THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. -MARCH 26, 1858.

We extract from the Lenten Pastoral of His Lords The following Scotch and English regiments have ship the Bishop of Meath, the following denunciation of Ribbonism, and "secret societies" generally .--Were the Protestant ministers possessed even in the slightest degree of the spirit of Him whose servants. they call themselves, they also would denounce, instend of fostering, Orangeism, which, to say the

least, is a bad as the worst form of Ribbonism. His Lordship says :- "We learn with the dcopest sorrow that in a few districts symptoms have appeared of the revival of the abominable system of Ribbonism. which we had hoped to be extinct within the diocese We earnestly exhort the Clergy promptly to denounce the criminal folly of those who become members of that or any other secret society. The past sad history of Ireland furnishes a melancholy detail of the progress and termination of all such illegal combinations. They have never failed to produce disorder and crime-they have ever been destructive of domestic happiness and public tranquillity. They have always terminated in the ruin of the parties concerned, bringing sorrow and affliction to their neighbors and disgrace on their friends ; their wicked deeds of darkness should excite the horror of every virtuous Christian, while they cannot fail to provoke the anger, and draw down on the guilty the vengeance of the Almighty."

Our spirited fellow-countryman, Mr. J. Donegan, the eminerat jeweller, of Dame-st., Dublin, has pre-sented the Rev. Mr. Conway with a gold watch, chain and seals, of his own manufacture, valued at forty-five guineas, in commemoration of his triumph over the government prosecutors. At the same time, the workmen in Mr. Donegan's establishment presented Father Conway with a congratulatory address, and the sum of £9 3s. their united contributions towards the fund now in progress of collection for the suffering poor of Gweedore and Cloughancely, who have been deprived of their homes, owing to the severity of heartless and persecuting landlords. The Rev. gentleman added one pound, his own subscription, to the amount, and handed it over to the Rt. Rev. Dr. McGettigan, coadjutor Bishop of Raphoe. The watch presented to Father Conway, which is one of the most superior quality, combining lightness of design with massiveness and weight, was made specially for this purpose. On the dial is executed an admirable etching of St. Peter's at Rome, and on the outside of the case is the Irish harp, encircled with a wreath of shamrocks, in green enamel. The inner case bears the following inscrip-tion:--" Presented by J. Donegan to his friend, the Rev. P. Conway, St. Mary's Ballinrobe, on the occusion of his triumph in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, after having undergone an unjust prosecution, at the instance of the British House of Commons, for defending the rights and liberties of his church and people during the Mayo election of 1857. February 20, 1858. Ave, Maria Immaculata : Ora pro Hibernia."- Tablet.

THE BISHOP AND THE SCRIPTURE READES.- We (Dublin Telegraph,) crave the reader's attention to a letter in another column signed W. S. Caldbeck, and addressed to the Right Rev. Dr. O'Brien, the Protestant Bishop of Ossory and Ferns. The writer states that he has been a Scripture Reader. We cannot pretend to say who shall decide when doctors disagree; but certain it is, that the Right Rev. Father in God is exhibited as a somewhat looose and incorrect of ascertion by the itinerant teacher of Scripture, orthography, and theology. There is, moreover, a singular vagueness in the instructions delivered to the peripatetic expounders of the Word. At one tune, for instance, they are allowed to preach to stocks and stones with "no visible audience within hearing, but be'ieving by faith that they are heard in the Romanist houses." Talk of miracles! Why we shall have the wind and sea obeying the Bible Readers next. In another place Mr. Caldbeck main-- tains that the practice of addressing assemblages continuously had been gradually discountenanced; but in lieu thercof, the "discourses should not exceed five minutes !" This independently of the expeditious method by which l'apists were to be converted in the short space of time named, appears to us little short of another miracle. We are next favoured with some startling information as to the literary and theological acquircments of the travelling controversialists, from which we glean the astounding fact that these crudite scribes and Pharisees are so lamentably ignorant of the vernacular that they cannot spell the simplest words in it, although his Lordship alleges that their business is "to aid the Roman Catholics in understanding the Scriptures in order to show that the Protestant Church agrees with the Word of God." The ci-devant Scripture Reader asserts on this head that the professed object of the readers is " to expose and refute the errors of Popery," though not one of the "agents," as the prosclytisers are termed, has either studied the Thirty-Nine Articles, or believes them. We have been obliged to curtail Mr. Caldbeck's letter, and we are in like manner compelled to close our remarks on it somewhat abruptly. As to the rest, we cannot well see what his object was in favouring us with this singular communication ; we have, however, inserted it : in the first place, as a specimen of the agreement between the agent and his bishop, and secondly, as an exposure of the dsperate shifts to which the perverters of our poor are reduced in their treacherous and unavailing missions.

also got orders to hold, themselves in readiness to embark .-- The Highland Borderers to the Pirzus and Athens; Stirlingshire, to Malta; Leicestershire, to Halifar ; 1st Staffordshire, to Gibraltar ; East Kent Regiment, to Cape of Good Hope-to relieve regiments going to India and being withdrawn from the colonies,-Freeman Cor.

MR. JOHN REYNOLDS .--- In the course of a trial lately before one of our law courts, the following piece of interesting information was elicited from Mr. Patrick Reynolds, son of Mr. John Reynolds, the would-be representative of the city of Dublin, or of any other place or thing whatever that would enable him to take a scat in the House of Commons, and so keep the business of the "general office" in a flour-ishing condition. Mr. Pat is evidently a soft-headed gorsoon. The lawyers pumped him. We should not like to be the recipients of the knock under the car he got when he went home :-"Mr. Patrick Reynolds was produced, and deposed

in contradiction to the plaintiff, that he had engaged him to act for his father in relation to the petition at his office in Fleet-street. "The Chief Justice-What sort of office does your father keep ?

"Mr. Reynolds-It is a general office ; people come

there looking for situations" (laughter). It was no laughing matter to poor Pat. We war-rant he will be kept at a distance from the "general office for some time to come .- Nation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dr. Waring, the Catholic Bishop of Northampton, has resigned his see, and intends spending the remainder of his days in a monastery.

Mr. Deasy has given notice of the following motion in the House of Commons :-"Roman Catholic Soldiers .- To call the attention of the house to the expediency and justice of making more adequate provision for the spiritual wants of her Majesty's Roman Catholic Soldiers, and for the education of their children in Regimental and Government Schools and Orphanages in the United Kingdom and in India. without danger to their religious tenets'- (After Easter.

CATHOLIC RECRUITS .- It is said that Government is beginning to feel the effects of its illiberal and short-sighted policy towards Catholic soldiers. No fewer than 80,000 recruits are said to be required, and they are not forthcoming. Irish Catholics have hitherto been the great resource for supplying this want ; but the mass of Irish Catholics are too faithful to their religion to be induced to go into distant countries, where they are denied the benefits and consolations of their religion, and, in the case of sacriticing their lives, have to leave their widows and orphans to the tender mercies of the arents of the Patriotic Fund. How can it be expected that, under such circumstances, the Catholic will enlist? The alternative is forced upon him, whether he will serve God or man; and however loyally disposed, however willing to serve his country and to shed his blood in its defence, who can wonder that he shrinks from a service in which he is so treated? We lately noticed the case of India. According to the statistics given by the Times, the ministers of the Protestant religion receive an aggregate sum of £113,742, while to the Catholic bishops and priests is doled out the miserable pittance of £8,452. And yet the priests of the Catholic church are about six times as numerous as the Protestant ministers. Hence while, on the average, about £700 per annum is allotted to each Protestant minister, about £14 per annum is allotted to each Catholic Priest. The disproportion seems almost incredible ; and yet, an examination of the statistics given in the Times bring out this astounding result .- Weekly Register.

OUR CATHOLIC ARMY IN INDIA .- Every letter from India speaks of the continued injustice of the Government towards the Catholic religion. The question is not whether an Apostolic Missionary will be content with one-fifth of that given to the Protestant Chaplain. No doubt he may. Our Priests were content with their lot when they ministered in constant peril of imprisonment and death. The question is, not what they are prepared to submit to, but what Government ought to do. The distinction was defended. as we all remember, in the House of Commons, on the ground that the Catholic Pricst had been educated in a lower sphere than the Protestant Clergyman, and that his wants were, in consequence, less. This is in itself insulting, and it must do harm, that Mr. Cross (M.P. for Preston) defended the prisoner. the natives, who watch such things very closely, and Ann Fipe, wife of a hairdresser in the town of Preswho know that the social position of every n man is in proportion to the scale of his pay and at the prisoner's direction. He told her to write it allowances, should see the Catholic Priest rated at | in a bold hand, like a man's. Other persons proved one-fifth of the Protestant Chaplain. Our Clergy will ever be ready to spend and be spent, and to take what they can get, so that they have only that which they value above all else-liberty to do their Master's work without hindrance. But their contentment is no measure of our rights, or of the bounden duty of our Government. It will be to our lasting disgrace if we rest content until the two religions are treated by Government with absolute and perfect equality and impartiality, until we have Chaplains as numerons in proportion to the number of Catholics as the Protestant Chaplains, and with the same rank, the same pay, the same retiring allowance-in a word, with perfect equality in all respects. This is a simple right, and we can ask or be contented with nothing less. The excuse that the Protestant Clergyman requires a larger salary as being a married man, is set aside by the simple fact that, even if unmarried, he has the same pay and allowance. He receives, in a word, the pay of an official of higher and more honourable position, whether he is married or single, not the pay of a married man. We regret to say that the last accounts from India continue to show that the Government is still as moan as ever in this matter. It has fixed the Catholic Chaplain's salary at a uniform scale of 150 rupees a month. This they were already entitled to wherever there was more than one regiment, and to prevent the change from making any real difference, it is expressly luid down that it is not to take effect until they actually arrived at Calcutte, leaving them at 100 rupees a month for the weeks which they apend on the journey. The same meanness showe tself in refusing the necessary expense of the Holy Sacrifice, which make Catholic worship of necessity considerably more costly than that of Protestants .----Nothing can be a greater mistake than to imagine that the common soldiers do not feel these grievances. A poor lrish Catholic feels an insult or a wrong to his Priest more keenly than if it had been done to himself. What, then, must be the impression upon the private soldier, who knows that the Cathoic Chaplain stands on a wholly different footing from the Protestant Chaplain, and that everything is

there, never was any race so, determined against. Ohristiauity as the Mamomedan race, and it was consequently very rarely that a convert was made from Mahomedanism. The grand problem was therefore to try and strike upon the novelty of governing India upon a completely Christian spirit. It was well known that many Sepoys had been punished for becoming Christians. That was a vile bowing down before the prejudices of the Hindoos. They saw that the government was afraid to spread Christianity;

Above all things, he would say, give full, free, and unlimited action to the Oatholic missionaries in the East. He did not say this simply as a Catholic ; but he knew from conversation with those who had lived long there, that whatever chance there was of bringing the llindoos into Christianity, it must be into Catholic Christianity; they would not become Protestauts. At the annual meeting of the Church Missionary Societies it was admitted that in the spread of Christianity in India, and in other countries bordering on it, whatever had been done was due principally to the exertions of Catholic missionary labor. It had been suggested that they should send out more Protestant bishops. For his own part he had no objection to all the Protestant bishops being sont out, provided their bishoprics were not to be filled up (hear, hear, and laughtor.) There were more Christians a hundred years ago than there are now, notwithstanding that since that time there had been constructed immense associations of Protestant missionary labor. They had sent a million of Bibles, but what become of them he did not know the probability was, they never reached the heart of the Hindoo, however they might have been paraded before his eyes. Wherever Catholic missionary labor had been allowed full and free scope, it had succeeded. Dr. Livingston said no preacher could make any impression, or much impression amongst the Africans, except the Jesuits. Therefore, he (the lecturer) said, give in India free scope to the efforts of the Catholic missionaries, and they would always face the danger that others might, from personal reasons, abstain from encountering. He did not want to say there might not be individual Protestant missionaries zealous and intent upon their work, but then they had family ties-a great many of themand therefore they would avoid the danger .--This had been proved in the East; but Catholic Priests would always face the battle. It was that which gave the Clergymen of the Catholic church such a deep hold of the people. Some people called it superstition ; but it was that affectionato love, that intense regard which must make a man cling with devoted ardour to him whom he knew would go through fire and water for him. These were the men that ought to be sent to India. They could not object to Protestant missionaries; but they should have no particular advantage. Let there be free scope to Catholic missionaries, and those who lived a hundred years hence might see a great improvement in India. Christianity should be spread by example, and thus all brought within Christian truth ; then, perhaps, the bitter present might be but the herald to a brighter future, when the dusky queen of the East, herself Christianised, regenerate, and rcdeemed, might take her natural place among the nations of the earth.

TRIAL OF ALDERMAN MONK FOR THE WILL FOR-GERY AT PRESTON .- At the Lancashire Assizes, which was opened on Thursday scinnight, Thomas Monk was tried before Baron Martin for forgery. The case has been before the public, and the main facts will be remembered. The prisoner was a surgeon, who had risen higher and higher, being made a councillor, an alderman, mayor, magistrate, and deputy-lieutenant of the county. An old man named Turner was attended professionally by the prisoner; and the day after Turner died the prisoner went to the Lan-caster Bank, and produced a document which purported to be the will of the deceased. On this authority he asked for some of the money lodged in Turner's account. It was refused, and subsequent circumstances led to his arrest. The prisoner was placed at the bar amidst a profound silence in every part of the court. He looked, exceedingly dejected and careworn. On being arraigned by the Clerk of the Crown, he pleaded "Not Guilty," in s calm but distinct voice. He asked for a chair on the ground that he was suffering from indisposition, and the request was at once complied with. He appeared much affected during the whole of the trial, and frequently buried his face in his hands. Mr. Segar and the Hon. Mr. Liddell conducted the prosecution, and ton, deposed to having written the body of the wil that the signatures purporting to be those of the testator and witnesses were forgeries. Mr. Cross addressed the jury for the defence, in an eloquent speech, during the delivery of which the prisoner wept bitterly. The judge then summed up, and the jury, after a few moments consideration, returned a verdict of guilty. His lordship, in passing sen-tence, said-Thomas Monk, you have been convicted upon the most clear and satisfactory evidence, of about as vile an offence as any man could commit and it is aggravated and rendered still more disgraceful by your subsequent conduct-for, not content with forging this poor man's will, you having been Mayor and holding the high office of magistrate and a deputy-lieutenant of the county, absolutely put into your pocket half a dozen silver spoons. which the niece of the dead man desired to have as relative. Your meanness and avarice were such that you would not let this poor girl have those spoons, which were intended for her by her nucle. Some years ago, so sure as you stand there, your life would have been forfeited for this offence. In conclusion the learned judge sentenced the prisoner to penal servitude for life. THE LEVIATHAN.-It is a long time since the public have heard anything of their old friend the Loviathan, which lately occupied so large a share of their attention, and the bulletins about which chronicled almost hourly how many or how few inches she had progressed towards her final destination-the water. The fact, however, is that very little has been done in the way of actual progress since the ressel was floated off her cradles, and she still remains moored stem and stern in the centre of the river, a little below the old building yard, from which for so many months she kept out the light and air, and in which for so many weeks grave fears were entertained that she would remain, a permanent adorament of the river's bank. But though, as we have said, nothing worth speaking of in the way of work, has been done about the Leviathan herself, a very great leal has been perfected, and we believe the arrangements are being made for her final completion and fitting for sea. With regard to this point a great deal of misapprehension appears to exist with the public as to the total outlay necessary to fit her out and the time it will require to get her ready in all respects for sca-going service. As far as the first-named subject is concerned we believe we shall be found correct in stating that the total cost of completing her fittings, putting on board stores, &c., and making her in all respects ready for sea will not exceed £120,000, and that the time required to do this will certainly not extend beyond the month of July. Four months is estimated as being the utmost time necessary to fit her, but circumstances have arisen, such as the company being obliged to give up possession of the yard at Millwall, which may occasion hin-drances that will probably delay her completion till the time we have stated. In order, however, to insure the work being done in the shortest space of time, and at the lowest rate consistent with good workmanship, it has been decided to subdivide what remains to be done about the vessel among several contractors. Thus the building of the cabins and saloons will be given to one person, while another contracts for the decks, bulwarks, &c , a third for the Queen's Royal Antrim Rifles, from Dover to Corfu. | before it, and then whatover chance there was of rigging, a fourth for the boats, a fifth for the internal

having our missionaries protected; would depart; for f-fittings; and so on .-- By-this-arrangement of- course every part will progress simultaneously, and each be effected at the lowest cost and in the best style. No less than 10 anchors are now required to hold the monster vessel at her present moorings-five at the stem and five at the stern, and each with lengths of cable attached varying from 40 to 160 fathoms .-When first anchored in the river eight sufficed to hold her, but during half a gale which blew shortly after her launch she dragged at the stern in such a manner as to swing more into the tide way, and require (wo of Trotman's largest patent anchors in addition to the others, since which she has been brought up effectually, and now apparently nothing short of a hurricane would be sufficient to move her. As the fittings of the ship progress a pair of powerful shears will be fitted on deck for the purpose of heisting in the iron work of the maste, the intermediate shaft, heavy boats, standing rigging, and other portions of her equipment which are too ponderous to raise by ordinary means. The masts are at present being made at Millwall in pieces, and a good deal of the mainmasts has already been completed, though of course they will not be put together until they are actually on board. There are to be six masts in all, three equare-rigged and three rigged with fore and aft sails. All these masts will be composed of plates of wrought iron one inch in thickness, and rivetted together in the same manner as the sides of the ship, or a steam-boiler of the strongest description. They will vary in height from 130 to 170 feet from the keel to the truck, each will be three feet four inches diameter at the deck, and each will weigh from 30 to 40 tons, exclusive of yards or rigging. Each must rests in a square column of plate iron which reaches direct from the keel to the upper deck, and is rivetted and built into all of the successive decks through which it passes. In case of it ever becoming necessary to cut away the maste, at the base of them all, at about three fect above the deck, will be fixed a peculiar apparatus, which, working by means of a powerful screw, it made to compress two sides of the mast together in such a manner as to completely crush them in, and let the mast fall over the side immediately. As, however, all the masts will be stayed by the usual standing rigging, which in the case of the Levisthan will be all of wire rope and of the most massive kind, other precautions have to be aney, there is to be found divorce, or rather we should taken in order to get rid of the masts when necessary | say, adultery and polygamy, for in the majority of To effect this, then, all the shrouds and stays are fastened at the ends through iron rings in such a manner that as for as any exertion of strength or skill is concerned a single man would be sufficient creased of late to such an extent as to excite genoto cast loose all the fastenings of each mast in five minutes, though until the rings are opened the sides might be torn from the ship before they would yield an inch. All the main and topmast yards of the square-rigged masts will be also of iron plates. The main yard will be 130 feet long, or about 40 feet longer than the mainyard of our largest line-of-battle ships, about four times the strength of any mainyard yet constructed, and several tons lighter than if it were made of wood, as is usually the case

Notwithstanding the well-merited castigation which Mr. Spurgeon has received in these as well as other columns, he has become such an object of importance, that his acquaintance is anxiously sought for by the most illustrious luminaries of the haul lon. We are even told (though surely the information must be erroneous) that, us a feir authoress has represented a distinguished leader of Lundon festivities making sacrifices both of money and principle, in order to rival in the race of vanity a fair competitor, and to produce first at her table on aloe in full blossom, so two noble purveyors of attractive novelties are at this moment straining every nerve, and ex-hausting all the arts of female blandishment, each trying to outbid the other, and to persuade the hero of the Satrey Gardens to grace the soirce of the favoured one with his presence .- Court Circular.

A STRANCH CASE .- The Manchester Examiner says : -" The other evening an apprehension was made in | the chief town in a neighbouring county, on a charge which, when it is judicially investigated, promises to he one of the most singular among the Scottish causes celebres. For obvious reasons we omit names and dates, but the facts are substantially as follow : -Some years ago, the assistant of an advertising doctor married a somewhat elegant and fascinating person, and commenced practice under a feigned name-passing off his wife as his sister. By and by his avocations led him to another but not distant | congregation and the presence of a few policemen locality, where he formed a professional acquaintance with the family of a wealthy tradesman, whose daughter had a few hundred pounds in her own right. possession of the Church. They managed matters After a short time he gained the good graces of hoth nother and daughter, proposed for the daughter's hand, was accepted brought his wife and introduced her as his sister to the family of his intended, whose brother, a partner with his father, was forthwith fascinated with the genteel address of the 'sister,' and after a short wooing was accepted. A double marriage in due time ensued, the doctor carrying the young wife to the scene of his practice, while the sister' removed in the domicfle of her second husband. Things went on prosperously and happily with both couples till a few months ago, when the doctor, finding his patients failing off, made a move with his wife to a town not many hours' journey from the Scottish metropolis, where he commenced a public house. Here, however, the doctor was found out by some of his former acquaintances, who discovered that the present Mrs ---- was not the original Mrs -----. The news was not long in reaching the swain who now rejoiced in the possession of that lady, and by whom she was forthwith turned out of doors. She lost no time in demanding the shelter of her first husband's roof. He, however, retused to receive her; when, smarting under a sense of injury, she lodged an information with the public proseentor, the result of which has been that the doctor and his second wife were taken into custody on Saturday ovening. Mrs ----- No. 1 was also apprehended, and the whole party now await a judicial investigation." EFFACTS OF FORTUNE TELLING .- A man named John Hodgson was charged at the Halifax police-court op Tuesday with having unlawfully pretended to use subtle craft,--to wit, palmistry,--to deceive and im-pose on certain of Her Majesty's subjects. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the informant, Elizabeth Bonfly, a young woman about 20 years of age, and a companion named Ellen Ambler, went to the lodgings of the prisoner to have their fortunes told. He took them into a room and told them to sit down, saying he supposed they understood his terms. They replied they did not, on which he informed them what his charge was, and the young woman having consented to pay the sum, Hodgson examined their hands, muttered some gibberish, and then took out a pack of cards, which the girls by his direction cut five times. He told Bonny she would have two offers of marriage within the year, and Ambler that her cards were very bad, two young men being anxious to marry her, and one of them continually frustrating the other's counabial designs. To defeat this opposition the wizard directed her to read the first chapter of Ruth when she got home, and to wish three times. The girls then paid their money and left the fortune-teller, on the understanding that they were to return in a fortnight. On their way home Ambler said she felt alarmed and was afraid to read the first chapter of Ruth lest the devil should take her. Afterwards she appeared nervous, and became gradually worse until Thursday last, when she was quite deranged. She raved and screamed in great fright constantly, and was almost unmanageable. On one occasion she could not be kept in bed, and left the house almost naked. She was a teacher in a Sabbath school at Halifax. The superintendent of police produced a belt found upon the prisoner, under his outer clothing, after he had been taken into custody. It was composed of a coarse material, and on the side worn next to the body was a magnet, and three crosses and four medals carefully sewn up, together with

with hieroglyphics. The Bench committed the prisoner to the House of Correction for three months, with hard labour, and expressed their regret that the law did not allow them to award a severer publishment. -London Timet.

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UNITED STATES.

AMERICAN ROMANISH .- The population of our counry, says the " Religious Herald" (Baptist) of March 4th 1858, is but four times as great as it was fifty years ago; but Roman Catholic laymen are twentyfive, and Roman Catholic Priests twenty-seven times as numerous,

Divonce .- There is no subject more worthy the attention of the legislators of the present day, than that of divorce. The facilities afforded, by the laws of the country, to married persons of dissolving the marriage tie upon the most frivolous pretext has well nigh divested it of its sacredness and importance, and the result is that young people enter that sacred state with the same indifference as they would enter a ball room or theatre from which they may retire when it suits their convenience for places offering greater inducements. Such a state of things cannot last long, but must result at no very distant day cither in a total change of sentiment with regard to the indissolubility of marriage, or else in a complete runture of all social and domestic ties. It is impossible to calculate, or to contemplate without alarm. the consequences that will follow to the country and the well-being of society, if the Legislature does not step in at once to prevent the idea-which is fast growing into terrible proportions-that the "ouera" of the marriage state may be shaken off at the caprice of either of the contracting parties. Our Journals and Newspapers teeta with the unmistakable evidence that the notion is already become too common and calls for an immediate remedy. Cincinnati papers state, that, on the 8th Jan. last, no fewer than one hundred and fifty-seven applications for divorce were made to the Court of Common Pleas in that city alone! It would be easy to show that other cities and villages of the Union are not behind Cincinnati in proportion to their population. Nor is the evil peculiar to this country alone. Wherever l'rotestantism has reared its head or gained the ascendinstances, it can scarcely be regarded in any other light. In Prussia for instance, one of the most tho-roughly Protestant countries of Europe, it has isral alarm. From the latest statistics it appears that some three thousand divorces have been granted in a single year ! Which, if we exclude the Catholic population of the country will give the proportion of over 30 divorces to every 100,000 of the entire re-maining population of the kingdom! This is the very lowest average, for by the census, we find that in some provinces, almost exclusively Protestant, v. g., Frankfort, Magdeburg and Konegsberg the old Capital of Prussia Proper, the divorces range be-tween 36 and 57 to the 100,000 inhabitants! This, we presume, is one of the bleased results of the socalled glorious Reformation! In this respect at least, Protestants have not failed to follow the example set them by their liberty-loving founder, Eartin Luther, when shaking off the tranmels of Popery, he gave to his well-beloved son, Philip of Hesse, the unboly liberty of taking a second wile, his first wile being still living. This may be the *noty liberty* of the Gospel according to Protestantism, but it has been ever reproduted by the Catholic Church as sapping at the very foundation of the Christian Religion and subversive of all social order. We could have no clearer evidence than this of the evil tendencies of Protestant principles and of the necessity of a speedy return to the Catholic Church, "The pillar and ground of the truth."- Buffalo Sentingl.

PRACEABLE END OF AN UGLY QUAREEL .- Some unruly Trustees, at the head of a little faction of infidel schnurrburts, or 'forty-cighters' as they are significantly called in their own tongue, have been attempting of late to create a "revolution" in St. Peter's (German) Church, Rochester. They have threatened the life of their pastor, nailed up the Church, and even laid sacrilegious hands on the Tabernacle. Subsequently they have more than once tried to disturb the Sunday service, and get up a counter collection ; but the cool determination of the vast majority of the soon quelled the disturbance. They had the impudence even to institute a suit against Bp. Timon for so skilfully as to bring on the case for trial before a judge of the American (or Know-Nothing) party – It is even added that they attempted to gain his favour by letting him know that they had voted for him at the last election !-- What a commentary on the progressive civilization of the region, where the mob elects its judges, and liberal foreigners vote for men who have sworn to persecute their race and religion? But the judge was too conscientious, or the case too clear; and accordingly it was decided that the Church belonge to the Bishop, and that the vestrymen, who own his authority, are legitimate, because elected by the great majority of the congregation .-U. S. Cutholic Miscallany.

The following is an extract from the letter alluded to by the Dublin Telegraph. It will be seen from the testimony of " Swaddler, how admirably adapted the "Scripture Readers" are to " pound the Word of God :---

Your Lordship here alludes to the reading of the Bible to the Roman Catholic. You state that the agents 'aid the Roman Catholics in understanding the Scriptures, in order to see that our Church agrees with the Word of God.' Now, my Lord, the first clause here would, under other circumstances, occasion a smile, as in a staff of ten such agents in the Kilkenny and Carlow districts there is only one who knows anything of the grammatical construction of the English language much less of Biblical literature. and I must also say, for your Lordship's information, that I often spent an unpleasant, and perhaps unprofitable hour in spelling for them the simplest words in their daily report, and in unsuccessful attempts to teach them the principles of grammar and the simple rules of arithmetic. And this is true of men who actually receive twenty pounds annually from the society, including the several items which make up their salaries. And as to their 'explaining the Scriptures' (admitting their ability to do so), ' in order to see that our Church agrees with the Word of God,' this is a great mistake, as their professed object is ' to expose and refute the errors of Popery !' And I suppose there is not in the diocese of Ossory one of these agents who have studied the Thirty-Nine Articles, or, if so, would admit them to be of any authority in controversy, as I believe there is not one of them who is not tainted with dissenting principles of some kind or other, of which I can give numerous instances if called on .- I am, my Lord, yours respectfully,

W. S. CALDBECK (Formerly Visiting Agent under the Society for I. C. Miss. at New Ross.)

THE MILITIA.-Order's have been received by the officers commanding several regiments of the militia, intimating to hold themselves in readiness to embark at short notice for foreign service. Amongst the first on roster we observe the following Irish regiments, which volunteered, both officers and men, to serve their country in any part of the dominions, or in the East, if desirable. Below is attached the station each is destined for :-- Roscommon Regiment, from Aldershot to Malta; Royal South Down Light Infantry, from Aldershot to the Pirmus and Athens; Limerick County Regiment, from Portsmouth to Gibraltar;

tostant religion .- Weekly Register. LECTURES ON INDIA .- Mr. Burke (Editor of the Lamp) has lately been delivering lectures on India, n connection with Catholic Societies at St. Helen's Lancashire, and at Bolton, Blackburn, and Wigan, in the same county; and we observe With pleasure that on each occasion the reverend chairman and the audience expressed their cordial approbation of the ecture. We Weekly Register take from a report in the Bolton Chronicle, Mr. Burkes observations on the future of India. "The future of India," said the lecturer, "was the greatest problem that any nation ever set itself to unravel. What should be done? He believed the game of annexation was pretty nigh played out, for they talked of giving up Oude. At all events, he believed there would be no more an-nexation of territory. Well, should we leave the country altogether? That would not be a good plan. We had gone rather too far for that. If India were altogether abandoned now by English power, the consequence would be that a fiery and determined Mahomedan spirit would crush the Hindoo power

doue against the Catholic and in favour of the Pro-

The Philadelphia Ledger (Protostant) has the foilowing remarks upon a new dodge of the Protestant Sunday Schools in the United States :--

"SYSTEMATIC DESERIESNER .- The community have been entermined, for months past, with a movement professedly of a religious character, known as 'ars. tematic beneficence.' At a meeting on Thursday night, the plan was developed, and it appears to be au effort to get children to bring to the society the money they may receive as presents, or as rewards, or what they may earn by 'extraordinary industry or overwork,' which money is to be devoted to fareign and home missions, and a great many other things besides. For this 'substantial aid' the children are to receive a certificate of stock, entitling them, among other things which the society has it in its power to bestow, to 'free admission through the gates into the Heavenly City, a snow white robe, a heavenly harp, a crown of gold, and a seat at the right hand of the final Judge." If this were not the proceedings of a regular and authorized meeting, we should think that it was intended as hurlesque or even worse. Buch a scheme might originate in the brain of some bogus stock gambler or land speculator, who, having exhausted every other means of raising the wind, now is disposed to trade upon the people's reverence for religion, and unscrupulously to cut and carve Heaven itself, and sell out choice lots for the purpose of securing the needful. Certificates of stock entitling children to 'free admission (fare being paid in advance) into the Heavenly City and a seat at the right hand of the final Judge !---Where did the issuers of such stock get authority to pledge for money the fulfilment of the promise they make? The creed we are taught tells us that the rewards here promised for the children's dimes are to be purchased only by a life of purity, virtue, and of religious duty. What would be the effect upon the susceptible minds of children, to receive from those they are accustomed to look up to with respect, a written or printed assurance that, for money merely, they will be entitled to a heavenly seat ?--Is this idea calculated to increase their reverence for things holy, or to strengthen the moral principles which are to be the guides of their conduct through life? We think not, and money obtained on such assurance would be got under nothing other than false pretences. We care not how good the motive may be for such practices, the thing proposed is a deception, for it is not in human nower to redeem the promise, and it is calculated to work immense harm in the mind and morals of youth. Children are sometimes tempted to lio and to pilfer, which even the restraints of religious teachings are not sufficient to repress. What, to such persons, would be directions for fortune-telling, notes received from his the effect of having a free ticket in the form of a correspondents, and pieces of parchment covered certificate to insure against future harm ?"

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