but the distressed population conduct themselves very creditably. At Black burn eleven mills are entirely closed, and out of all the mills in the town only four are working full time. At Liverpool a large number of persons usually employed in the docks are out of employment, and the distress has been aggravated by the present prevalence of adverse winds, which have kept about 200 vessels out of port. At Preston there are now 25,000 persons either partially employed or totally out of work. All the workhouses in the district are quite full; some of the inmates have to sleep on benches, and the guardians are almost unable to cope with the difficulties which beset them. I regret to learn that the Magistrates and Town-Council of the Burgh of Hamilton have recently committed an act of bigotry, that might match with, if not outdo, that intolerance of the Free-Kirk Pre late of Kelso, which your leading columns showed up lately. Those worthy functionaries being in want of a superintendent of police, received an application for the appointment from M'Kenna, a policeofficer of eighteen years' service in Scotland, who presented testimonials to his sobriety, morality, intelligence, energy, smartness, knowledge of sanitary matters, humanity, and all other qualifications of a first-rate policeman; enough in number and in strength, one would have thought, to have secured his appointment as successor to Sir Richard Mayne himself, had that post been vacant. And, in effect, he distanced all competition, and was actually and gladly elected by the burgh authorities. But, alas! after his appointment, it oozed out that he was a Catholic; and the next day, a "deputation" re-quested him to resign, which he accordingly did. Such is the toleration of Hamilton Magistrates, whose bonnets would fly from their heads at the approach of their Catholic Duchess! I sincerely hope some compensation will be made by his Catholic fellowcitizens to the good Oatholic police-officer, John M'Kenna.-Cor. of Weekly Register. The distress is becoming very serious in the West, 2,500 persons being in the receipt of parochial relief at Paisley. At Glasgow, and in the thickly-populated district around, things are, I fear, in the same proportion. Great numbers of Catholics are amongst the sufferers, and most of them are disentitled to any legal sustenance. Those rich Christians who value the prayers of the poor will this winter have abundant opportunities of making investments that will not fail to give a plentiful return. It is not a pleasing symptom in our social condition, that no sooner does slackness of work, and consequent distress, make its appearance, than a sense of insecurity is at once apparent amongst the wealthier classes. One of the first official acts of the new Lord Provost of Glasgow, recently elected, was to petition for a detachment of Lancers, in addition to the troops regularly stationed in Glasgow. And, even more recently, we have had marchings and countermarchings of bodies of Militia from the English counties; and today I read in the papers the following :--Glasgow Ycomanry Cavalry .- A regimental order has been issued to the members of this corps, trusting that they will all have their arms and appointments in good order, and that they will be prepared to turn out on the shortest notice, in case of their being required in aid of the civil power." Those who are so ready to taunt the Pope with the support he receives from "foreign bayonets" against foreign anarchists, might do well to recollect how little security is felt in all the cities of Britain, unless there is a sufficiency of home-bayonets to protect us against our brother-Britons.---Ib.

THE DEVIATEAN .- Since the efforts to move this vessel were brought to an abrupt close by the fog of Tuesday; the whole of the bydraulic machines employed have been moved up close to the ship's cradles so as to exert their force through a very short interval and save the loss of power occasioned by their being at a distance from the ship. Early yesterday morning they were all set to work again, and, after a considerable delay and after their pressure had been exerted to the very utmost, a short slip of 14 inches aft and 13 inches forward was effected, but beyond this trifling distance it was found impossible to move the ship. In the subsequent efforts which were made the mooring tackle which hauls the stern towards the river, and which (with similar tackle at the stem) is now mainly depended on for keeping her in motion when once the rams have started her, gave way with-out breaking, and the anchors which held it began to "come home." This defection of so important a part of the apparatus was final, and after a short

consultation Mr. Brunel determined to give up further efforts till to-morrow (Saturday) morning, or until such time as a firm, unyielding holdfast can be obtained for the moorings in the river. Since the launch was first begun these river moorings have been an insurmountable impediment to anything like rapid progress. At the commencement they were not in great request, but now their services are absolutely essential, and, of course, when just most wanted their break-down becomes most difficult to meet. The reasons which render them of such importance now is that the Leviathan has hitherto been moving on an incline of one foot in ten, but from the present and until she reaches the water, the "ways" over which she has to travel only slope at an inclination of one in twelve. For the future, therefore, it will require a greater force to start her, and a greater strain to keep her in motion for five or six fect at a time. It is only by hauling on the river moorings that a continuous strain of this kind can be exerted, for the hydraulic pressure of course ceases the instant the vessels yields an inch. For this purpose anchors of all sorts and sizes have been laid down right across the river to hold the moorings from which the strain is exerted. As each of these in turn proved ineffective, others were resorted to, until last week a large anchor of Trotman's patent was laid down to secure the moorings at the stem, and another at the stern. The former still holds, though in such unfavourable ground as to make it doubtful whether it will bear the required strain, but the ground where the latter was cast is such a peculiar kind of dense concrete that a pickaxe scarcely makes any impression on it, and all attempts even to drive piles into it have failed. Into this gravelly mass even Trotman's anchor has been unable to penetrate more than a foot or so, and it has been at last decided to give up either faith or hope in anchors altogether, and drive piles-for the stein tackle in the wharf of Messrs. Humphrys at the other side of the river, and for the stern in the loose gravelly soil on the river's bank, near the Watergate Ferry, at Deptford. With the strain which these piles will enable the tackle to put on the Leviathan it is confidently hoped that at every start she will be kept in motion for five or six feet at a time. Should this prove so, of course this most lingering of all launches will soon be over. We must, however, own we are not sanguine as to such immediate results, and much fear that now that the vessel is on a slighter incline its rate of progress will be even slower than heretofore. The total distance it has already accomplished is 104 feet 6 inches forward and 96 feet 1 inch aft. A report is in circulation that Mr. Scott Russell,

the builder of the Leviathan, offered to launch her for £50,000. This was thought extravagant, and Mr. Brunel undertook to perform the task for £10,-000. It is said that the unsuccessful efforts to set ber afloat have already cost upwards of £70,000 .---Literary Guzette.

We have heard it asserted, and we should be sorry if the evidence were better than hearsay, that shares of the Leviathan steam-ship have been offered on 'Change for nothing, and not accepted. To merchants the adventure, as a commercial speculation, appears so problematical that conjectures are rife that it is designed for another destination and purpose altogether. Government, when it is fairly in the water, and has proved its qualities, may find a use for it, which it is quite unnecessary to publish now to all the world. This is quite conceivable. At Hong Kong, or opposite Canton, it would prove eminently useful - Weekly Dispatch.

BRITISH HOSPITALITY .- A paragraph from the Kentish Gazette appeared in our paper (Times) yes-

House or Commons.—A Special Committee has been appointed to consider the Bank Oharter and commercial crisis.

FRADES ON EMIGRANTS.--We (Dublin Telegraph) take the following from the 14th Article given on this most important subject by the Liverpool Chronicle, a journal which has done, and continues to do excellent service, in exposing the numberless impositions practised on emigrants on both sides of the Atlantic. The Chronicle says :- It has been left to us to expose the defects and evils of the system. We shall continue to do so till a remedy is provided, no matter what our local authorities may determine upon In case of need we shall be prepared to go to Parliament next session, an alternative we would prefer, in order that the question may be fully opened up, and the incapacity of the commissioners exhibited. We are great sticklers for facts, and like to prove our case by incontrovertible testimony, therefore, we purpose here to introduce the evidence of a very importaut witness, a gentleman who is all but one of themselves. He is not a runner. He is one of those brokers of whom we have so many on the list, who are, in point of fact, not brokers, because they do not load or despatch ships, but he is acquainted with all the "outs and ins" of the trade. We take it for grant-Well ed that his opinion will not be repudiated. let us see what he says about the runners in his cle-gantly expressed business circular, which he heads with the word " Caution," and goes on to inform his patrons that "thousands of emigrants having been led astray, robbed of their substance, and in many cases had to return home penniless, through the imposition practised upon them by a numerous class of idlers, called land sharks, the proprietor of the above establishment doems it a duty he owes the unsuspecting emigrant, to warn him or her against such characters, who frequent steam boats, railway stations, and the docks, soliciting for themselves or employers. These men resort to every kind of falsehood and misrepresentation to draw you away from the person you have been recommended to, and make loud professions of frieudship and assistance provided you will follow them Beware of such men; I say, beware Ask them no question, nor answer any of theirs ; for as Vere Foster's Guide justly remarks, 'each one may cost you five or ten shillings, or more.- Pay no attention to any one who would induce you to turn away from the person you are in want of; inquire the way of a policeman or at some respectable shop ; and if you engage any one, see he conducts you to the right place and no other. Make a bargain beforehand, and strictly abide by it, adding that these land sharks of whom he speaks "perhaps wear a yellow girdle or some badge of distinction to make them look quite official, and promise to ship you at least one pound cheaper than other persons," remark-ing that he "crowns all by representing himself as -a man, and if you want his master he will show you to the office, and cart your luggage free of charge." To all of which, if the emigrant be wise, he will reply-" Words i words !! words !!!" Here we have the evidence of one whose personal interest should be rather to protect than damage the reputation of his class. We cannot, therefore, doubt that he states a part at least of what he knows to be true. Further, we recommend a perusal of the opinion of another very impartial witness, we mean Mr. Alderman Samuel Holme, who, the other day, in delivering judgment in a case which came before him in which runner, named Sayers, was concerned, says :-'The conduct of Sayers was most disgraceful, and if the case rested on his evidence the bench would certainly dismiss it. He said Sayers had lent himself to the plunder of passengers-he used the word plunder' advisedly, as he knew no other word in the English language to convey his meaning. Had he an opportunity of speaking of the way in which poor emigrants were treated, he would be obliged to say many hard things of many parties, but, at the same time, he would be uttering truths no matter how unpalatable. He was resolved, with the other magistrates, to protect poor emigrants, and in every case that came before the Bench the highest penalty would be inflicted."

THE REV. V. M. WHITE ON FEADOR ON EMIGRANTS. -- At a meeting, held on Monday evening last, pre-sided over by the Rev. Thomas Rafflee, LL D., the Rev. Vernor White thus spoke regarding the innumerable frauds practised upon emigrants arriving at this port :- The emigrant traffic was a most important branch of the trade of Liverpool. In 1856 128,-000 persons and upwards, 61,000 of whom were from Ireland, passed to foreign countries from this town. He should be below the mark if he said that one million annually was expended here by it. At least 303 a head were spent in the little extrag needful for each person going abroad so that in this item alone well up to £200,000 were circulated by these poor creatures amongst us. He knew well the struggles of these emigrants, some until recently not getting more than 9d per day in summer, and 71 in winter, to scrape together the small pittance that sufficed to carry them to America; and their energy and generosity in the land of their adoption were displayed by the fact that there were sent home to friends in Ireland, by two channels alone, in one year, about £120,000 (hear, hear). Usually only one of the family could be taken out in the first place, and then all the rest were sent for. The treatment these poor creatures met with when they arrived in our port was to a great extent cruel to them and disgraceful to us. There is a class of persons licensed by the government and known by the name of "runners," The emigrants call them "mancatchers," and "landsbarks.' These persons have their business connexions across the channel, and are duly apprised of the arrival of the various batches of emigrants. The official badge gives them a standing with the ansuspecting. The emigrant who perhaps has never before this been beyond his native parish, is grateful for the kindness-and well he pays for it. First he is taken nection with the Jesuits. The thing has been prac off to a lodging house, if the "mancatcher" be not himself a lodging-house keeper, then to the shipping agent, and then to the ship-store dealer, at each of which places ten or fifteen per cent rewarde the runner, all of which as a matter of course, the emigrant must pay; and to crown all if he or she has any dis- police force to cease its connection with the Jesuita." tance to go into the interior after the arrival at New York, "to save all further trouble," a railway ticket is provided, with the usual per centage ; or what is worse, to be discovered, as has been the case when the emigrant arrives at the terminus at the other side, to be waste paper and repudiated by the company. And now this unfortunate man or woman stands a stranger in a strange land, the last penny goue, and hundreds of miles yet to be travelled to see the face of a friend-a most fitting climax to the system of robbery and rascality so largely practised. There are, of course, upright and honourable men in this as in all branches of business, and we wish it understood that we are dealing only with the general treatment of emigrants. It is our duty to provide a remedy, as men and as Christians, otherwise we fear there is a most lamentable defect in our charity as Christians and our sympathy as men. It in town. Let there be no houses licensed us lodginghouses which will not present accommodation sufficient and suitable; and let the whole batch of runners be discharged, and, instead, a force of 25 police, to be called the emigrant police, with an inspector, and all under the command of our head-constable .--The expense of these men will be about £1,200 ayear, and if the town and trade of Liverpool benefit mechanics who would work at any kind of labor for to the extent of a million annually, the authorities who prayed that all unbelieving dogs of Christians Cannot refuse the above small sum to prevent emi-might be destroyed and caten up by the Great Mother grants, whilst they pass through, from being fleeced Devee. And on obvious statistical grounds, if you and plundered. All proselytising must be prevented ; | with the emigration of last year. The total emigradiminish the number of Ohristians you diminish and whether the parties were Germans or British subjects, whether they were Protestants or Roman Oatholics, he would give them protection.

Some of the colliers of the district of Aberdare, have entered) upon is strike sgainst a reduction of wages. One of the resolutions passed by them is, that pending the struggle they will not pay the shopkeepers' accounts they now owe them. Serious disturbances are apprehended. At a barren thin

In the Consistory Court, on Thursday week, a suit for divorce, promoted by Mr. Henry Oliver Robinson against Mrs. Isabella Elizabeth Robinson, was granted, the advocate for the wife offering no opposition. THE PURITANS .- The facts which Hallam himself records show that they were the most relentless persecutors, and from the vilest and meanest of motives. There is nothing clearer than that their quarrel with Charles originated in their jealousy of his disposition to tolerate Popery, and their bloodthirsty esgerness to put in force the horrible laws against Priests .-They greatly err who ascribe their cruelty only to religious intolerance. It was the cruelty of selfish fear-the fear of plunderers dreading to be robbed of their prey-Church lands. There was the secret cause. Hallam himself observes that the successive sales of Church lands had distributed them among the richer portion of the middle classes. The taint of sacrilegious spoliation had infected the body of the people, and brought with it its fatal curse of hardness of heart. This, though the Protestant historian of course takes care not to suggest it, is an inference which will naturally strike the Catholic mind. Such a base and sordid cause alone could have produced so odious a mixture of hypocrisy, cruelty, and cant, as that which characterised the Puritan faction, which ultimately succeeded in dethroning an old English dynasty, and bringing over foreigners to reign over us, the "Deliverer," whose massacres in Scotland and Ireland revived most horribly, but most appropriately, the memory of Oromwell's murderous slaughters at Drogheda and Dun dee. Nothing can exceed the cruelties committed by Protestant Episcopacy and nobility under the auspices of Elizabeth, which were retaliated by the Puritans. For any writing or speaking which the Star Chamber chose to call seditions, men had their cars cut off under Elizabeth; we defy any one to find any instance of such atrocity under our Catholic Sovereigns. Under Elibabeth and James it became the established practice. A Roman Catholic gentleman "who had suffered much for his religion" (Mr. Hallam tells us in a note), "was sentenced in 1603 (the first year of James I.) to lose both his ears, and be imprisoned for life, for not declaring who instigated him to charge Leigh Philips with injustice in condemning a neighbor to death"-i.e., for declining to betray a friend to a doom which would have been, it possible, more borrible and cruel ! Such things were of daily occurrence under the Protestant sovereigns, and they led, no doubt, to the rebellion-not that the leaders cared for freedom. Hallam himself showed that they committed worse tyrannies themselves, and that no oppression could be greater than thut which was exercised by the Long Parliament, except (he says) that which was exercised in the reign of Charles II., by the horrrid Whig-Puritan faction, who, as Fox himself admits, invented the hideous "plot" of Oates, in order to maintain them in power | And then Hallam follows the common Protestant tradition that the revolution was brought about for the sake of freedom, though it was brought about in pursuance of a plot made fourteen years before, and seven years before James II. came to the throne, by the very faction who had exercised a tyranny which the Protestant historian himself describes as exectable, and who revolutionised the nation in order to perpetuate that tyranny! It is necessary to do all this in order to uphold the Protestant tradition about "our glorious constitution," which was really remodelled at the Revolution on the footing of the most exclusive and oppressive Protestantism, the ancient religion being then, and ever since, insomuch that a Sovereign professing it becomes incligible to the throne. It is deemed expedient to maintain that this was neceseary for the sake of freedom ; but at what a sucrifice of truth is it maintained !- Tablet.

ANOTHER MARR'S NEST .--- The party of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli has one newspaper representativethe Press. It is conducted with great ability, and it is a sign of the times that in many respects (for instance, as to Parliamentary Reform) it takes a line more "liberal" than that of the Government organs. It is worth while to observe how it treats Catholic interests, especially when we remember that in Ireland a large body of Catholics have openly coalesced with the Derbyito party, and that a considerable number of their most violent Irish supporters have confessedly been returned by Catholic votes and Catholic interest. Last week the Press devotes a Leader to "the Jesuits in Dublin." It calls upon the Go vernment to interfere because a large proportion of the Dublin Police are in the habit of attending the Confessionals in the Jesuit Church in Upper Gardiner-street. It assumes, indeed, a tone of liberality. Catholics are not to be excluded from the Police, and they are to be permitted to exercise their religion .-But they must go to Confession only to the parish Privats of the parishes in which they live. Gardiner-street, the writer complains, is quite in another part of the town from that which they inhabit: "The Jesuits are a political body."- Weekly Register. "We say it is not right that the Jesuits should be armed with such power as the Confessions of the police body, including the detectives, must place in suits, not only Dublin but other parts of Ireland (and even England) will be subjected to a double detective force, one belonging to Queen Victoria, and another to the Pope. After some policemen have been thoroughly disciplined by the Jesuits at Dublin, nothing would be easier than to get these trained penitents' changed to other localities in the empire, nection with the Jesuits. The thing has been practised a hundred times over on the Continent. It is right that the dearest interests of society, not to dwell on the dangers to religion, should be exposed to such peril? We certainly expect to hear speedily that the authorities at Dublin will command the

The Leavenworth Herald of the 10th inst., speak-ing of the express messenger from Utah, says that he passed Col. Johnston's command near Fort Bridger, and that the baggage and provision trains were all safe. The troops were in good spirits. This was the only news that had transpired relative to the Utah expedition.

8.

Important intelligence has reached here from Flo-The Indian war has assumed a serious aspect. rida. The troops have been able by forced marches to come up with Billy Bowleg's Seminoles, and several smart engagements have taken place. In one of these con-flicts, Captain Parhill was killed and several soldiers were badly wounded. Attempts are being made to

Official dispatches have been received from the expedition against Utab. The mules are dying from hardship and starvation ; the Mormous are running off the cattle ; the soldiers are suffering from snow cold and fatigue ; and there is no prospect that any of them will see Salt Lake City before spring, if ever Colonel Johnston intends to gather his scattered corps at Henry's Fork, on Green River and go into winter quaters.

The Boston Herald states that a clerk in the Suffolk Bank was discharged from that institution a few days since, for abstracting about \$4,000 from the Bank, and converting the same to his own use. The young clerk was on a enlary of \$500 per year, and lately purchassed a house in a suburban town, had it handsomely furnished and fitted up with all the modern improvements. He also sported a good horse and carriage, and all other "fixins" necessary to a fashionable and comfortable life. On the affair being brought to light, the clerk acknowledged his guilt, and has given up his house and property.

In relation to the change in officers of the house of representatives, a letter from Washington relates a circumstance highly honorable to one of the applicants :--" The chairman of this committee brought a stalwart young Irishman to the capitol, to introduce him to his new station and its former occupant, whom he requested to explain to him hie duties. The new comer looked at the man he was about to displace, and discovered that he was a cripple. On asking him how he had been shot and cut 'to pieces' in the battle of Buena Vista, left for dead on the field, and only recovered to find himself hopelessly maimed for life. The generous hearted fellow looked first at one and then at the other, and finally blurted out, as he turned on his heel-' If this man's place is the only one you have got for me, I'll not have it at all. ?'

The Rev. Frederick Harmon, a minister of Mr. Olemens, Michigan, is on trial at Detroit for robbing Cooper Beck of \$100. The two were roturning home in a waggen, and the latter was intoxicated.

A GRAVE PLEASURE .- An American, advertising a new and splendid hearse, expresses confidence that "it will afford much satisfaction to those who use

A Western Editor having heard that to persons in a drowing condition all the events of their past life rise vividly before them, modestly expresses a wish that some of his delinquent subscribers would take to lathing in very deep water.

(From the Dublin Tablet.)

The manufacture of falsehoods, to supply the English and Continental markets with materials against Catholicism, is a business carried on with so much activity that it must be supposed to be profitable .--The demand must be great and the customers enger or they would scarcely put up with the clumsy articles duily fabricated for their use. Here are four of them not of the newest brand, but average specimens of their class :- 1st. The Court of Rome has decided on using the provisions of the Concordat to rob the wealthy Benedictine convents of Austria, and to compel them to transfer their funds to Rome for the maintenance of the impoverished houses of the Order there. 2nd. The Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon and all the Archbishops and Bishops of Lisbon I have set a sad example of cowardice during the prevalence of the dreadful fever now raging, by deserting their posts and flying from the city. Their conduct contrasts disgracefully with the heroic courage of the young King.

3rd. The Jesuits have succeeded in closing the Roman schools of the Brothers of Uhristian Doctrine in order to preserve their own monopoly, and the Brothers have been expelled from Rome to the great disgust of the citizens, who would rather incur the expense of sending their children to France then eir children to France than trust them to the Jesuits. There are hopes, however, that the French Government may be induced to demand satisfaction for the insult. 4th. The medical and surgical faculty at Vienna has hitherto been rather eminent, but now the bigotry of the Ultramontane faction and the monkish ignorance of the Olergy have inflicted on it a fatal blow by virtue of the Austrian Concordat. The Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna, in whose hands the Emperor is a mere slave and puppet, ordered that the patients who die in the hospitals shall be buried instead of being given up for dissection, as was the rule hitherto under the humane and enlightened Josephine sys-We need not tell the readers of the Inblet what to think of these precious specimens. Absurdity No. 1 has been authoritatively contradicted in the Vienneso journals, though we have not yet seen an acknowledgement in the London papers. Falschood No 2 has received a melancholy refutation by the death of the pious and venerable Prince of the Church in Lisbon on his return from the discharge of his usual Pastoral functions. Falschood No 3 contradicted also, and the truth is his :- The Brothers of the Christian Doctrine have long possessed, and still possess, several flourishing free schools in Rome, and also a pensionnat for French pupils. A year or two ago they opened a pensionnat for young Romans, and this school has now been closed under circumstances which we rolate elsewhere. No. 4, after figuring more than once in the Austrian correspondent's letter, was quietly disposed of by a sentence, stating that the change in the Viennese Hospital had been caused by a charitable society of laymen, one of whose works of mercy it is to assist the families of the poor with money towards the burial of their dead, or to defray the expense themselves-a society which, in a Protestant country, may seem Quixotic, unmanly, and irrational, but which, in the appreciation of Catholics, wears a rather different aspect. But while we are upon this subject, it would be wrong to omit mention of the Roy. Arthur Preston's letter in answer to the Archbishop of Dublin, which we give elsewhere. This gentleman states that Mrs. Kirley, the mother of the Catholic children kidnapned by the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, is Protestant, and had a Protestant grandmother .-This, he says, he knows from the poor woman's own statement after she came out of a lunatic asylum,---And the greatest falsehood of the day, as far at least as shameless stupidity can go, is the assertion of the Times, that the wholly irrelevant and immaterial impertinence of Mr. Preston "shatters to pieces the Catholic complaint and settles the question at issue."

terday, narrating the shocking affair which happened on Saturday week at Boulogne, where a young lady 20 years of age, who had been governess in a family in London, died on her journey home to her friends at Amiens. La Colonne, a journal of Boulogne, states the facts in precisely the same way, adding that the poor girl was attacked with typhoid fever in the house of Mrs. C----, with whom she lived in London, and that, in a speechless and helpless state, she was taken by that lady to the London bridge railway stationed, labelled to be sent to her brother-in-law at Amiens, and with her money sewn up in her stays. Mrs. C---- did indeed request two ladies who were in the same railway carriage to take care of her, and, since she was unable to help herself, Mrs. C----- gave the guard a sovereign to pur-chase what she might require. The police authorities at Boulogne have made a report upon this affair to the Procureur Imperial. It seem to have excited very strong feeling in France. La Colonne states that Mrs. C--- pretends to have been merely guid-ed by her physician's advice in sending this fever patient across the Channel.

The demand for money in England is greatly diminished.

EXTENSION OF PROTESTANISM.-A correspondent has called our attention to the curious spiritual treatment of an invalid. One Thomas Conway, a Roman Catholic, was sent as a patient to the "Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary," Margate. On the first Sanday after his arrival, the unrse of his ward discovered, to her Protestant horror, that he was reading in a copy of the Dousy Bible. The authorities were instantly apprised of the frightful discovery, and Conway was ordered to hide his unorthodox book. Discussion followed, and he was told that he was a dangerous fellow and could not be allowed to remain to contaminate his Protestant fellow-patients ; at the same time, a work on the "Errors of Popery, from the Dawn of Christianity down to the present Time." was handed to him, with an exhortation to him to renounce his false faith on pain of being eternally lost. Conway would not abandon his faith, and was forced to leave the Infirmary in consequence of his perversity. We cannot but admire the perfect consistency with which the Royal Sca Bathing Infirmary is managed. It is quite clear that the course is the most effectual mode of counteracting Papacy, and, therefore, encouraging Protestantism. Push the principle to its extreme, and it elevates the Protestant Conservative to the level of Nena Sahib. The principle at work is exactly the same. Sea bathing was beneficial to Thomas Conway; it might have restored him to health-nay, perbaps, make all the difference between life and death to him. Now, if he had been a Protestant, it would evidently have strengthened the statistics of Protestantism, and added to the influence of the doctrine, if be were alive; sea bathing thus becoming conducive to the Faith. On the other hand. Conway happened to be Papistical, and the withholding of salt baths tends to suppress at once Conway and Catholicism. The aspirations that prevail in the management of the Royal Sea Bathing Infirmary are identical in spirit with the prayer of Shanker Shah, that faithful Chief Obristianity : kill the Catholics, and you kill Oatholicism.-Leader, (a Protestant paper).

UNITED STATES.

DIOGESEOF CINCINNATI.-We congratulate the Ca. tholics of Northern Indiana on the auspicious ap pointment of Rt. Rev. John Henry Lucrs to the Sec of Fort Wayne. The new Bishop has been many years the beloved Pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Cincinnati. He brings to his exalted station, talents, learning, experience, zeal. His knowledge of the English, German, and French languages will peculiarly qualify him for the post for which he has been selected .- Cath. Telegraph.

DESTITUTION IN NEW YORK .- Those who do no visit our police stations at night know but little of the vast amount of suffering now existing in the city. At every one of the twenty-two police stations may is the duty of the Dock Committee and the Corpo- be found nightly from twenty to forty wretches who ration, as the representatives of the people, both of are profoundly thankful for the privilege of being whom profit so largely by this branch of trade, to see allowed to sleep on a bench or on the stone floor of that it is conducted in a proper manner. We have a the lodger's cells. They are frequently crowded so Sailors' Home; let us have an Emigrants' Home. much that there is not room for them to lie down at simply as a lodging house whilst the parties remain full length; and, when the places are thus filled to their utmost capacity, the homeless creatures may be seen on any night crying when refused shelter, and thus forced to sleep in the open air. Many of them would starve but for the loaves given nightly at nearly every station house to those in extreme need. The persons thus suffering are not usually drunken vagabonds, but are, in hundreds of cases, a mere aubsistence.-New York Sun.

The emigration for the year, up to the 9th inst. as been 178,511, an increase of 38,930 as compared tion for the year will probably be 190,000. The Com-\$40,184 94.-N. Y. Paper.

A CASE FOR LEGISLATORS .- If I go into a grocer's shop and steal two or three pieces of sugar, I am a thief. But if the grocer sells me a pound of sugar, and there are one or two ounces short, he merely sells a thing by short weight. I am imprisoned. The grocer is fined a few shillings and escapes. I am guilty of but one theft. The grocer, it may be, is guilty of a thousand, for he robs every person te whom he sells goods, with those false weights. Now, can you tell us by what strange anomaly of the law is the greater allowed to get off so much more cheapmissioners report a balance in the Treasury of ly than the lesser? Why shouldn't there be the same law for both ?-Punch.