## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -FEBRUARY 24, 1865

being dra k and in his pockets were found certain documents idvolving two other persons named Danne and Noish, the latter a shoemaker, residing in town: "Immediately on making this discovery the police arrested those individuals also, and had them committed to jail for examination. The circumstances in connection with the case were fully investigated befor , the mugistrates, in' their private / room after Petty Sessions on the same day, and they were further remanded for a week. On yesterday another investigation took place before the maria trates in the Ounrt house, the only person admitted being Mr. Malcomson, who appeared for the accused parties, Duane and Nolan. A large crowd of per-sons, numbering upwards of 500, thronged the vicinity of the Court-house, as the prisoners had to be conducted thereto from the jail, which is situated on the opposite side of the town. The excitement became so great that the constubulary deemed it necessary to take precautions to prevent an outbreak. Shortly after two o'clock the prisoners were condacted to the ourt under a strong escort of police, the crowd cheering and hooting vociterously. The excitement was growing stronger as the cab in which the prisoners were conveyed approached the Court-house, and on entering the private room the police had to prevent a rescue by force of arms. The immense crowds remained outside until past five o'clock, when the investigation termicated, and Nolan and Dunne were taken out in a backward direc. tion, and thence to the jail, under an escort consisting of about twelve armed police. The car returned to the Court-house for Kirby, and he, too, was couveyed to the jail, under escort, by a different route, which was evidently intended, though without the desired effect, to baffle the crowds who had assembled to witness the proceeding. At the corner of s lane turning towards the juil the police were again obliged to fix bayonets. Kitby has not been committed to 'durance vile,' but occupies 'special apartments' under the same roof as those whom his evi dence has been the means of committing to that sbode.

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OOUST OF QUEEN'S BENCH. - The Queen v. Keane. -Mr. Keough applied on the part of the prisoner, who is confined in the gaol of Uurk, that the informations might be returned, preliminary to an application being made to admit him to bail to stand his trial at the next Oork assizes. He was charged with having, on the 2nd of December, administered at Skibbereen an unlawful oath to a person, who had sworn an information to that effect, and Kenne was admitted, in the first instance, to buil to attend the Petty Sessions of Skibbergen on the following 26th of December, on entering into recognisances, himself in £50, and two sureties in £25 each He duly attended on that latter day at the sessions, and the magistrates then assembled committed him for trial at the Oork Assizes, but refused to admit him to bail.

Judge Hayes - You may take the usual order for returning the informations.

THE DISTRIES IN GALWAY. - Galway, January 25. -A special meeting of the Town and Harbor Commissioners was held in the Grand Jury-room to day (Captain O'Hara, J.P., in the chair), for the purpose of considering what immediate steps it was possible to take to alleviate the great distress at present existing among the poor of Galway. A very lengthened discussion took place A letter was read from the Rev. Peter Daly, P.P., suggesting that a public subscription eaoutd be opened and main sewers made in several places through the town, thereby giving employment to about one hundred persons ; and that the law should be enforced to make landlords afford the necessary accommodation at the rere of their houses, which would also give employment to a good many persons. This suggestion was adopted and a subscription amounting to £50 was made in the room. The chi f project, however, was that of constructing a small graving dock by a private company, at a cost of some £7,000 or £8,000 A resolution was passed, requesting Mr. Roberts to apply at the ensuing presentment sessions for a sum of £2,000, to be paid in twenty balt yearly instalments, to aid in the work. Mr J. Semple and Mr. George Morris, J.P., spoke at some length on the state of the country, and denounced the conduct of the present Government towards Ireland. Mr. George Morris moved, and Mr. P. Joyce, J.P., seconded the following resolution . - ' That Lord Dun-kellin and Mr. Gregory be requested forthwith again

THE FEWLAN BROTHERHOOD -- EXTRAORDINARY Ex | work with energy, taking up in order the three great | chapter by chapter in the public prints We recomquestions proposed for adjustment, and treating them mend Miss Bruddon to take a lesson from the current thoroughly, practically, and scientifically, then every and pending details of the details of the Westminsfuture meeting of the Ascociation will be a step in advance, and leave its mark both on the Government and on the country The National Association is entitled to receive fair play. It comes into the field after years of depression with a programme that deserves respect, and if it be optional with Irishmen to join or not to join it, it argues neither wisdom nor patriotism prematurely 'c condemn. Let those who think they know better, try and do better but we claim for all our countrymen, of every section, the fullest liberty of action. This association is logical and consistent, both in the objects sought and the means proposed ; if energetically worked the probabilities are in favor of its success; but if doomed to fuil let the failure he at the door of England, and not at that of Irish faction. - Irishman.

> DUBLIN, Jan 26 .- Mr. O'Hagan succeeds the late Mr. Justice Ball, and Mr Lawson becomes Attorney-General in his place. It was expected by many that he would prefer remaining at his post of Attorney. General in order that he might carry through the House of Commons certain reforms in the Irishcourts, by which his name would go down to posterity as a legislator. Mr. Lawson, the new Attorney-General, is a Protestant. His career in the University was most distinguished He was the Whately Professor of Political Economy, and he has held next to Mr. Browster the highest position at the bar, having great practice in the Courts of Equity. He contested the University on one occasion in the Liberal interest, but he has never been able to get a scat in Parliament. He intends, it is said, to try his luck in Portarlington if he cannot get in for Tralee, which is not so likely. That constituency will pro bably insist on having a Roman Catholic representative and any Government candidate will have a formidable opponent in Mr. McKeona, manager of the National Bank. He is a man of ability and energy, and has much local influence in Tralee. It is reported that he is determined to fight hard for the sepresentation of that borough. Nothing is known ret about the new Solicitor General. In the sporting phrase current here in legal circles now Serjeaut Sullivan, Law Adviser, is in the 'running' for it; but then, unless he could get a seat, there would be no one to conduct the Irish legal business in Parliament. Sir Colman O'Loghlen is member for Clare. for which he would probably be returned again without opposition, and therefore he is spoken of as likely to be the new Solicitor General. But all these things are matters of conjecture, which a day or two will set at rest. - Times Cor.

> NEPOTISM. - The Western Morning News draws attention to an appointment lately made by Dr. Gregg Protestant Bishop of Cork. One of the mos. valuable preferments in his diocese, worth about £700 a year, has just become vacant ; and although a curate had been hard at work there for seventeen years, for the first tea of which he received not a farthing of stipend, and for the last seven years the magnificent anm of £50, his Lordship has passed over that gentleman in behalf of his own son.

MR. NAPOLEON WYSE. - The Lord Chancellor prononneed a decree on Friday on the petition of Mr. Napoleon A. Boumparte Wyse, eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Wyso, praying for a specified performance of certain marriage articles on the occasion of the marriage of the deceased, at Paris with Ma dame Letitia Ecosparte. The object of the petitioner is to eatablish his right to the estates of his father in the Queen's County and the County of Waterford. There is another suit pending as to the amount of jointure to which Medame Wyse is entitled, but that is not affected by the decree

THE BELVAST RIOTS .- The Belfast magistrates were lately engaged in hearing claims for damage during the late riots. The claims amount to between £6,000 and £7,000. In one instance a jeweller was allowed £1,300, and in another, a merchant, £800.

ME. FOSTER, M P., ON IBELAND .- At a recent meeting at Bradford, Mr. Foster, member for the borough, thus apoke .---

"The Irish question is fustening on us more and London, on Wednesday, Doctor Lankester stated more The fact is, Irsland is still a weakness and a that in the first year of his coronership he held eighty inquests on infants, in which verdicts of murder had disgrace to England. We think we are governing been returned, and he had calculated that of all the Ireland woll because wo do not misgovern her to the extent we did in tormer years, but we still do misadult women in that district of Middleser, one in cvery forty had imbrued her hands in the blood of nimeors of railway travelling. govern her, and in two of the most vital and important points in which misgovernment is possible. We her child. Laud of civilisation and morality! how by the in appy is thy lot. nisgovern he tion to the cultivation of the land, which is, after all THE IMPORTANCE OF ASPIRATES - The following is told by the Bristol Trancs and Mirror : We have been credibly informed of a curious complaint which has just been laid before the authorities of the Great Western Kailway The traveller by that line need not be told of the arrangements made for the delivery of passengers' luggage at the Paddington Station, where each person finds his trunk, bag, or portmantenu, as the case may be, on that portion of the long beach on the platform which is designated by the initials of his name. A gentleman named Lavington was recently amongst the passengers arriving in London, but being unaward of the alphabetical provision made for the delivery of his luggage, and in a hurry to be off, enquired repeatedry, and rather impatiently, of the porter where his portmanteau was 'What is your name, sir ?' demanded the man rather quickly. 'Laving on' was the reply. Then go to L ....., sir,' answered the parter, mean ing of course that he was to go to that part of the bench inscribed with the initials of his name; but the porter not being particular as to his use of as pirates it seemed to the gentleman as though he had been offensively told to betake thunself, certainly not to the place to which he had proposed to go on leav ing bome. 'What do you mean,' he demanded of the porter, 'by giving me such an insolent answer? I'll report you to the board as sure as you are num. ber 100. Where is my portmanten? · f sell you to go to L----, Eir,' again answered the man, some what irritated in return, at what he conceived the unreasonable anger of the passenger The gentle-man eventually got his luggage, but in his wrath failing to notice the arrangement which would have explained the matter to him, drove to his hotel, and immediately wrote to the board, complaining of the iusulence of their under servants, and quoting the reply made to him. But instead of citing the innucent letter, he wrote the name in full of a place which is thought an , ffence to repeat to ears polite. as that to which the porter had consigned bim on merely asking for his lugg-ge The man was called up before the authorities, who were unable to pre-serve their gravity on being informed by the poor fellow that he merely referred Mr. Lavington to the compartment marked with the initials of his own House of Commons." [Hear, hear.] name. The porters trouble entirely arose simply from a defect in his education, which led him to un necessarily use an aspirate, in a sumewhat unforta-GREAT BRITAIN. nate, if not invidious, actuation. THE AUTHOR OF CHRITIAN MISSIONS. - We are de-THE SCANDAL OF THE DIVORCE COURT -We lately called upon our readers to exert themselves to banish from all respectable houses those newspapers which insert the filiby details of the Oourt which we toria, 'Her Najestys Coart of Divorce, and Muri-St. Gregory .-- Weekly Register. monial Causes.' Such details of evidence should to THE BROMFTON URATURY .- If any have reason to prononneed in newspaper phase, 'mult for publication.' What makes the present practice more tolerable is, that these foul reports, which make it impos-sible to leave a number of the Times upon the table even the whole proceedings of the wreiched Court in which they are taken. They are selections made be-cauge they are supposed to be 'generally. interestterest. But that is when it is engaged upon dry able difficulty in getting anything done to him. - of Georgis, and had lived in Missouri for some testamentary cases. If the Times were to say what Punck. the few words that there was nothing of public in 

ter Police Court. Observe what a scanty supply of incidents the skill of these men has had to work up. The girl was not kidnapped. If she was, she not and never was a Protestant. " The mother was not a religious enemy of the supposed kidnappers, but only a lax person who, it is found by her own confession. attended public worship to serve her own interest, and not out of regard to religion; or to please her husband while she had one, and not her God. But where have we got to? Lo, this charwoman or housekeeper, who was open to a priestly present now and then, and takes her occasional place among the pensioners of the establishment, is all at once found to have been, for years past, the pivot upon which the existence of the Brompton Oratory has turned. Its Fathers, gentlemen of fortune connected with high or with well-known families in England, all of them once Auglican clergymen, some of them distinguished scholars, and nearly all of them graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, these men have been engaged for many years in a crafty and untiring conspiracy against-Mrs. Elizaboth M'Dermot. Foiled in one attempt, they resort to another. Every means is used to make away with this formidable obstacle - to what, or to whom, or how, we shall learn when the promised revelation that takes so long to prepare is solemnly let out of the bag 'at another place ' They suborn evidence, and get her imprisoned on a false charge They try to get her into a madhouse. They pour sovereigns into the lap of her youngest son - but the object of this, and its dim reference to the persecuted matron, are left to conjecture. At last, out of special spite to herself, they steal her daughter, succeeding, most probably, in the accomplishment of their one object by the impending death of the worn-out victim. The strang-est commentary, however, upon all this history is, that Mrs. M'Dermot came in for a good share of the sovereigns, and that the victim now on her dying bed (?), but strong enough to challenge the whole Brempton Uratory a week ago, is obliged to affirm that the Fathers have always been very kind to The poignant grief, not for the same, but for ber.' the 'loss' of a child who is temperarily away to hide ber shame, and whose shame is thus cruelly paraded before the public eye to furnish pabulum for the self-seeking fanaticism of a vulgar Protestantism which cares no more for Elizabeth M'Dermot than it does for the great Mogul, is the really delicate touch of the whole. It gives us a tender inkling of one result. The Protestant Kalendar, it appears, will have the chance of adding one name to its scanty roll, all the more acceptable as being the name of the irreli-joint of view. We have no religious sympathies with the Oratory at Brompton. But this case does not in the slightest degree in volve controversial con-siderations. We look at it as men of sense, as readers of police reports, as between man and man, and we are simply lost in amazement that there should be in this world of ours a religious system which can pass a fortnight of its life in picking the bones of what is either a transparent fabrication or a trumpery tale .- Church Review (Protestant.)

A paragraph having been industriously circulated to the effect that the Hon. Mrs. Yeiverton (nee Longworth) had become a convert to Ang icanism, a direct application was made to that Indvinviting her to authorize, as it was not doubted she would be able to do, a contradiction of the report. The result of the application was the following admirable let ter, which it gives us sincere pleasure to be able to lay before our readers : --

Sir - I thank you for affording me the opportunity of authorising you to contradict the untruthful re port that I had abundoned the Oatholic faith. Having suffered such bitter persecution for my conscience sake, it would indeed be great folly to lose the fruits of so much endurance and the reward promised to those who persevere to the end. - Yours faithfully, (Signed)

TERESA YELVERTON. Crauford's Hotel, Edinburgh, Jan. 14, 1865.

BARBARISM IN ENGLAND - At an inquest held in

it means upon these occasions it would say, . M. give no report of yesterday's proceedings in Sir J. Wilde's Court because there was in it nothing indeceat, nothing to stimulate morbid curiosity, no. thing to corrupt the minds of young and innocent persons ; and, therefore, nothing which would help to sell our paper. Our readers may assure themselves that as soon as there is anything of that kind to report it shall not be passed over." We would repeat our first question : What can any man suppose to be the object of an Established Church, if it be not to prevent abominations like this! All the world knows that Mr. Walter, the M. P. for Bucks, bas a commanding influence in Printing Husesquare. So far as concerns the Times, it needs only a word from him to stop this outrageous indecency; and once banished from the Times, no other paper which protended to be respectable could publish it. Why, then, is hot the influence of the Established Church brought to bear upon Mr. Walter? It is but the other day that he was one of the leaders of the great meeting called by the Bishop of Oxford to provide increased incomes for the poor incumbents of this dioceso. The Bishop of Oxford's desire to provide, as well as he can, for the members of his own profession less fortunate than himself, is very laudsole. But it is much more important, and more immediately his duty, to prevent, if he can, an evil sim ply subversive of the object for which both he and they are provided; of the very cause of their existence. This should be the first exercise of their influence with Mr. Walter. That a man who is making his own money by daily circulating demoralising matter in a form sure to throw into the hands of half | day night, the inconvenience becomes little le-s than the boys and girls in England, should be invited a calamity for the moment. Some found themselves, to exhort other people to contribute their money to- after wandering an hour or two, in the exact place wards maintaining a teacher of merality in every from which they started, some in a direction quite parish of his country, is to begin at the wrong  $\epsilon$ nd. opposite to that in which their journey lay, and Half the influence which has made Mr. Disraeli feel some nowhere. We have not Leard that the rascalthe establishment of an Ecclesinstical Court of Ap- dom of the metropolis availed itself of the occasion, peal to be a ' paramount matter,' will make his orcellent colleague feel it paramount that the Times cals themselves were under the same difficulties. A should be cleansed from all this fifth. That the Es- garotter was as likely as not to wander into a police tablished Church should throw a decent veil over station with his ill-gotten spoils upon him. The the proceedings of this bideous tribunal would be natural enough, were it only to divert the attention of the world from the miserable fact, that not only its laity but its Olergy appear there from time to time, not as defendants merely, but as plaintiffs in suits for the dissolution of marriage. Any one, however pure and innocent, may be falsely accused ; and being falsely accused, may be dragged before a Court. But to come to the Queen's Court to seek the dissolution of marriage, is to admit what contradicts the whose doctrine of the Catholic Church from the beginning, namely, that the marriage bond joined by God, can be loosened by man. And the scandul to the Established Church is, that while its highe tauthorities (for instance the Bishop of Ox ford himself) declare that marriage once lawfully joined can be dissolved by death alone, he is obliged to acknowledge, as irreproachable brother clergymen, men who have divorced their wives and taken others. The Bishop of Oxford must receive such men to full communion ; and if any of them be lucky enough to obtain a comination from the estron of any benefice in his own diocese, he must put him in possession of the cure of souls and treat him as one against whom nothing is to be said. Here is the broad line of distinction in this matter between the Catholic Church and the Establishment.- Weekly Rezister.

There are 156 petitions to be heard in the Divorce Court during this term. It is impossible that the Judge could get through them.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS -Letter from the Queen .-At the half-yearly meeting of the Manchester, Shef field, and Lincolushire Railway, held at Manchester on Wednesday, the chairman (Mr Watkin, M P.) said it was a gratifyin. reflection that the Sheffield Company had carried its passengers with a remark able immunity from accident, and he mentioned this more particularly because Hor Majesty the Queen had written to some of the railways centred in London, as follows :---

'Sir Charles Phipps has received the commande of Her Majesty the Queen to call the attention of the directors of the ----- to the increasing number of accidents which have lately occurred upon different lines of railroad, and to express Her Maj sty's warmest hope that the directors of the ----- will carefully consider every means of guarding against these misfortunes, which are not at all necessary accompa

"It is not for her own safety that the Queen has

THE LONDON FOR. - The reduction of the incometax, Parliamentary reform, the repeal of the maittax, the purification of the Thames, the relief of destitution, are all measures more or less earously de-sired in diverse quarters. But if on Saturday eveniug any candidate had started for a metropolitan constituency with an effective Bill in his pocket for the abolition of the institution known as the London. og, he would have distanced the most attractive nolitical competitor for popular favor. Every one was gasping Even those who remained at home found a large clear fire but a poor mitigation of the unpleasant atmosphere that filled their comfortable rooms. In the theatre the audiences were pretty much in the position of the bewitched tovers in the 'Mid-summer Night's Dream.' Voices were heard. well enough, but the capacity of vision was greatly limited. But it was in the matter of locomstion and out of doors that the full extent of the social disor-ganisation was manifest. When some years ago the Loudon chomen struck one day, and left the people to find their way about as best they could, the inconvenience was greater than any one could have imagined. But even then the worst results were loss of dignity and delay. Great magoates arriving from the country were forced to swallow their rank and adopt the omnibus knig-board of middle class life. Railway passengers were happy if they were able to. pounce upon a costermonger's cart for their things, and were contented to parade the town boside it, somewhat in the position of a biggage guard. But when the absence of light is thrown in along with the absence of locomotion, as was the case on Seturbut this may be accounted for by the fact that rasriver steamboats had a holiday, and wore laid up in ordinary. - Globe.

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THE LONDON 'TIMES ' ON ANGLIUANISM. - The titledeeds of the English Church date from the Reformation. Before that time, whatever theoretical powers belouged to the Orown or to the Ecclesiastical Courts of the realm by virtue of the common law, the ultimate resort in spiritual causes lay, in fact, to Rome. Two statutes of Henry VIII's roign extinguished for ever in England this coveted prorogative of the Papacy. By the former of these statutes the judgment of the Archbishop's Court was made final in certain ecclesiastical suits ; by the latter an exclusive appeal was given to the King in Chancery in all occlesiastical suits whatever .- Times.

GREAT CONFAGRATION IN GLASGOW .- On Monday the Port Dundas Sugar Refinery, bolonging to Mosars Murdoch and Doddrell, sugar refinors, was destroyed by fire, the property and stock which were consumed amounting in value to between £40 000 and £50,000. The extensive works are situated on the north side of the canal bank, the sugar refinery which has been destroyed forming the centre block of a long range of buildings belonging to the company. The fire broke out shortly after noon in the second flat of the refinery, near some pans at the back part of the building, and, although every effort was made by the workmen present to ex inguish the firmes, they were unsuccessful, and before the lapse of forty minutes the refinery was on fire from top to bottom. The building is about 200 feet long, by between 50 and 60 broan, and six stories in height, and at the porth end are situated the char kilas, boiler-bouse and engine-house, while at the south side of the refluery are situated the extensive stores belooging to the firm. Fortunately the firemen were successful in preventing the Hames from aprending to the north and south wings in connection with the refluory. No fewer than ten branches of hose were brought to play upon the burning mass, but, the contents of the structure being of euch an inflummable character, the fire obtained such a mastery that all efforts to subdue the flames proved futile, and they continued to rage with unabated fury for several hours. The damage, as stated above, amounts to between £40,000 and £50,000, but this large sum is spread over some 10 or 12 insurance offices. The insurance will cover the whole damage. The origin is the fire is unknown.

Long Mangates. - The following is a remarkable instance of the extent to which th two individuals may bridge over a very wide chasm of history. There is now living at Edinburgh and in presession of all his faculties, a gentleman whose father served on Charles Edward's stuff at Colloden, and was actually left for dead on the battle field .-This gentleman has been my frequent correspondent. and for anything to the contrary my children may write to him as corresponddents, and converse with him about the Stuarts, and liear from his lins long and curious tales, as I have doue, about the Lovats. Derwentwaters, and Macionells of the last century. If some of my children should live, 35, according to an actuary's expectancy of life, they very prohably may live, to see the year 1920, then a single individual will have handed to a person living 20 years into the 20th century events which he board direct from the lips of an officer who fought at Gulloden, and who had to fly the kingdom for so doing, a price I believe, having been put upon his head by the Government of the day .- Once a Week.

to bring before the Government the claims of the Harbor Board for a loan, and also the very extreme distress existing in Galway at present. and, if possible, to impress on them the great necessity now existing fer employment when we were obliged to resort to subsociption to keep the people alive.' This was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

AIMS AND WATS. - We have neither the presumption nor the wish to bound the future of Ireland by 's horizon of our own tracing. Some there are who will accept our sims as ultimate and some as intermediate, to some they may be a destination, and to some a halting place. Our one demand upon all, alike is to be active, to be friendly, to be tolerant. or, at the very least, if unwilling to work, to decline the responsibility of obstruction. We invite every one to search well his conscience, so as to unmask, if it exist, the temptation to sacrifice the common sausa to private theories, private resentments, or possibly private ambitions. Never was cause pleaded by nubler eluquence or vonerated with purer sacrifice than that of Ireland. The best, not the most daring. or heroic way to serve thas cause, should be the aim, as it must be, of its real servants. A little private judgment, a small personal grudge, or, per hans, an innocent vain-glory trifting matters as they seem would still be sacrifices not unworthy of a cause to which the noblest lives have been freely offered upon every altar of sacrifice that hostile power could set up. These little but useful tion of measures for the advantage of Ireland must sc flues we invite good Irishmen to make, come from Ireland. [Hear] It has been up hill While men wait f r opportunities to effect heroic deliverances, there will be nothing left to deliver; for political etrength not used is a perishable muterial, and wastes must fatally in idleness. Action, union, tolerance, moderation and resolution, such are the ways of political progress into and through which it shall be the study of the daily Evening Post to guide the cause of Ireland ; without even the slightost misgiving that those ways, if traveiled perseveringly, must lead to victory, solid and decisive .--Post.

THE NATIONAL ABBODIATION OF IRELAND -The ob. jects of this association are the most important of sur to which a public body that must of necessity confine itself to strictly legal and constitutional action, could possibly devote its exertions. The land question is one of life or death for our people, the Uhurch Establishment lies at the root of all our social illa. and upon the settlement of the education question depends to a large extent the obsracter of the rising generation. Upon all three questions perfact, unanimity prevails among the people of Ireland, clerical and lay. The objects being good, and the means at the disposal of the association being adequate to their attainment, we are included to predict that this movement will be attended with a large measure of success. Th speeches delivered at the 'aggregate meeting were among the most practical and sound that have for many years been heard in Ireland We are not disposed to place a very high value on platform speeches, but, apart from their immediate effects the suesches uttered on this occasion are particularly valuable as affording an assurance that the parties with whom this movement originat. Liet us gather the only substratum of fact. A Roman ed are eminently qua ified by knowledge and expe rience to give prausical effect to their resolutions The practical value of the demonstration of the 29th

the most important part of the material interests in every county, and in no country so much as in Ireland, and we also misgovern her in that which is more important and weighty that everything else, viz, in our legislation with regard to her religious faith. I cannot go into the question of how we misgovern her in relation to land : but, in a very few words, I will say what I believe cannot be disproved that the laws which we uphold, and the customs to which we give the force of inw the laws of eviction and distress, and those relating to tenants' improvements - fill the Irish ostates with impoverished tenants and keep these tenants impoverished. And when we come to the question of the English Church in Ireland, what is that but a sign of conquest? It is a memorial of oppression, and a legacy of injustice (Hear.) Can we wonder that the trish farmer hastens to leave that land when he is insuited by such a Church, and when he feels that he connot reap the reward of his own industry? Out we won der that, in fleeing from this land, he carries with him batred to the country that has fastened this Church upon him, and which upholds these laws? I believe we shall be forced to entertain that que. tion more seriously than we have yet done, but I have very little nope of doing it unless two condi tions be fulfilled. One depends upon the Irish peo ple and the Irish members of Parliament, and the other depends upon ourselves. After all, the initiawork for any Erglish member to attempt to introduce any Irish reform, because it was immediately said by its opponents, ' If the reform be necessary, why is it not proposed by the members of those con suitpents who will be most affected by it ? The hun gentleman expressed his opinion that one reason why Irish matters had received so little attention in the past was because Irish members had too ofton discussed the affairs af Italy instead of those of Ire land, and said he rejoiced at the recent meetings in Ireland as the beginning of a better state of things. But there was one other condition required. The Irish members might do their duty, but before these reforms could be carried there must be a reformed

lighted to learn that on New Years Day His Holiness Pops Pius IX. was graciously pleased to confer on T. W. Marsball, Esq. Author of 'Ubristian Missions,' &c., the honor of Knighthood of the Order of

congratulate themselves on the occ rrence of the recent scandal at Brompton, it is surely the less respectable section of the Protestant party. They have slumbled upon a tremendous mare's nest, which apparently will do with a good deal of sitting upon and supply a long suspense, during which all sorts of dreadful anticipations may be indulged in as to the final result of gestation From all the rubbiah, then, Ostbolic girl, by the assistance of her confessor, goes into a home in order to hide he shame from the world, As we said at first, great oredit of a sort is December, will depend, much on the subsequent not "due for the ingenuity which has weaved and is daily tion of the Committee. If that body should go to "weaving the "sensation novel" now revealing itself

wished to provide in thus calling the attention of the company to the late disasters. Her Matesty is aware that when she travels extraordinary precautions are taken, but it is on account of her family, of those travelling upon her service, and of her people generally, that she expresses the hope that the same so curity may be insured for all as is so carefully pro vided for herself.

' The Queen hopes it is unnecessary for her to recall to the recollection of the railway directors the heavy responsibility which they have assumed since they have succeeded in accuring the monopoly of the means of travelling of almost the entire population of the country.

'Osborne, Dec 27, 1864.'

Mr. Bright approves the awful slaughter with which the Federals have dred the field of Virginia and Tennessee, he approves of the desolution which has visited thousands and hundreds of thousands of h retotore happy hearths; he does not shrink from renewing these scenes of horror until no victims shall be left on whom they can be enacted ; and therefore he exerts himself to secure the election of the man who has been, and will continue to be, the minister of this bloudthirsty po icy so long as he has power to do so is this indeed the same statesman as the one who, in the crisis of the Orimeau war. uninted so movingly the near presence of the Angel of D-sin 7 is this the man who denounced in Isnguage of almost frightful energy the short Italian campaign, undertaken in profession, at least with the sim of emancipating a people? It was, indeed, wonderful acting and but for the Amorican war, we should have never guessed how completely histriania it was But now we have been taught that the occupation of mutual destruction is not ' fiend-like if it is conducted by Republicans, and that war is no lunger, in their hands, to be looked upon as that savagery' which will break down of itself. When Mr. Bright denounced war before, it was supposed that the American democracy was pacific; but now that it has been discovered to be warlike, even Quakerism becomes warlike too. The leading mem vers of the Ponce Society, in the obscacter of bottlenulder to the most cruel conflict of modern times, is a phenomenon to which it is hard to find a narallel in history Many men have in every age used the influence they pussessed over others to what the appente of th multitude for blood and have upon their sours the guilt of human lives prodigally squandered and human hearts wrong with wos. But they furnish no numley y to the pence statesmen, for they did not profess to believe that all war was in itself wrung The nearest parallel that can be supplied will be found to the fact that Robespierre's first ap pearance in public life was the composition of an erany against the purishment of death - Quarterly Review.

A Says MAN - Remarking on the archiepiscopate | so profane that we dare not publish it ! On this of Cauterbury, a writer in the Post says that in In the present day the position has lust nothing of its to accertain if anything had been removed, but the sible to leave a number of the Times upon the table the present day the postion has iost norming of its to accessing in any sing use ocen removed, but the of any respectable travelog of the fourts insy, not ness, and peris.' On consideration, the author of of the kind, and be did not do so, uptil reaching Olif-give the whole proceedings of the Vourts nay, not ness, and peris.' On consideration, the author of of the kind, and be did not do so, uptil reaching Olif-ment is a second ince of the wreight Ounce in the above sensence will withdraw the word 'peril' ton, when a search discovered that some \$1000 In these days the Archbishop of Canterbury would cause they are supposed to be 'generally interest- be in no danger of being burned if he were to turn ad to the property; take out of the room, and also ing! That very Court often site whole days toge-! Quaker Intred, should his Grace the Primate of retained, leaves \$1 515 which the authorities of ther without affording matter for publication beyond, All England think fit to join the Society of Friends, Rochester had deprived this man of merely because or even the Murmons, there would be very consider. he was a British subject. who had merried a pattwe

## UNITED STATES.

J. D. Frazer, a native of Giongary, C. W., with his wife. [who is a Georgian) and four phildren, were stopping at the Osborne Hunse, Roohester, Cieo. Thrall, proprietor, when on the hight of the 2nd mat, he was arrested on suspicion of being a Southern spy. They searched Mr Frasor's person, bat could find nothing to oriminate him. They then asked him for his money, and he informed them that it was to his room ; they also asked for his baggage, and demunded his checks, which he gave to them, When they went out, Mr Fraser informed his wife of what had taken place. She said that they had better look after their baggage, as there was a large amount of valuable property in one of the trunks and accordingly Mr. Fracer left their room in charge of their oldest son, nine years of age, cautioning him not to admit any one until their return. During their absence the Mayor and his associates returned. broke the lock, and took possession of \$115 in greenbacks, and about \$400 in jewelery.

When Mr Fraser returned the endeavoured to find Mr. Thrall, but failed, and the next morning, he wrote a note, demanding the return of the money valuables, but received no answer. That evening Mr. Fraser and his wife were locked up in the police cells until next morning, leaving four children the eldest of whom is but nine years old and the youngest nice months, in a strange botel without their natural protectors. Mr. Fraser was informed that they had been arrested as vagrants, Mr. Thrall's hotel bill amounting to \$46 50 cts being produced as evidence of the fact, although payment of it had never been requested.

They were, however, checkmated, for Mr.; Fraser, paid the account, and demanded, the restoration of his property, the Justice anewering him in language turn to the hotel, Mr. F., desired to open his trunks, worth of valuables, had been abstracted which, addand and a sector of a sector of sector of the sector of th