THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

should be lodged the means for the protection of all the classes of society." And again: "This society also acts in the celebration of the Orange commemoration of July, and we refer to the following resolu-tion, published this year: "Resolved, that the va-rious Ohaplains of our institutions are requested to remember it in their ministrations on Sunday; the 12th of July next, which may account in some measure for the more marked celebration in Belfast in this year of the Orange festival in July."

Secret Proceedings of the Orangemen.—"Lord En-niskillen" knows nothing of secret signs and passwords, yet we refer to the evidence of George Stewart Hill and others, to show that they still exist in the very classes of the society where they are most

dangerous."....

Their Representative Organisation .- " We find in the proceedings of 1855 that delegates are required to be sent to the meetings of the Grand Lodge from the local lodges, and we refer to the following: 'Resolved, that lodge 780, Dublin, being unrepresented in this Grand Lodge, be permitted to return a representative to this lodge, and that ——, the present master, be the representative for 1856."

Orange Piety on a par with Orange Loyalty .- "Lord Enniskillen condemned in his evidence the practice of wearing Orange scarfs in church; yet openly and ostentatiously, in Belfast, these Orange emblems were worn in a parochial church during Divine service.— The milder and kinder men belonged to the Orange confederacy would, no doubt, condemn the preaching of a sermon by a clergyman to a large congregation assembled for religious worship, containing denun-ciations of a large class of his fellow-men; yet such a sermon was preached in Christ's Church last July, and afterwards published in the newspapers, by Dr. Drew, who is himself a Grand Chaplain of the

Orange Society." Who Made the Laws and Regulations for the Loyal and Pious Orange Society.—"These rules of the Orange Lodge we were referred to as showing its perfect legality, and appended thereto is the opinion of the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, advising upon them. However, in the opinion of Mr. Napier, there is the following statement: 'I wish it should be un-derstood that I do not mean to express or insinuate any opinion as to the propriety or imprudence of the course upon the legality of which I am requested to advise. Popular confederacies are perilous, because they generally become unmanageable, but the allowance of them under a free constitution shows that circumstances may exist which may require such united vigor as they call into activity;'-introduced seemingly to protect himself from being held out as sanctioning the wisdom or prudence of an exclusive, and to a large class necessarily offensive, organisa tion like that of the Orange lodges. The rules and the proceedings of the Grand Lodge for the years 1855, 1856, and 1857, we shortly refer to, as showing the nature of that organisation, and showing, as we think, its evil tendencies as regards the peace and good-feeling which ought to exist amongst the various classes of this country."

The valuable Report, from which these extracts are taken, contains among other things a list of the leading officers and members of the Orange Society In this list we find four Clergymen of the Established Church, two Grand Chaplains, the Rev. G. S. Smith and the Rev. D. O'Sullivan, with the Deputy Grand Chaplains, the Rev. Mr. Henry and the Rev. A. M. Pollock. These four Divines, it is stated, have been appointed Chaplains to the present Lord Lieutenant How is this to be reconciled with the principle of discouraging Orange Institutions, laid down in 1836 by the House of Commons, and concurred in by the Crown? The following statement also appears in the Downshire Protestant :- "We have great pleasure in announcing that Lord James Butler, a distinguished scion of the famous house of Ormond, was on Monday initiated as a member of the Orange Institution in Trinity College.". The Dublin Evening Mail says that this is a mistake for the Trinity College Lodge, there being no Orange Society within the walls of the University. The College, it seems, is in the Lodge, not the Lodge in the College.

ALLSOP SUPPOSED TO BE IN IRELAND .- A man sup posed to be Allsop, who stands charged with having been one of the conspirators to assassinate the Emperor of the French, was arrested in Keadue the other day by Mr. Frazer, the architect of that place The person so charged was handed over to the police, who at once brought him before E. K. Tenison, Esq., Lord-Lieutenant of the county, and J. B. Little, Esq., J.P.; and we have heard on examination, the prisoner having satisfactorily accounted for himself, was remanded to the care of the police for further inquiry. The man appears to have been in some respectable position; his person corresponds exactly with the description given of Allson.-Boyle

At the Dublin Police Court, on Monday, Captain George Buchanan, of the Scots Greys, appeared to answer the charge of John Roberts, for having on the 17th instant, at Portobello barracks, inflicted serious injury upon him by firing leaden slugs or pellets at him out of an air-gun, by which he was wounded in the back and in the leg. The officer's counsel pleaded that it was "all in joke," but the case was adjourned.

From the little we can gather of the real intentions of the Government, Lord Derby appears to have made up his mind that Ireland shall ever continue the stumbling-block of a Tory Administration in this country. Lord Derby's great mistake is in supposing that Ireland can be governed now as it was governed half a century ago He faucies that all the real power of the country is still in the hands of the Irish landlords. But if he lean upon them he will soon find himself mistaken. There is a people in Ireland as well as in England—and a people, too, in whose hands is the real political power of the sister country. It will be said we are forgetting the power of the Priests; but in Ireland the Priests and the people, like the first French Republic, are one and indivisible. The Premier who forgets this can never succeed in deriving strength in England from a wise administration of the government of Ireland .- Hull

A marquis, a member of the Imperial Parliaments married a servant girl a few days ago. His former marchioness died last month.—Limerick Chronicle.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The Revenue Accounts for the quarter are much more favourable than had been anticipated. The Customs exhibit an increase of £644,752, the Excise of £353,000, Stamps of £146,496, and Taxes of The Income Tax shows the enormous decrease of £3,551,882, consequent upon the abolition of the war ninepence. The net decrease on the statistics are to be believed, licentiousness is more quarter amounts to £2,508,839, which is much less rampant in Scotland than in any other European quarter amounts to £2,508,839, which is much less than was apprehended. The total decrease on the year as compared with the previous year amount to £4,452,550, which, however, is chiefly attributable to the operation of reduced taxes.

In the House of Commons last week, Sir J. Ogilvie presented a petition from a Protestant sect styling themselves "Latter-Day Saints," praying for the legislation of polygamy !

Operations with a view to making a second attempt to lay the Atlantic Telegraph have just been commenced, by stowing the cable a second time on board Her Majesty's ship Agamemnon. A new form of break, invented by a Mr. Appold, is to be used, and there are various improvements of detail.

The Militia, according to a new return, consists of thirty-seven regiments in the United Kingdom whose quotas are complete, and 127 whose quotas are incomplete. The number of men required to complete

THE CATT'S BILL.—The complaint against the existing law is that it imposes on all who aspire to enter, the English Legislature a demand which is either unmeaning or unjust !.. If it be held that a member. of Parliament by declaring himself a Christian avows his adhesion to any standard of orthodoxy, the waver loose; then the test is a gross violation of the rights of conscience. If it is to be understood, on the otherhand, that he only accepts the name in deference to the transcendent associations with which it is surrounded in civilized society, the form is totally ineffective as a security for good government or as a homage to religion. There is no escaping from this dilemma; and all that can be said or written about the principle of the abolition so long contended for is some variety or other of this simple reasoning. The oath can only be relieved from the charge of persecution by the plea that it is idle, or be shown to have any effect by admitting that such effects is at variance with the practice of society and the spirit of modern legislation. We know on which side the truth practically lies. It is truly, as well as boldly, said by The Times that "the man who calls himself a Christian may never enter a church or any place of Christian worship: he may utterly disbelieve every miracle of the New Testament, and only refer to that book for an allusion or a phrase to illustrate some very secular idea." Nor does any discredit attach to the man, either in Parliament or out of it, who, with these opinions, is perfectly ready to swear anything "on the true faith of a Christian', when he is required to do so by law. He is only understood to promise to keep his word according to the precepts of Christian morality, which he avows himself to have accepted as a rule for the guidance of his conduct. Such a person law and custom and the opinion of society combine to justify in assuming a seat in the House of Commons on the conditions prescribed by statute. It happens, however, that there are some others who, with just as little faith, have rather more refinement of conscience or of pride. Believing not a whit less in the Divine authority of the Christian system, they have some misgivings about the assumption of a designation which may involve a profession of orthodoxy to which they cannot honestly pretend. Of such persons some are Jews, whether bound to that communion by the ties of conviction or of blood it is not important to inquire. Others are not Jews, but their objection to assuming the Christian title in the conventional sense in which alone it can be applied to them is as strong and as honorable to them as the reluctance experienced by the Jew. Impartial justice requires that the two clauses should be relieved with an equal hand .- Manchesser Guar-

The Government, whatever it may portend, appear determined to place the coast defences in a most efficient condition. A few days ago the Ordnance cutter Ragian loaded six large guns in Shields Harbour; four of these will be mounted at Clifford Fort, and two at the Spanish Battery, for the defence of the Tyne. She also landed a quantity of Government stores. The Government have also sent down, as a present to the corporation of South Shields-for ornament, not for use-a 42-pounder and a 24pounder, taken during the Russian war, which will be placed on the sea banks at the mouth of the Tyne. At Berwick, the Government have also resolved on placing a series of heavy artillery on the ramparts.

The Governments both of England and France seem to have resolved to put in force the existing law against the outrages of the refugees. Another bookseller has been sent to trial for a libel recommending assassination. Meanwhile, a paper which circulates largely in the pot-houses, and which on the strength of its hatred of the Church boasts to be religious, publicly argues—"It is allowed in this country to preach the doctrines of Mahomet and the tenets of the Mormons, and to deny religion altogether. It is allowed to preach any and every doctrine, however antagonistic to each other. Why this solitary exception on the question of Tyrannicide?" At this moment, too, we see placards announcing a Funeral Oration upon Felice Orsini, and a Lecture on Tyrannicide." These "great unwashed" seem resolved to try our patience to the utmost .- Weekly

The unemployed of Birmingham having passed a memorial to the Queen, praying for some gigantic system of free emigration, authorized their chairman to ask Mr. Bright to present the memorial. On Friday last the following reply was received from Mr. Bright, and as it is one of the most remarkable productions of the great Reform champion, we sub-join a copy:—" London, March 25.—Dear Sir—When ner as if ashamed of it. For three hundred years or band that would not die;"—something more than your memorial roaches me or Mr. Scholefield. we will at once take the usual course with respect to its presentation to the Queen. I am sorry to find that the 'unemployed' should be so numerous in Birmingham as to induce them to unite, with a view to some public measure for their relief. At this moment the unfavorable condition of the markets of the United States and of the continent of Europe will account for much of the sufferings which is being endured by the working men of England. I confess, however, that I can see no remedy for a large portion of the mischief complained of, so long as we find our taxes constantly on the increase, and our national expenditure augmenting. We are now spending £20,000,000 a-year more than we were spending only a few years back, and our military expenses have been doubled since the year 1835, when the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel were in power. This year, I suppose, we shall rise in taxes at least £50,000,000 sterling more than will require to be raised by an equal population, living, not in England, but in the Inited States of America. Surely this will account for much of the evils which you and the memorialists and the working classes generally suffer, and I am not surprised that sensible men should wish to quit a country where the burdens are so heavy, and the political privileges of three-fourths of them so few. Every man who is not prepared to compel a better and more economical Government at home should emigrate, or the pauperism of his day will be deeper and more without remedy in the days of his children. I wish I was able to come to Birmingham and talk to you about these great questions .- Yours very respectfully, John Bright."

The Post (Protestant) of Wednesday touches on a delicate subject—the boundless immorality of Scotland. It must be admitted that there is in this world nothing like self-laudation. Our friends to the north of the border have managed with singular adroitness to impress on the world the belief of their superior morality. Lord Macaulay boasts of it in more than one passage; and Sir Walter Scott introduces Queen Caroline, stating it as an admitted fact that "the Scotch are a rigidly moral people." It happens, however, rather unfortunately, that statistics have of late years become a hobby: and if country except Sweden and Norway. Just now the Registrar-General is scandalised at the very small number of marriages in Scotland compared with the large number of births. The Post comes to the same fact from another side—the prevalence of infanticide, and the difficulty of obtaining verdicts in such cases, which leads him to suggest a mitigation of the The superior morality of northern as compared to southern countries was the fashionable doctrine some years back. Unfortunately, the facts are the other way. They witness generally what Dr. Forbes points out in one country (Ireland)—that the immorality; is in exact proportion to the prevalence of Protestantism; and Scotland, Sweden, and Norway have the sad pro-ominence, precisely because they are the countries which have retained least of the Faith, - Weekly Register.

MORE CANDID THAN USUAL.—The following vertisement lately appeared in the Record :- "V the quotas is 15,851, and there are 10,323 men whose ed immediately, a second Ourse of evangelical service expires within six menths; 9,629, men are timents, as £100 a year. He would have only required in England 1,941 in Scotland, and 4,281 in service a week to prepare. Population about approximation and the control of the control of the forming Colorest and the control of the control of the first and control of the control o

An incident of an interesting character, in the shape of a passage of tongues, took place in the revelations are unfolded by these register's—some House of Commons on Wednesday, between the late patietic, some ridiculous. Name after name alike, and present Attorney-Generals for Ireland. Mr. downla page of deaths, shows a whole family swept Whiteside attempted, in a fine sarcastic vein, to be off by some epidemic. Signature after signature of personally offensive to Mr. Fitzgerald; but the attack was not successful; because the reputation of shipwreck. Here is a poor child named Alpha. Mr. Fitzgerald in the House and at the Bar is too Omega; on looking closely, you see that it is illegihigh to be affected by mere vituperation. On the timate,—First and Last the mother calls it, recordhigh to be affected by mere vituperation. On the other hand, Mr. Fitzgerald, in his cold, unexcited manner, did Mr. Whiteside some damage. That right hon. gentleman remarked that, according to his dren. Here are innocents stamped for life as Kidnum opinion, inquiries ordered by the Lord-Lieutenant Toats, Lavender Majoram, Patient Pipe, Tabitha were not legal; whereupon Mr. Fitzgerald turned upon him with the pungent remark that Mr. Whiteside had advised his Government in this case to institute an inquiry which he now pronounced himself not to be of a legal character. This hit told, and evidently made an impression on the House. In the next place. Mr. Whiteside made it a ground of accusation against his predecessor that when he (Mr. Whiteside, on his accession to office, inquired if there were any persons to be prosecuted in consequence of the Belfast Commission, he was informed there was no one to prosecute. Mr. Whiteside, in an exceedingly unplayful tone, endeavoured to turn this point against Mr. Fitzgerald, and was evidently quite satisfied with the success of his performance; and what was his consternation when Mr. Fitzgerald stood up and announced that there was no one to prosecute in the case alluded to, because he (Mr. Fitzgerald) when Attorney-General had already caused the parties implicated to be prosecuted! The roar of laughter which followed the announcement must have been overwhelming to Mr. Whiteside, whose head was bent, as if to conceal his mortification.—Star. AN ALTERNATIVE .- The "Church of England," we

are assured, is a branch of the One Holy Catholic

Church, and substantially holding all its doctrines.

Those who maintain this show no little skill in forc-

ing the language of their "Prayer Book" into apparent consistency with their own views. They lay great stress upon a few expressions retained from the Catholic ritual; they favorably interpret ambiguous phrases; they distinguish between bare omission and absolute condemnation; and by such niceties they prove to their own satisfaction that "their Church' is Catholic in doctrine, that she holds the Real Presence in the Holy Eucharist, retains the Seven Sacraments, and so forth. But as it often happens that when persons' eyes are fixed very intently on one set of evils, they become quite blind to other opposite evils, so it seems to be in this case. Let us assume for a moment that they have made good their point -let us assume, that the Church of England really holds and maintains all that they assign to herwhat follows? Only that she stands convicted even of worse crimes. If the Church-of-England minister is a true priest and by consecration changes the elements of bread and wine into the real body and blood of Our Lord Jesus Christ, what unspeakable profanation has been going on for more than three hundred years by the notoriously avowed rule of the Church! Until the Tractarians arose, little or no care was anywhere taken to keep the body and blood of Our Lord from profanation. Even amongst themselves, the Union newspaper mentions one whose practice it is to consume the contents of the consecrated chalice at his luncheon, and another who poured them out on the ground in the churchyard !-Can these gentlemen really be aware of the meaning of their own words, or of the horror with which these things would move a Catholic? This, however, is the practice of those in the Church of England who are the most reverential. What, then, must be the amount of profanation perpetrated in the thousands of Protestant churches through the land? If we believed in the Priesthood of the Anglican Clergy, the consequences would be too revolting to be referred to. We appreciate the distinction between use and abuse, and this perhaps might be urged if any real witness for the true use of Sacraments had been preserved in the Established Church. But it is notoriously otherwise. A Bishop Andrewes and Ken have now and then arisen to speak more reverently of the mystery of the Eucharist; but can any one who knows anything of the subject doubt what has been the all but universal rule? Now turn to the Sacrament of Penance, assume its reality, and what can exceed the cruelty of the Church of England? She has in her possession a medicine which as our High Church friends will admit, is most efficacious for healing all spiritual maladies, and yet which blood has flowed like water, without, so far she witholds it from the perishing myriads of this as we know, a single act of personal courage tracemore, not a single Bishop has come forward to enforce or enjoin its administration. Take, again, the Sacrament of Extreme Unction. Assume that the Church of England holds this to be a Sacrament-a Sacrament to fortify the soul at the hour she most needs it-and how very dreadful to think that not one word is said in the Prayer Book of this Sacrament except to disparage it; and that of the myriads who have died since the present Church of England was founded, it is doubtful whether all have not entered upon their last conflict without it! Can this be the mother to whose tender care our merciful Saviour has left us? It may be hard to determine whether greater guilt is incurred by casting away the truth, or by retaining and dishonoring it. The latter is at least the more shocking of the two: it jars less on our moral preceptions that men should, like the common Protestant, make one grand mistake, and act consistently with it, than that, like the High Churchmen, they should to a considerable extent maintain a right principle, and yet form part of a body in which its own principle is violated and profaned .-Either their theory is false, or they belong to a body whose very existence is an outrage .- Weckly Regis-

A body of Protestant Clergymen in London have been proposing more stringent legislative measures with regard to the observance of Sunday (or the Sab bath, as they persist in calling that holy day), and have presented a Report explaining their views.—"As an instance," says the Daily News, "of the spirit in which estimable men are prepared to enforce the observance of the day of rest, we notice that the authors of the Report under consideration designate the sale of 'periodicals' as a proper object of legislative restraint. These good men would make it wrong to sell a number of Household Words or Chambers' Journal to a man who has no other day than Sunday on which to place himself in intellectual rapport with his fellows. We often hear the resort to the baker's shop for the cooking of the Sunday dinner denounced, though that practice obviously diminishes the number of those engaged in culinary labor on the Sabbath. An eminent and laborious clergyman denounced to his congregation on Sunday last the pleasures of social conversation and the country walk,' together with 'the better dinner on Sundays,' as indulgences improper for the day. This designa-tion of things innocent, and even holy, by the name of 'Sabbath desecration,' can only defeat its object and provoke the non-religious part of the community to a fanatical reaction. It is as unreasonable as it is unscriptural. Men are nostronger on Sunday than on Saturday, and an entire day is a longer space of time than the human mind can employ with alacrity unon any one subject. It is positively cruel to say, men merely human authority, to the workman and shopman, confined in a noxious atmosphere during the week, and probably living in a home little visited by the light of heaven, that he may not employ the lais arn of the day to recruit his wasted strength and and spirits, by the short excursion into a purer and the innocent recreations of sober society,

with committing sin. The Lord's-day cannot be a faction as it was to the early Christians if it is mortified restraint."

by a parliamentary return, that the f convictions in cases of wife-beating

ing her repentance on the brow of her offspring. No names are too absurd for parents to give their chil-Toats, Lavender Majoram, Patient Pipe, Tabitha Cumi, Fussy Gotobed, and, strangest of all, here is one called Eli Lama Sabachthani Pressnail! Other parents are more ambitious, and prematurely ennoble their children by designating them Lord, Earl, Princess Charlotte, &c.; whilst, during the Russian war numbers of poor things were labelled Malakoff, Sebastopol, Redan, Inkermann, and Balaclava. Florence Nightingale, however, seems to have been the greatest favourite, especially amongst the poor, who have shown their admiration for her by perpetuating the name in their families all over the country. The returns for the last two years would show that Florence has become a much commoner name lately. Some of the marriage registers are curious. The greatest extremes of age-70 and 17-arc often found to unite in matrimony. Occasionally we see an entry only half completed, and a note to this effect: dinary union of qualities often appears to take place. to die of the following strange complaints, most of a permanent resident .them are probably new to our medical readers :-"Imperfect closure of the foreman," "Turner on the right anne," "Disease of the lever," "Hanged himself in a fit of temperate insanity from excessive drinking," &c .- Chumbers' Journal.

THE SIN OF USING "HIRED" CONVEYANCES ON SUN-DAY.—A written notice at the Episcopal Chapel, West-street, Upper St. Martin's-lane, London states, that" At the request of the Lord Bishop of London, the Rev. W. Dibdin will, on next Sunday evening, preach on the sin of Sunday trading, and he invites his friends and neighbours, especially those who use hired conveyances on the Lord's day." (Are private carriages unobjectionable?)

THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE "PATRIOT" MAZzini:-" The Late Genoese Insurrection Defended .-Parties in Italy.—What are they?—What have they done?—By Joseph Mazzini, price 1s."—True to his mission of conspiring in public, and taking the whole world into his counsels, M. Mazzini publishes under the above title a programme of the operations which he thinks it necessary to carry out, and towards which he solicits the contributions of all true lovers of Italian unity and independence. When we reflect upon the innumerable occasions on which Mazzini has traversed Italy without challenge, and also on the hundreds of brave and devoted men whom he has sent from time to time to meet a death as certain as it was fruitless, we cannot help suspecting that those Powers whose interest it is to keep down the tendency to Italian unity and independence have come to regard the arch conspirator in his true light, as an indefatigable and serviceable ally, dearer to them than to himself. Where else, if a random shot or halter should terminate that long and ignoble career, could Austria or Naples hope to find a conspirator made for the very purpose of defeating his own plots, telling everybody all about it, perpetually decimating his own ranks by sending the best heads and hands at his disposal on forlorn hopes, and contriving to inflict on his own cause as many disasters and disgraces and to give to its enemies as many triumphs as possible? He urges the young men of Italy to follow "him earnestly, actively, insistingly." in order that they may follow he must lend. Let us have no more Pisacanes sent on his desperate errands. He has left us in the pamphlet we have been considering an immortal record of his wisdom in council. Let us now see something of his valour in action. Twenty-six years of conspiracy, during as we know, a single act of personal courage tracethis is needed to persuade the world that the unity of Italy is more than a dream, and its supporters anything more than hot-headed declaimers, whose valor is precisely balanced by their wisdom.

A Birmingham paper has a curious report to the effect that Mr. Allsop, the alleged colleague of Orsini in the conspiracy to destroy the life of the French Emperor, is willing to surrender if the Government will take the responsibility of those necessary expenses for the defence, which it is impossible for him to bear. It is further stated that Allsop did not order the grenades with any idea that they were to be used against the Emperor. His impression was that they were for service in Italy.

You will do well, I think, to watch two tendencies observable in France just now, and likely to be more so every day. One is, the marked tendency of the mass of the nation, above all, of the cultivated part of it to hear impatiently the yoke of the army, as though it were a conquered country; the other is the gradual tendency of the army to take the lead of the Emperor. Mark the position well: Louis Napoleon is beginning to pay the penalty of not being a great captain—his captains will rule him.—Paris Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.

THE "RECORDS" LAMENT .- It is now rather more than seven years since Cardinal Wiseman and his twelve Bishops crossed the Channel to settle down in England with their new titles and territorial jurisdiction. All England arose as one man, to protestsome against the insult thus offered to our laws; others against the presumptuous interference of a foreign Priest with the long-established institutions of England; and not a few against the anti-Christian and unscriptural character of the Church of Rome. Indignation meetings, controversial sermons, anti-Popish tracts, public discussions, Acts of Parliament, Ministerial manifestoes, Episcopal protests, and a vast variety of public and individual efforts caused the Protestant feeling of the country to be thoroughly awakened to a sense of danger. Reformation societies and Protestant organisation, political and religious, which had long borne the burden and heat of the day, with but a very indifferent share of public sympathy, at once commanded public support, and were owned by former adversaries as very useful institutions. Yes, so great was the demand for such operations, several new societies, local and national, started in the emergency of the Papal aggression, and continued to work and toil and labor, in diverse ways and through varied instrumentalities, for the one common object and against the one common foe. In fact, the public mind was awake and up and doing.

Suppose we now turn our attention for a moment to a review of all these varied agencies, and to the facts of the case as they now actually stand, and take stock of public feeling on the Popish question. What is the result? It would seem as though a reaction had set in, that public feeling had utterly subsided, once earnest hearts had grown cold, and time, the great destroyer, had effaced from the public mind all these deep impressions once made upon

It is an undoubted fact that Protestant zeal has declined; some Protestant agencies have died out and others are feebly supported; the Maynooth questhe quotas is 15,851, and there are 10,323 men whose ed symmetric of the cases of wire-bearing service expires within six menths; 9,629, men are timents, at £100 a year. He would have only the London magistrates in 1857 is the London magistrate

REGISTEAR-GENERAL'S-CURIOSITIES .- All sorts of len off-new friends have not arisen to fulfil the vacant places one point of defence or of aggression has after another from time to time been abandoned and accordingly, on reviewing the past and the present aspect of the Protestant question we find much cause for discouragement and anxiety. It is too true that the tide which once flowed so fast has begun to ebb, and the Protestant element that once floated gaily on its bosom is now left high and dry on the sand beach. We deplore this reaction. Cardinal Wiseman must rejoice in it as one of the greatest aids to the continuous progress and advancement of his system. It is surely something to himself and his cause that he has weathered the adverse gales and opposing tides, and that, having survived all by mere dint of perseverance, he should now witness the subsidence of Protestant energy, and enjoy the sure immunities of a safe harbour and undisturbed repose in the midst of a people whom he has actually wearied

out by his persistency.

It is high time for us, therefore, "to strengthen the things that remain, that are ready to die." stand in need of another aggression? Do we require the ever-recurring stimulus of fresh evert acts to quicken us to duty? Must new questions be ever and always raised in order to keep us up to the mark? Then, not principle, but novelty, is our rule of action. Is it not enough that Popery has become an institution of the country, that its Bishops, Priests, monasteries, convents, chapels, schools, have already filled "Ceremony begun, but not finished, the marriage being broken off;" or, "Bridegroom so drunk that marked out her line of operations in 1850, has long the marriage could not proceed." If people's names since established her "permanent way," has started the land? Rome, that laid her early schemes, and are any index to their characters, the most extraor- in good speed, and is by this time far on the rails towards her ultimate design. She makes no secret of 'Friend," marries a woman named "Amor;" a her object and set purpose; she tells us of her suc-"Lamb" before marriage, becomes a "Lion" after; a cess; and yet we are not awake or sufficiently alive in Nightingale" marries a "Partridge;" "Mutton" to the real exigencies of the case. We make a noise takes "Ham;" "Salmon," "Codd," &c. Some of on the approach of an invader, and yet we gradually the mistakes which the registrars make the cause of settle down in company with the intruder, the more death are rather remarkable. People are discovered he fastens to the soil, and in proportion as he becomes

## " Not, stranger-like, to visit us, But to inhabit here!"

This, in any other contest, would be esteemed both unaccountable and unpardonable. Yet in this case it is the fact. They take away our children, pervert our friends, disturb and dislocate whole families, have robbed us of a thousand prizes, have become a virtual power in the State, ply their influence in all quarters, and yet our day for action, and protest, and resistance, seems to have passed by. We have heard the shricks and cries of a drowning child while the waters gradually mounted to their fulness, but byand-by all was still and silent as the grave-the waters had overflowed-its soul and life were gone? Can it be that we must say this of England's Protestant spirit? Nay, it cannot be! The danger still exists, it increases-it demands tenfold more of resistance, effort, energy. If Rome seven years ago threatened to beat us with whips, she is now preparing to beat us with scorpions !- Record.

## UNITED STATES.

THE REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.-The newspapers furnish the best evidence that business has revived. A month ago the columns of the principal business newspapers in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and Boston, were filled with news paragraphs, editorial comments, correspondence and miscellaneous selections. Now they are almost entirely filled with advertisements, news and correspondence are condensed to the smallest space, and business excludes labored editorial essays till a more propitious season. These are good signs for the public.

MELANCHOLY EFFECTS OF THE "REVIVAL" EXCITE-MENT .- Several instances have already come to our knowledge, of the most melancholy effects having actually been produced through the unwholesome excitement of the popular religious "revivalism". We learn from the Winsted (Connecticut) Herald, that " the wife of a well-known and highly respected gentleman in a neighboring village, has gone crazy through the intensity of feeling caused by the late revivals, in which she has been a participant," -the account adding, that "on one occasion her despondency has been such as to lead her, not only to contemplate, but to attempt suicide."—although she is described as "a lady of more than ordinary mental balance, intelligence and cultivation." We have an equally melancholy account from Providence, Rhode Island, where a Mr. Henry Beck has had to be taken to the insane hospital from the same cause, it is stated. " without signs of recovery," and whose wife has actually died under an attack of insanity caused by the religious excitement. Another sad instance is that of a worthy citizen of Winchester, in Massachusetts, who was last week conveyed to the insane asylum in Somerville, as the account expresses it, "religiously crazy." Surely these consequences of the "revival" excitement which strikingly indicate its mischievous character. It cannot be the pure and undefiled religion before God and the Father, the revival of which is to destroy in the human soul that priceless gift of human reason.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN ON THE REVIVAL .- The Hartford Courant says:—"Rev. E. H. Chapin, in the course of his sermon, at New York, on Sunday, took occasion to allude briefly to the religious excitement now prevailing so extensively in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. The speaker's opinion of the excitement was, on the whole, against any actual good resulting therefrom, inasmuch as conversions, under such influences, were apt to be short-lived.
'He did not believe it possible that a sinner could be changed to a saint by any sudden shock. Religion was something to be acquired by daily prayer; by holding close communion with God; by acknowledging him in all the forms of Nature; in the hours of sorrow, as well as the hours of joy; by administering to the necessities of the poor, and by so letting our light shine before men, that others seeing our good works, might glorify our Father which is in heaven. The truly religious man lived his religion, practised it in his daily walks, in the family circle, in the marts of business, and wherever he might be placed. There was no excitement about such a man; his life flowed gently as a river, and his cad was peace."

The New York correspondent of the Boston Transcript says :- "But when, from scenes like these, consecrated by 'decency and order,' we turn to Burton's old Theatre, or the opera house on Sunday night, so much of false excitement and vulgarity profane the occasion, that our best instincts shrink from identifying what we see and hear with that pure and caim religion defined in the Beatitudes. Think of a clergyman describing in graphic language the heroic self-devotion of a fireman in saving a child from the flames at the extreme peril of his life, and then adding—'had he perished while thus en-gaged he would certainly have gone to hell—being unconverted;' think of a daily journal, claiming to be high-toned and intelligent, publishing all kinds of vulgar details, personal announcements of conversions, and even the names of little boys who 'addressed the throne of Grace; think of fraudulent bankrupts, notorious scoffers, frivolous girls—asking public prayers for their salvation without any corresponding alteration in their demeanor or habits; and think of religion—that great secret relation be-tween the individual soul and its Maker—being made the subject of 'reports,' anecdotes, jokes, and 'profitable matter for newspaper extracts !"

NEWSPAPERS A WIDOW'S RIGHT.—A Vermont Judge of Probate has incorporated it as a part of the law of his court, that the administrator of an estate must allow the widow the cost of a newspaper, she making her own selection, from the common fund. The common law of America now recognizes the newspaper as a family and individual necessary. It is classed