SOUPER FALSEHOODS ON CONNEMARA. . . | to determine that no improvements should be made; (To the Editor of the Dublin Telegraph) of :

Clifden, County Galway, April 21, 1860. Sir,-Again the annual April Souper gatherings occur, and the usual amount of falsehood is generated and circulated throughout the country. Lord Clancarty and the rest of the new missionery engineers have pronounced hard censure and bitter dispraise on the old machinery of the establishment .-The old "Forty-Parson lying powers" (of which the great O'Connell used to speak) is contumaciously condemned for its slowness, and a new engine is fabricated to cast off any amount of misstatement and falsehood.

At the last April gathering of the Souper saints (though not April fools themselves it would appear they wished to make April fools of their dupes), it was stated that "300 children, exclusive of nurseries, atended the Clifden schools." That statement (though a monstrous lie) is not one-tenth the size of of the huge, enormous falsehoods that have emanated from the same source during the past few years. I hold a report signed by Fanny Darcy and Hyacinth Darcy, that tell, with "playful gratitude" that the number of children attending their schools was eleven thousand and forty-two, exclusive of 500 sick children who received rations at home--1,042 plus 500 children!! Please observe there is no adult included. This incredible number of children are reported by Hyacinth and his wife Fanny, to be in attendance at their schools during the month of June of the year 1853. The number of children reported to be in attendance then exceeded by thousands the entire population, even when the census had reached the highest figure. Who, therefore, can believe any statistics put forward by such selfish fanatics? Poor Fanny is gone to her last account. When she heard that a Convent of Mercy was to be built in this town, she peremptorily declared that she would no lenger live in it, and true to her word, she took her final departure. Her disconsolate husband, Hyacinth sustained irreparable detriment by her demise. All the arducus and literary work of the mission was done by her, and in return ready obedience was rendered, with the timid simplicity of a child, to her superior will and intellect.

I would not condescend to notice the last falsehood, uttered at the recent April gatherings, only that I yield to the opinion of the learned and generous Pastor of Eyre-Court, and to the suggestions of my respected fellow-labourers, and to the feelings of my faithful flock, who are for contradicting the sbameless calumnies on the Catholic fame of this district. If our Oatholic or liberal Protestant brethren knew the sort of persons by whom those reports are circulated, they would disregard them with the same disgust which they excite here. The so-called Rev. Hyaciath Darcy, his brothers and sisters have a deep paramount interest in the Soup Mission .-These and similar characters are the depouents against a Catholic and an honest nopulation. If Hyacinth Darcy will get any one Catholic, or any one respectable disinterested Protestant, to endorse his statements, I give up the entire case. Begin at the quay of Cleggan to the north of this parish, and examine every creek and corner, every hill and valley, until you arrive at Murvey to the south, a distance of over twenty Irish miles, and you will not find one score of Protestant houses, including the residences of four souper parsons, soup-depots, and jumper homesteads in all that tract of country. Yet the soupers have the shameless impudence to say that "Nine hundred children, exclusive of norseries, attend the schools at Clifden." Neither in the Catholic town of Clifden, nor in the entire country district, can you find twenty houses of Protestants, including in the calculation the houses of soupers, jumpers, readers, Irish teachers, and white chokers, and yet there are nine hundred children attending the schools at Olifden! Did ever a forty person power puff off such an enormous choking falsebood? It is curious that none of the many amusing incidents of the mission are ever told, nor is there any allusion made to the antecedents of the mission agents who are now such hopeful Babes of grace.-Touching an interesting conversation they are indeed eloquent. I suppose the one so "prayerfully" described by Mr. Darcy had reference to the late unfortunate Mrs. Nolan. She was a Lotorious incorrigible drankard. Her poor beart-broken husband (the popular Michael Nolan) attributed his death to her conduct. She speat in a few days a large share of the savings of his life; she turned jumper when we refused to continue giving means for her drunken extravagance. She got two pounds from Hyacinth; went into a public house, drank it all except 2s 6d; went home, took to her bed, was copiously drenched with brandy, and in two days died utterly unconscious!! Such are the kind of important converts that Hyacinth boasts of. Her dying husband would not appoint her guardian of her unfortunate children.

If the English people knew how the money they give so liberally was spent, they surely would cease to support a system so prolific of fraud, abuse, and and gross excess. There are squads of idle ignorant agents and bible readers lounging about, wearing fine clothes, and living in luxury. If the supporters of the system called for a rigorous account of funds, how they would look over the items with open mouthed wonder. A reader is entrusted with a large bank-note to get change; he goes a few paces a gust of wind snatches it, he says out of his hands; he returns to Hyacinth or to his brother paymaster and exclaims, "The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away." But notwithstanding his scriptural knowledge this honest scripture garbler and his wife had to take different roads to Galway early in the morning. Here, then, again we have unother babe of grace who carries in one pocket a bible, balanced by a bottle of whiskey in the other. A second vessel of election who gets soundly kicked, and fined ten shillings, or in default a fortnight's imprisonment for going into an honest man's house. Such and a thousand similar delightful episodes in Soupmissionary life are passed over in silence at the April gatherings of the Church Mission Societies .-Ah, shame, Hyacy, had you no tear for the backsliding to Romanism of your own two housekeepers Mrs. M'Grath and Mrs. Mullins? Why did you not tell honestly that no one ever joined you or remained with you in all Connemara but starving creatures whose reason was impaired by prolonged hunger, or the greatest rogues and drunkards that ever oscilated from one side of the road to the other. -Hoping, Mr. Editor, that you will kindly insert this, yours faithfully,

PATRICK MCMANUS, P. P.

LAND LEGISLATION .- By the courtesy of Mr. Hennessy, M.P., we have before us a copy of the bill, introduced by that gentleman in conjunction with Mr. Pollard Urquhart and Sir Richard Levinge, on the all-important subject of the land relations. It is matter of congratulation that the gentlemen, whose names are endorsed on the bill, are all representatives of constituencies local to us; the firstnamed, being member for the King's County, great part of which is in the Diocess of Meath, and the other members for Westmeath, which, too, is portion of it. That something was wanted, if it were only to act as a balance to the insulting measure brought in by Mr. Cardwell, must be abundantly clear to every one who is not awayed by special reasons ;for, although some of our metropolitan journals can see a certain quantity of good in the bill of the Chief Secretary, and write up the acceptance of it, as of an instalment of justice, the quantity is so instalments so debateable, that the public will not be easily persuaded by the logic or the rhetoric of our contemporaries. But the bill, a copy of which lies

on pain of eviction to him who would propose them Mr. Hennessy's bill—we may call it by his name would establish no such unfair tribunal, but would appoint a commissioner, whose province it should be to decide whether the proposed improvements were such as the soil needed and the tenant should be free to make. Not holding extreme opinions on the question of Tenant Right-as we do not hold them on any other - we are free to avow that it should not be left with the tenant to say what fences ought to be made here, and irrigation to take place there, and buildings to be erected in such another place. If it were free to him to do so, then he would be the judge in his own cause, which we protest against the landlord's being. A commissioner will be, or ought to be, indifferent to both; and in the spirit of fair-play, we applied the appointment of a comissioner. Mr. Cardwell's bill refused retrospective compensation; Mr. Hennessy's would give it. would protect in the enjoyment of the fruits of his labor the tenant who has expended toil and money, as well as the other who is to expend them. Need we say that here, too, we are with Mr. Hennessy, Upon one occasion the House of Lords, and upon more than one occasion the House of Commons, ad mitted the justice of the principle of retrospective compensation. How has the nature of things so altered that what was right then should be wrong now? Or, do matters look so, that we may safely yield up the rights which are acknowledged to be ours? Famine is already upon the land, and, if a special Providence is not interposed in our behalf, its terrible reign must be prolonged and extended. Who can recollect agriculture or vegetation so backward as they are at this advanced period of the year?— Where the land is for tilling, the tilling has yet to be done; and, where yet cattle have superseded husbandry, hay and grass are sadly wanted. It is therefore a time when not only rights are needed, but generosity might be looked forward to; and because retrospective compensation is a right, we applaud Mr. Hennessy and his friends for sustaining it. It is not so easy to see why he and they should deny such compensation for improvements made more than twenty years back, more particularly when, in the prospective, they do not limit compensation to twenty years, but will have it exacted according to the value which there is in the improvements at the time of making the claim. Upon this head we would require explanation, which we will be glad to see forthcoming. It is hardly necessary to add that Irish members of Parliament and the Irish public should be up and active in furtherance of the good cause which the bill before us has brought to the issue.— Menth People.

THE WEATHER. -- EARLY MOWING. -- Never, perhaps. could it be said with more truth than at present, that Winter lingers in the lap of Spring," for the cold is continuous and biting, and the air sharper than often in February. The wind seems fixed between N. and N. E., with little and short variation, and the verdure of the mendows and trees is scant beyond comparison. True we have a longer daylight, and when the sun shines out in some sheltered nook we have a vivifying warmth, and although we may catch the hum of the bee, and see the bat flit in the twilight, we have not seen the swallow nor heard the cuckoo's welcome note, nor the peculiar call of the land-rail, or "hean-crake," as it is here called. t was feared the winter wheat had been much injured, but we are happy to find this generally contradicted, and the winter crops, though of course short are healthy. Some potato plots have received the first moulding, and all are reported safe. Monday last the 23d, was a bitter cold day, with heavy showers of hail and sleet in some places; yet notwithstanding the day and the by-gone unpropitious weather for vegetation, Mr. James Howlin, of Ballycronigan, in the barony of Forth, bad a meadow may cut down that day, the grass averaging fifteen inches in length. This is an extraordinary fact-and whilst it indicates scientific management of his land by Mr. Howlin as to tilth, drainage, &c., challenges competition in priority with any meadow or paddock in even the most favourably situated part of the island .- Wexford Independent.

CORE AND THE CENARD LINE.-The following announcement appears in the Cork Examiner:—"Arrangements have been made by which, in addition to the mail boats of the Gunard line, the whole of the screw steamers of that company trading to America will call at Cork on their outward and homeward voyages. The staff at present employed at Queenstown will be considerably enlarged, and one of the company's tenders will be brought over from Liverpool, and permanently retained to wait on the different ships. The vessels will be signalled from the lighthouse, so that the tender may be out of the harbor to meet them with as little delay as possible. At present the screw ships do not carry passengers of the emigrant class, but after they commence call ing at Queenstown they will do so. The tender will be here this week, and the first vessel of the new line will arrive in about a fortnight. The emigration arrangements will be under the management of Messrs. James Baines and Co., of Liverpool " The foregoing arrangements bode no good to the interests of the Galway line of packets. At all events, it may be doubted whether both schemes can be successful in a financial point of view.

EMIGRATION .- Emigrants are leaving this port by the steamers for Liverpool in great numbers. The public conveyances arriving in Sligo from the surrounding districts are bringing them in crowds. We learn that the demand for passages on board the Galway steamers is so great that the agents here— the Messrs. Dudgeon, of Knox's Street—have refused so many as eighty applications for berths on board the Circassian. The severity of the winter and spring, and the enormous price to which hay and other provender and provisions have in consequence risen, are no doubt the cause of the panic which has spread among the peasantry in the districts where this visitation has fallen most severely. - Sligo Champion.

The Exodus for the "Far West," instead of abating, would seem to be on the increase. The tide is flowing copiously from our shores, and from the large numbers of the peasantry who are leaving this locality, we have no doubt the reports from other places, as to the extent of the rush this season, are well founded. By the trains on Monday last, several emigrants left this town for Waterford, in order to try their fortunes in America. The steamers from thence were crowded with persons of the same class on yesterday. Many of them have been induced to face the perils of the deep by encouraging letters and remittances sent to them by their friends in the far west .- Cloninel Chronicle.

It is very generally known that the cattle throughout the country are suffering severely from a scarcity of provender, and the following circumstance, which we are informed took place a few days since, proves to what extent they felt the deprivation. A man was coming to Clonmel market with a load of hay, and when about two miles from the town, a number of cows in a field adjoining the road rushed with loud bellowing at the load, and began tearing mouthsfull of hay from the cart. The horse got fright ned and his plunging upset the cart, when the cattle at once commenced devouring the hay, nor could any a nount of force drive them from the repast, which chance had thus provided for them .-Tipperary Free Press.

A Limerick paper (the Reporter), professing to be a non-alarmist, details a few facts relative to the finitesimally small, and the principle of receiving in- | present state of the markets, and the "growing apprehensions of something very like a scarcity such as the country has not experienced for many years :" "The seven months of winter which have continued upon our desk this moment, is entitled to more than almost up to the present period are telling with trethe more negative character of being competent to mendous effect on the resources of the artisan and act as a balance. It involves sound and equitable laboring classes, as well as those of limited incomes. principles. Mr. Cardwell's would constitute the Pointnes, by retail, have reached the enormous fi-

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course, higher, except for seed, which is something per atone lower. Turf, which has been the exclusive fuel of the poorer classes, and which is very generally used by all'classes, has reached the enormous price of 7s and 8s per kish; in former years it was seldom higher than 3s per kish, and within the last few years 4s and 4s 6d were the usual prices. Breadstuffs of every description have advanced nearly 30 per cent; and why there is not a greater import of foreign corn we know not, as the foreign markets are represented as glutted with corn; straw is a luxury which the poor cannot obtain, and which, even among extensive agriculturists, is quite a scarcity. The cattle everywhere, even in the rich lands of the Golden-vein, and all over Tipperary, Clare, and Limerick, are in a wretched condition, quantities of them have been dying from utter exhaustion, notwithstanding all the care that is bestowed upon them; and no matter what food they may now get, in some places, it tells for nothing, consequent on the suffering of the cattle during the winter. There is a great falling off in the supply of meat in the shambles of town and country. There is almost a certain prospect of the loss of one-third in the butter supply; and consumers of butchers' ment find that they must pay 8d and 10d per lb. for mutton, and proportionably high for beef, the fact being that cattle for feeding will not be in the same condition before July that They had no beds-no clothing-and the filthy, puthey usually are in the month of April. The air continues cold and ungenial in the mornings and evenings, and the nights are usually attended with frosts. It is very common to see cattle feeders coming to market with skins of cows which have died of hunger and exhaustion. One farmer yesterday brought in the skins of five cows which perished on his lands in the county of Clare of hunger. As yet there is very little appearance of grass, and the parching cold winds have not given way as yet to the genial influence of spring. Amid these cheerlessnesses, &c., the farmers are vigorously tilling the land, and rural operations were never brisker .-We may add that emigration was never known, by the most experienced agents, to be more extensive tuan it is at this moment, to America, Australia, &c.' Mr. James Clapperton, the eminent agriculturist, thus reports of the midland counties: - "Seldom have we experienced seed time less propitious than the present, or an atmosphere less favorable for vegetable reaction. From the 1st of March up to the 13th inst. we scarcely had more than 12 hours dry weather in succession, and consequently Murch labor has to a large extent been pushed into the month of April, which is therefore taxed with a double burden and will require unusual exertions to prevent a balance of arrears being saddled on the mouth of May. But a greater amount of agricultural labor was, perhaps never before carried into practical effect in so short a period as since the 13th inst. to the present date. The sowing of barley and planting of potatoes will continue to May, perhaps longer, even in the absence of interruption."

We have heard accounts absolutely shocking from party who recently visited Kilkee. He states that houses were tumbled in dozens, that the crowbar brigade were in full work, that black marks were placed by night on dwellings, and that before morning dawn those dwellings were roofless; that four-teen families were huddled in one place together; and that the remoustrances of Catholic clergymen were treated with disregard. How long will this state of things last? Is there no remedy—no redress of such wrongs?-Munster News.

## THE DRY ROT IN ENGLAND.

(From the Irishman.) Our dear England, our beloved British empire, is going to the \_\_\_\_; we decline to complete the sentence, and respectfully leave our readers to finish it

for themselves. But the beginning of the end is at hand; the signs are abundant; and, deplorable to relate, all Europe (with Ireland joining in the chorus) raises, not a wail of becoming sorrow, but a shout of irre-

verent triumphant laughter!

For, strange to tell, the Great Briton, censor and reformer of mankind though he be, and gentle benevolist of the nations, is—in spite of his cheap cotton, and Christianity of the Brummagem pattern hated and abborred by the world. .

In every corner of his overgrown dominion, he manifests such tokens of decay as indicate the plethoric giant smitten with a foul disease. Yea, decay physical and moral; but principally of

all those virtues which are to the vitality of a nation, as the purifying salt to the earth, or the refreshing showers to the parched summer.

For, as first sign of omen-look ye-it is only in a nation which has passed the hour of its greatness, and entered upon the season of its decline that such an institution could have sprung up-like the foul weed in the festering pool-as that terrible Divorcecourt which defiles Westminster, and fills the London press with revelations of social iniquity most horrible. The nation which, running through a career of child-murder and burial-clubs, completes its 'progress" in a court of divorce, where judges cannot be found numerous enough to help myriads of brutal husbands and unchaste wives in trampling on the most sacred ordinances of Christianity, may well begin to put its house in order for the final day of reckoning.

Sign the second is the revelation of the commercial scoundrelism which has eaten into the heart of England. Exposures of fraud and villainy, for which the past history of commerce in any nation and any age of the world furnishes no parallel, are being made every week, day, and hour; and Europe, looking on, is forced to confess that, whatever else her claim to greatness may be questioned in. England's supremacy in mercantile fraud and swindling is unrivalled. One day it is a John Dean Paul, pious banker and chairman of missionary societies who suddenly comes to the end of a career of gigantic swindling, and, in his fall, reveals the ruin of thousands of credulous customers whom for years he had been plundering. At another time it is a Red-path, most accomplished of scoundrels, who robs banks and public companies of sums incredible.— One day, the world is startled with a story of Liverpool shipowners, who have been trading on forged bills, with the connivance of "honest" bankers, who tolerated the forgeries because they put the said ship-owners in their power-both parties being rogues of the solemn British pattern. Next day it is some mighty autocrat in "muslin," who turns out to be a fraudulent pauper, who (with the help of a virtous manager) plunders a bank of half-a-million, and drags the miserable shareholders down to ruin. So on through a crowd of revealed rascalities, till we come to the latest-a revelation of this very week-where the cashier of a London bank is found to have been plundering till (incredible to relate) to the tune of Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

This latest case is a startling example of the minpled scoundrelism and stupidity which has set in like a plague upon the commercial world of England. This new swindler, Pullinger, was chief cashier of the London Union Bank. The directors, instead of minding their business, left everything in his hands. He was pions, grave, cautions, honest and able; so they thought and they trusted him without limit. The swindle goes on for years; but at last comes a crash; and then it is revealed that the pious cashier is a profligate, a horse-racer, a reckless speculator, who, with the connivence of brother officials, minor scoundrels, has plundered or a hair-dye. When I know, too, the large staff of the bank of these Two Hundred Thousand Pounds well-paid officers whose existence depends upon the and more. This is the latest revelation of the profligacy and viciousness of commercial life in Eng-

This ulcer has esten into every member of the nation. There is the Admirality, chiefest branch of the English Government, right arm of England's power-it is found to be rotten even to the very marrow. Under that department, in arsenal and landlord a judge in his own cause, leaving him free gure of 10d per stone; and where the poor are com- workshop, in foundry and dock-yard, the most reck- fraud."

pelled to purchase lesser quantities, the price is, of less waste of imperial funds goes on; and no means are found of checking it. A cry is raised of danger -England is smitten with a panic-fear of French invasion. It is ordered that mighty ships shall be built to defend her shores from the enemy. Millions of public taxes (of which poor Ireland, to whom English decay would be salvation, is made to pay her share) are voted; and the Admiralty sets to building iron ships most vigorous. When the ships are finished, they take a short cruise in the Channel; and, lo! in a few days they return, shattered and leaky, and utterly unseaworthy. Such are the defences against the foe-such the bargain purchased by the squandered millions.

In such a ship as one of these it was a regiment of British soldiers put to sea, not very long agothe terrible story is in the recollection of our readers-and found a sudden grave in the depths of the ocean.

Look over to India. Some gallant soldiers there. principally Irish, saved (God forgive them) all India to England, who had, through mingled folly, rapacity and cruelty, well-nigh lost it. They claimed a small bounty to which they were entitled, or else their discharge. To these indomitable soldiers, who had saved her an empire, England would not pay that paltry sum-she gave them the discharge. Hundreds of them were put into a ship to be taken home. trid food they were offered to eat was abominable beyond description. The poor wretches pined and sickened of hunger and cold, they rotted of scurvy. Many died and were flung overboard-others lingered on and miserably perished at last in the hospitals of Liverpool. The remainder are now in workhouse or hospital; a shocking evidence of the brutal folly and sordidness of the governmental system which treated them so foully.

And now last, but not least, sample of the dry rot which has set in as the herald of England's downfall, read this brief but terible story which we extract from the United Service Gozette:-

"Five ships of the most approved transport quality, and the property of the most favored government contractors, started from the English shores. full laden with belpless women and children anxiously looking forward to a joyous meeting with their natural protectors at the end of a prosperous voyage. They were going at the public expense, and it was the wish of the public that every care should be taken both of their comfort and safety .-Important officials, high, responsible, and well paid, were to select the ships, to see that the stores were of the best quality, and the berths and bedding comfortable and well ventilated, and so well did they perform the duty that, we learn, out of these five human cargoes no less than two hundred and seventy children have perished on the voyage, and been thrown over board!—Probably since the days of King Herod so extensive a 'Massacre of the Innocents' has never been heard of in history."

In the English House of Commons, men bewildered by the frightful extravagance and imbecility of the Admiralty, call on the government to have the ships provided "by contract." The five ships above referred to, taking out soldiers' wives and children, were supplied by contractors; and we see the result -the destruction at one fell swoop of two hundred and seventy children.

But it is the same everywhere-in the government department-in the contractors' ships-in the counting-house and the bank-on the public 'change and n the social circle-there is rottonness, moral and physical; the signs of the decree sent forth from above against the modern Carthage.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

A sum of £1,500 has been transmitted to Rome from the diocese of Birmingham, and we are happy to state that his Lordship the Bishop of the Dioces. hopes to be able to add considerably to that amount when the entire offering of the diocess is completed. The collection for the diocese of Shrewsbury commeuced on Sunday last. The amount subscribed at Werburg's, Birkenhead, exceeded, we believe £100-a noble example to other churches of the same diocess .- Weekly Register.

We are happy to announce that the last accounts from His Emmence the Cardinal Archbishop are most favorable. His Eminence, whose appointment together with Oardinal Villecourt and de Reisach on a commission to take charge of the voluntary contributions of the Faithful to the Papal Exchequer has been officially announced, will probably leave Rome on his return hither in four or six weeks' time. it is understood that itis Eminence has received an invitation from the Queen of Spain, and will probably visit Spain on his route homewards .- Tublet.

The congregation of Father Kelly, the Catholic riest recently committed to prison by Mr. Justice Hill for refusing to reveal evidence given in confession, have purchased a gold watch and chain, as a testimonial to that gentleman in consideration of his imprisonment.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. - ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES. -Mr. Newdegate observed that the present Act of Parliament exempting Roman Catholic charities from the supervision of the Charity Commissioners would expire on the 1st of July, and he wished to know what course the Government intended to adopt or recommend on this subject Sir G. O. Lewis, said :- "The hon, member for Warwickshire asks me about a bill relating to Roman Catholic charities. A bill was introduced by the hon member for Dundalk (Mr. Bowyer), which was not proceeded with but I understand that hon, gentleman will shortly move that the order be restored, that he may proceed with the Bill in an altered shape."

A correspondent sends us an account of a meeting held at Edinburgh the other day, in aid of a Protest ant Propagandist Association, called the London Religious Tract Society, which it seems has an income of some £12,000 a year. According to the report, the society avows its intention to fight " a battle hand-to-hand with the Romanists." How they propose to do this may be gathered from the fact that they send their proselytising publications to France, and according to their own avowal, they pay an additional duty for permission to use the Imperial stamp in order to mislead their French victims. We commend the following extract from the report to the attention of our Paris contemporaries Le Monde and Ami de la Religion :- " The society consented to bear the extra tax, and instead of being an impediment in their way, it had given greater currency to their publications, and introduced them into circles which were not accessible to them before. This had bern particularly the case in the French army; for ldiers, seeing the Imperial stamp, concluded that the Emperor approved of the books, and consequently read them. The average grants to France used to be from £500 to £600, and now they were between £1,-400 and £1,500 annually." S. G. G. well-known as a titled Protestant cler-

gyman, makes the following confession in a letter to the Times—" To me it is most deplorable to see the shifts made to sustain a particular religious interest, whether it aims at the conversion of heathen Jews, Catholics, at home or abroad, Bible-dealing, tractdealing, every truly good end of religious economy is in my eyes degraded by being puffed and pushed by pulling as if it was the cause of an antibilious pill well-paid officers whose existence depends upon the success of this system, I view it with the greater abhoreuce. . As to the way the business of societies and institutions is but too often conducted, I c n scarcely speak too strongly. The balancesheets are most unsatisfactory; they are often intentionally delusive. Hems are 'clubbed' under "Miscellaneous Expenses, or Sundries. I have traced 

THE CULPRIT HATCH .- This notorious individual having put forward some agents to assert his innocence, a legal gentleman in reply said that such pro-testations are heard every day at the Central Oriminal Court. Whereupon another clergyman comes forward and declares his belief in Mr. Hatch's assertions, because he (Hatch) is a Ohristian Protestantestablished clergyman !- (see Times, April 19th).

The Record acknowledges a communication from the Rev. J. P. Mauby, P.C., of Hovingham, from which it appears that the Archbishop of York has overruled his (Mr. Mauby's) refusal to allow the introduction of sculptured crosses and figures in the Parish Church now in course of erection.

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON YANKEE CIVILISATION. -Commenting upon one of those savage brawls which are so frequent in the Legislature of the U. States, the Times says :-

Such is a picture of a scene in Congress on the 5th of this present month of April, 1860, and such scenes are enacted in the Legislatures of some thirty States, to say nothing of the Territories which make up the great American Union. Great indeed has been the change since the days of the first Congress, when it met in doubt and uncertainty to rally the energies and stimulate the exertions of a great nation struggling into independence. Those great men would have as little dreamt of interrupting their deep and solemn deliberations for the emancipation of their country by scenes like the one we have just described as the Roman Senate when it awaited the approach of the Gauls, or the English House of Commons when King Charles came to seize on the Five Members. The American Revolution was led by gentlemen of honor, of high courage, and of education, and there was as little likelihood of a vulgar brawl taking place in the halls of the first Congress as beneath the splendid roof of our own House of Lords. Whence has arisen the difference? The answer is only too plain; the institutions of Washington are gone, and with them the manners and habits of the men who created them. The tide of Democracy has swept over the land, and levelled everything that stood above itself. The rich have learnt to be ashamed of their wealth, the learned of their knowledge, the refined of their refinement. The standard of everything is altered, the tone of everything is lowered.

## UNITED STATES.

The Rev. J. Harden, the Methodist Minister, who was tried at Belvidere, N. J., on the charge of poisoning his wife, was found guilty on the 2nd instant, and sentenced to be hung on the 28th of June.

An editor in Minnesota dying, his local who was in the habit of writing editorials, put in the following :- 'As we died yesterday, those having business with us, or owing us money, will please settle with

PREACHING .- A fellow, who applied to a magistrate in New England for a license to preach, was asked the usual question, 'Can you read and write?' Neither, said the aspirant to pulpit honor. Then, asked the licenser, "how can you think of presch-"Oh," replied the lown, " Mother reads, and spounds and plains."

CHINIQY ON ANOTHER DODGE.-Chiniquy-whose expulsion from the Catholic Church some time since has attracted so much attention among Protestant people-with his colony, has been received into the Presbytery of Chicago (O. S.) Their admission to this Presbytery has occasioned much discussion in Presbyterian quarters, owing to the fact that they were not required to be baptised. The General Assembly of that branch of the church decided in 1845. by a vote of 173 to 8, "that haptism in the Romish Church is not valid," and the action of the Chicago Presbytery is severely criticised, and will be a fruitful theme for contention in the next general Assemy .-- Boston Pilot

Mr. Buchanan's Prayer .- The political wags, says the Sun, are, irreverently, making fun over the following prayer with which President Buchanan concluded his now famous letter to Gov. Walker, while in Kansas :-"I pray the Divine Providence, in which I place my trust, may graciously preserve my life and my bealth until the end of my term,— But God's will be done in any event." " How characteristic!" says one "the prays for himself, but not for Gov. Walker." "Ah," says a second; "he nuderstands that charity which not only begins but ends at home," "Pshaw! says a third; "it is the old man's jealousy which prompted the prayer. He would not die happy, leaving part of his term to be filled by another. "Pooh!" says a fourth; "Mr. Buchann is only like other old politicians—he wishes to draw pay for the full term." And so the okes go, and the poor President is heartlessly laugh-

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE .- This is the name of one of the numerous secret societies which prevail at present throughout the U. States. Twenty thousand members have been already enrolled An oath is taken by those who join the society embracing the three following conditions. 1st-The person to be enrolled must swear that he is not a member of the Catholic Church and never intends to be: 2d-He binds himself to march at the word of command for the invasion of Mexico, and when there, to use all his influence by word and arms to seize and confiscate to the use of the society all property whether real or personal, belonging to the Catholic Church. 3d-To use the same means for the establishment of slavery in Mexico. This information we have received from a true source .- Catholic Telegraph.

A DANGEROUS MAN .- John Iverson was recently arrested and imprisoned at the South for aggravated polygamy. He had thirteen wives. The daughter of the jailor, whose hospitality this insatiable polygamist was enjoying while awaiting trial, believed him innocent, pitled him, loved him, opened the prison doors, fled with him, became his fourteenth wife. After eight days of domestic bliss, the husband disappeared, and left neither trace nor money behind. A reward was offered for his capture; a description of his fascinating person was circulated; he was recognized in a village tavern by a man who thought of the reward offered, and set about preparing his toils for the victim. In order to instil confidence into his breast, he made his acquaintance, invited him to his mansion, and then went off to procure legal assistance. When he returned, his home was deserted alike by his intended prey and his own wife, whom Iverson had led astray. A wretched man suggests that a proper, though a terribly severe punishment, would be to compel this polygamist, to live with his fifteen wives at once.- U. S. Paper.

The New York Day Book says of Spurgeon the Sensation proacher:—"He has a huge voice, a great deal of brass, a smattering of learning, a subdued vulgarity, a burley figure, a butcherly head, a bigot-ed soul, a little mind, and is an Abolitionist."

A waggish constable in Albany arrested a man under the statute against carrying deadly weapons for going into the Police Court room with a bottle of whiskey in his pocket.

ATTRACTIVE TO IRISH CATROLIC EMIGRAPTS .- Under the caption "Our Civilisation," the New York Irish American gives the following sketch of the social and moral condition of the Model Republic.

"Who can deny that our manufacturing corporations, aye, and private employers, grind the faces of the poor with as much severity, and without the same excuse of competition, as their compeers in the old world? What defender of our national character shall exorcise the bloody phantom which, from the blackened ruins of Massachusetts mills and New York tenant-traps, rise up and cry 'murder', against the grasping avarice that gambled with death and in several the existence of a system of deliberate consigned hundreds of human beings to torture for crime-stained gold ?"