AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

Government, for the appalling flact, that un England there are 5,288,294 persons who do not attend any place of worship whatsoever. The angle of the second this sweltering mission inidelity and wickedness; this sweltering mission inidelity and wickedness; the sweltering mission inidelity and wickedness; the house while the property of the sistence while the property of the sistence of the property of the property of the sistence of the property of the property of the property of the sistence of the property of the proper

as we perused in the work of Mr. Browne the names of those English divines ("men," says Dr. Lushington, "of undoubted piety, of great learning, and of blameless lives,") who, after prolonged prayer and study, and after many a painful struggle with old and cherished associations, felt it their duty to adopt that ancient faith, in the profession of which it has pleased God to

abandon 114 section us a catalogue of the more distinguished lay persons, notable, from either rank, talent, or position, who in England or elsewhere have embraced Catholicity since 1942. His list, which includes the Duchesses of Hamilton, Buccleuch, and Argyle, with a large intermixture of other titled nersonages, extends to 346 individuals: thus showing that the service to 346 individuals; thus showing that the serious thoughts which influenced two hundred and fourteen Protestant clergymen, also stirred the hearts of many of that class who are popularly supposed to be engrossed by the frivolities, of fashionable life, and to a great extent unconscious of religious emotions. Among the lay names, that of Ranke occurs. Can this he the Lutheran historian of the Popes!....

Of the host of converts in the humble walks of English life, it is impossible at present to ascertain the extent. Their numbers are chiefly indicated by the vast and increasing demand for church accommodation, and for new missions.

And now, it may not unnaturally occur to the devout and serious members of the Church of England-and we know that there are many such!-to ask themselves, whether the Catholic arguments can be wholly weak, worthless, and unscriptural, which have borne conviction to the minds of two hundred and fourteen Protestant divines, of whom not a few notoriously possess all the moral and intellectual requisites for discovering religious truth? To us, Catholics, few things can be more deeply touching than the description given by some of the converts of the holy delight which they experienced on possessing for the first time the entire fullness of the Christian faith. Consciously to fraternize with the church belong to that illustrious body which has visibly existed from the days of the Apostles, instead of a cadet of the Drumikill family, who went to Ircland and resided in Glenmaqueen, in the county of Derry, appertaining to some sect struck out by an Arius, a Nestorius, a Luther, a Socinius, or a Cranmer -men who "went out from us, because they were not of us" - consciously to enjoy the whole partly rejected, and partly broken into fragments; this consciousness has infused into their minds a loss, for the excellent knowledge of Jesus Christ, our Lord" (Phil. iii). The finger of God is manifested in the movement which has given us so many important accessions. The converts offer up praise to the Most High for mercy, recently vonchsafed to them, which we have enjoyed from childhood upwards. How little, alas! have we valued that mercy! how utterly unworthy of it have we been! Those amongst us who have been negligent and careless of our duties, should learn from the men who have recently joined the church how to appreciate the inestimable privilege which was our earliest inheritance. We should show our deep gratitude for God's preservation and extension of our faith, not by any wretched party triumph at the spread of opinions because they are ours; but by increased fervor in prayer, augmented zeal in the Redeemer's service, and more ardent supplications to the throne of grace that the blessings of Faith, Hope, and Charity, ih all their Catholic tullness, may be diffused among all men.

Mr. Browne's book is necessarily to some extent, a compilation. It will be found of much value as a work of reference to all those who take an interest in the Oxford movement. Should it run to a second edition, we would suggest the insertion in extenso of the Rev. Mr. Bennett's letter in reply to Lord John Russell's epistle to

the Bishop of Durham.
We are glad to perceive that Mr. Browne announces another work, on the proselytising movement in Ireland.

· † Dr. Lushington's Judgment in re Westerton vs. Liddell.

TRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Dublin.—The Sisters of Mercy, Baggot street, gratefully acknowledge the recipt of £5 for the Mater Misericordia Hospital from Sir Justin Shiel, London.

THE TRISH MILITIA. - It is stated that the training of the Irish militia will take place about May or June next, when the several regiments will be called out for 28 or 56 days' drill. This system has been adopted in England, by which means the government had a large force at their disposal to replace the regiments of the line when the war broke out with Russia! This will account for the orders just issued to the colonels of Irish militia to enrol men to complete the establishment of their respective regiments.

John Carden, Eaquiwho was imprisoned for the ab duction of Miss Arbuthnott, has returned to Barnane, from a trip to Geneva, for the benefit of his health, which was impaired by his confinement.

18. Attorneys and 42 lawyers are severally engaged in the Law suits against the Tipperary Bank and Shareholders. It is calculated that £30,000 will be atlantic steamship dompany (limited) and we doubt spent if hitigation be pursued. A fact to the fact of the

vor to that holy faith which has preserved our of Mr. Buchanan's ancestry. It will prove highly of Mr. Buchanan's interesting to our readers. "James Buchanan's now President of the United States, and a brief now preside located in the Highlands of Scotland, since the tenth century, derives its origin from the O'Kanes of County Derry, according to its oldest archives and traditions, as published in the year 1728 by William Buchanan, of Auchmar, under the title of 'An Historical and Ganaclastical Property 1788 torical and Genealogical Essay upon the Family and Surname of Buchanan. This volume was reprinted at Edinburgh, in 1775, and it contains the accredited history of the sept, as drawn up by one of its chiefs

from documentary and other sources. The story is preserve the wast majority of the Irish nation; briefly this—Asian Buidhe O'Rane was one of the and which, by His grace, our people will never Irish youths who, in the habit of Indies, and attendabandon. Danish general, to his officers, and who, with concealed daggers under their dresses, dispatched their brutal enemies when the latter imagined they had in prospect only scenes of drunken licentiousness. When the Danes recovered from the surprise into which they had been thrown by the slaughter of their leaders, they inflicted terrible revenge upon the native Irish and Asian O'Kane, with a small band of attendants, passed over to the north of Argylesbire, near the Lennox, where he settled, and soon afterwards distinguished himself in the service of the Scottish monarch in two battles against the Danes of England: Extensive lands were consequently assigned to Asian and his followers, who, during two centuries afterwards, were called Mac Asian—in modern orthography "M'Causland," this having been the original designation of the clan Buchanan. The name of Buchanan appears in the first instance, to have been territorial - Buadh Chuanain - Cuanan's conquest; and it was not till the 13th century that it was assumed as a surname, a portion of the clan, how-ever, still retaining their ancient family name of Mac Asian. In ancient charters the name of Buchanan frequently appears as 'O Quahuanan,' ('Ui Chuangin,') with the regular Irish prefix, meaning descendants of Cunan, or Conan, and between them and the Dungiven O'Kanes & friendly recognition of

the kindred, according to our author, was constantly maintained. The powerful clan in question was divided eventually into the leading families of Auchmar, Arnpryor, Drumikill, Lenny, Auchneiven, &c., and from these principal stems branched off, in the course of time, a considerable number of sub-denominations, as the 'M'Gauslands, M'Millans, M'Watties, M'Robbs M'Collmans, M'Aldins, a section of the M'Kinleys, ('sons of Finley,') &c., &c. The ancestors of the principal families of M'Causland in the north of Ireland are stated by our author to have been 'Andrew and John Mac Auselan, sons of the Baron Mac Auselan, who went out of the parish of Luss to that king-dom in the latter part of the reign of James VI Alexander, a son of Andrew Mac Auselan, held a commission in the army during the, civil wars in the reign of Charles I., and he acquired 'partly by de-benture and partly by purchase, the estates of Resh merely local or national society; consciously to and Ardstraw, in the county of Tyrone. Amongst the ancestors of the Buchanans in Ulster, our author mentions Robert, son of the Laird of Blairbenachan,

also a cadet of the Drumhead family, named George who is said to have resided in the neighbourhood of Raphoe. This gentleman, we are informed, 'purwere not of us" -- consciously to enjoy the whole chased a pretty good interest in that kingdom, and faith, which the different reformed sects have had two sons, of whom the eldest succeeded to his interest; the youngest was a clergyman.' From Finlay, son of Patrick Buchanan, called Courrui, or the champion, in consequence of his daring characheavenly happiness, which finds expression in the ter, are descended Alexander Buchanan, father to most affecting language. With St. Paul they James Buchanan, now of Cremannau, who, with his may cry out—"We count all things to be but sons, resides in Ireland,' the author adding in a subrick, the Courrui, is descended Finlay Buchanan, in Laggan of Tyrconnell, in Ireland, who has some brethern, and other relations of that race, residing near Raphoe, and some other places of that king-A branch of the Carbeth Buchanans also settled in Tyrone and Donegal, and one of its members, George, in Munster, while those of the same name in Down and Antrim are generally descended from the family of Wester Ballat, a cadetship of the house of Drumikill. James Buchanan, the American President, is descended from a family of those early settlers in the north of Ireland. His grandfather, we believe, was a farmer in the townland of Tattyreagh, parish of Drumragh, in county Tyrone, about four miles from Omagh. His father, the eldest of two sons, emigrated to the United States some time towards the end of the last century, and died in Ame-

rica, having never revisited his native country. Some

of his relatives are still resident in the county Tyrone, and occupy respectable positions in society. STRAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BELFAST .- The Belfast Mercantile Journal discusses the advisability of opening up a direct trade between the ports of Belfast and New York :- "The value of the exports of our linen manufactures and linen yarn alone, from this port, now amounts to upwards of £5,000,000 annually, an immense proportion of which finds its way to the United States via Liverpool, and this, by bye, is one of the principal reasons why the official value of the foreign exports of that port swell out to such an enormous sum, while those of Belfast figure in the Board of Trade returns for merely a few thousands! Our merchants have not shown their usual acumen by permitting such long continuance of this unnatural state of things, particularly as the passenger trade from this port alone would constitute an important element in the profit and loss account. It seems passing strange that when a regular line of traders could, have been supported upwards of half a century ago, when our exports were only a few thousands, that they could uot now be successful when they have augmented to about £9,000,000 sterling per annum. Is it not a shame that Belfast—nay, all Ireland herself, cannot yet boast of having even one ocean steamer, although, we believe, the first steamer that ever crossed the Atlantic sailed from Cork! It has been computed that at the present time the American people receive about £25,000,000 sterling annually of Irish produce and manufactures, which is about one-fourth of all the exports of Great Britain to all parts of the world. Let Belfast merchants, then, take time by the forelock, else they will find some stranger stepping forward and taking possession of the golden harvest that lies within their grasp. No doubt, there are many grave responsibilities connected with the establishment of such an undertaking. Glasgow had equal obstacles to contend against, and yet our steady canny neighbors had the resolution to start a steamer between that port and New York some seven or eight years ago, and experience has since proved it to have been eminently successful, as the trade be-tween the Olyde and the United States has more than quadrupled since that period. If none of our Belfast

good angels, indeed we might call them ministers of Providence, have been received poverty already ceases to be wretchedness; the helpless are growing

helpful.

It is a little history, which, if neither, strange nor eventful lisyet full of interest for the thoughtful. It is one worth while coming over curiously; to be read backwards and forward. There's a charm in it, though it releases the charm in it, though it relates but to the poor and simple; folk lore, if you will, but the man who is wise in interpretation may see through it into the future, and be in a measure prepared for what is to come.

of those great or good "deeds done in the days of shame" and woe ought to be forgotten, nor, please

bad-times than that of founding and conducting. industrial schools, wherein the female children of the takes the place of becdlessness. This is no fancy poor refere faught to carn money wages! While the picture; but simply true to the facts. Her good and labouring class, both in town and country, continued gentle mistresses strongly and constantly impress to subsist all but exclusively, upon the potato, and upon her the necessity of thrift. They soon render while that flourished, there was little or ho want. The poorest cottler had his plot har acresor halfcacretor "garden," ("thapig paid the rent." | Even in the towns when employment failed the labourer, and he had nothing wherewith to buy a mear, he had only to send one of the children with a bag a few miles into the country, round about to the farmers houses, and he could always count on a bagfull le Indeed, one of the first lessons taught by the Bhanithee to her child was, to run at once when it saw a beggar, and fill its little hands with potatoes to put in the pag. This, in fact, relieved the labourer from the necessity of unremitting exertion, required | clsewhere to win daily bread, or to provide by forethought for the future. It was, unhappily, too true, that the habits of industry and of thrift were very generally found wanting in the labour class, as well in town as in country. The song went—

The highest divarsion undher the sun, . Is to sit by the fire till the pratees is done.

And it was a delight to them to sit with their toes in the ashes, smoking, while, as they would say themselves—" more of that sort to them." The smoke from the hearth rolled over their heads to the chimney, which served for a doorway :—"Sure it kept the cabin warm, the smoke did !" In truth, cleanliness was not at home with them any more than thrift or

industry. We do not, for it is needless to the argument, enter about this wretched condition of things? Ultimate y, no doubt; it is all righly chargeable upon the state of the law, which encouraged sloth, by the removal of all motive to energy, and induced improvidence and excess by the denial of a right in the results of forethought and temperance: all, indeed may be summed up as a necessary correlatives to the relationship of landlordism and tenancy, as established by the land laws, and by the same maintained: But, immediately, the potato was at the root of the po-

verty of the poor. In the rural districts, the potato was not only the food, but also the wages of the labourer. The farmer paid his workmen, not in money-wages, but the let them out conscre potato-ground, which they planted, and out of its produce fed and clothed themselves. &c. In the potato, therefore, on its failure, the labourer lost at once his stock of food, and the farmer his ordinary fund for wages. It will be seen at a glance now especially opportune, and what a boon to the poor it was to enable their children to carn money-wages, as was done through the industrial And not alone were the children thus put in a position to help out the family resources, were, in the first instance, themselves secured against suffering the extremity of want, since, when it was found necessary, food was given at school-at least one wholesome meal. Let us look now to the results, so far as they are yet manifest. Upon the famine's abating, the industrial movement by no means flagged. Its organisation and guidance had fallen, mostly, into hands never idle—the most pushing people in or, rather, out of the world, whose motto is, "Think of rest, and work away," who have no resting-place here below. In a single convent in Limerick, the good Sisters have been enabled to adopt and maintain on the produce of their own work two hundred orphan girls. In Cork, not only has British and foreign fancy-work been driven out of the home market, but an extensive trade in wool and crochetwork is being carried on with Great Britain the colonies, and America. The number of children there employed are to be counted by thousands. In Dublin, strange to say, the movement was late in being set on foot. It has as yet but a single school—St.
Joseph's Industrial Institute, Clarence-street—and that, though admirably conducted, and under the chief direction of the benevolent body who had a principal share in organising the movement in Cork, s yet, through want of the needful capital, unable to extend its operation proportionately to the requirements of the poor, even of the district in which it is situated. This, assuredly, should not be, and we are confident, once that it becomes known, it will not

long be.
The charm, however, lies in reading backward. It is told of a youth that, upon being challenged to a duel, and invited to name his weapon, he responded, fight with anything, from a blunderbuss to a "bolkin." Guns, pistols, blunderbusses we set aside, for the present at least, till after "the burning of the Treasury." Might we not win "our own again" by means of homelier weapons? See if we might not find the unguarded vital part of our worst enemies-"those of our own household," and so end our woes, even "with a bare bodkin:" Or a common crotchet-needle will do quite as well. Here's a pretty child brought for the first time to school; but, oh, how dirty! Before she can be allowed to go to any work she must first wash her hands. She is evidently a wild, giddy, rompish tomboy; her long, rich, fuzzy hair hangs down, or goes tossing about over back shoulders, and face; she needs must put that back out of her eyes, and secure it so. It is very hard to make her sit still for a dozen moments: it seems un kind to keep under her natural buoyancy and viva-city prompting to constant movement. Yet, happily, shall this whirligig of twenty-child power be set going pleasantly in a new direction, and to the best effect, beneath the steady, gentle pressure kept up by loving, skilful hands. The effect, mental, moral, and even physical, upon the child herself are soon appa-The very next day she comes, if still ragged, yet with clean face and hands, and combed hair By slow but sure degrees the clothes are mended or by the accomplished gentlewoman, Nun or volunteermistress for the day, drops down into her heart, into her very soul; her eyes indeed are fixed upon her work, but, whether slie will or no, her mind becomes fixed attentively—as how rarely it would be at a common school-upon what is told her. And thus, all but inevitably; there is impressed upon her, in a short space, much more of what is most practically important that she should know and take to heart quadrupled since that period. If none of our Belfast than she would learn under almost any other circumstried to get them away as soon as possible. I am steamshipping companies are willing to risk their stances; all the while that she is being taught to speaking both of loaded die and dispatches. The most marked change, and all for the best, is the case for the plaintiff had been stated, Lord Campsoon manifest in her demeanor; she is seen to grow bell summed up, and the jury returned a verdict for steadier, gentler, more decile, more intelligent at the defendant.

mystery of needle-craft, she gets work to take home with her, in order that she may learn to be busy, and

may continue to earn, during her otherwise unoccupied hours, morning and evening. And from how
much evil is that simple accupation likely to preserve
her? Yet, her sis not an employment that necessitates her staying within doors. Armed with crotchetneedle and a little ball of thread, she may wander out with her companions, enjoying the early fresh ness of the spring/morning, the ruddy dawn the balm cand sweetness of the summer ever the sober the summer every the sober splendour of the flaybreak; the gorgeons sunsets; the sober splendour of the daybreak; the gorgeons sunsets; the sober classes and personal interest of all, of this famine-stricken people and surely not one of those great or good "deeds done in the daybreak at work the while. Let us say the sober splendour of the summer ever; the sober splendour of the flaybreak; the gorgeons sunsets; the summer ever; the sober splendour of the flaybreak; the gorgeons sunsets; the summer ever; the sober splendour of the flaybreak; the gorgeons sunsets; the sober splendour of the flaybreak; the gorgeons sunsets; the sober splendour of the flaybreak; the gorgeons sunsets; the sober splendour of the flaybreak; the gorgeons sunsets; the flaybreak is the gorgeons sunsets; the sober splendour of the flaybreak; the gorgeons sunsets; the sober splendour of the flaybreak; the gorgeons sunsets; the flaybreak is the she takes home her work, she finds everything, as usual, in disorder. She cannot lay her work, which Stime and woo dight to be extended in the hearts (she must keep clean, upon a dirty table. Her first off prover bight tenacious-memoried people and in work, therefore; must be to wash the table. But a lettle same lines with their saddest and deepes suffer folean table shames a dirty floor: she next sweeps the ings. Perhaps no better deed was done in those floor. And so, on and on, till gradually, but certainly, order is evoked out of disorder and thrift gentle mistresses strongly and constantly impress upon her the necessity of thrift. They soon render her a personage in the family; it is she pays the rent; or plays down—how gladly and anxiously i—her weekly mite throughout the summer and feutimn months with the Provident Brotherhood of St. Vin-cent, in order that, when the winter has set in, the household may be supplied weekly with the much-wanted bag or bags of coal supplied, it need scarce be said, upon more than liberal terms by that charitable society, whose main work jamongst usis to aid. and encourage its stringgling industry of the poor, Finally, her poor mother will tell you emphatically. "It was she" (a lame girl; mayhap) who o'reared the family," which, has applied to the elder-born of many. children, is judged to be perfect praise. Her younger! sisters she takes to school with her, and belos to discipline into her own habits of industry ; She be-comes influential in no slight degree not only over her brothers, that even over lies parents, who think much of and look aup to be and for lierself, be assured that if one sort of work fail her; she will not fail herself. Skilled hands are turned easily from one employment to another. She never will consent to live an idle, dependent existence. If she marry,

> and, the best of portions, a good and pure heart. Something more remains to be said, but for the present we must turn down the leaf. We fear that we have already transgressed the margin, as well of our readers' time as of our own space.

GREAT ERITAIN.

A statue has been erected in Trafalgar square, London, to the memory of General Charles J. Napier, the conqueror of Scinde.

The crime of incendiarism is spreading most alarmingly in the neighborhood of Nothingham. On Friday night two more incendiary fires occurred near the town. Nine stacks, principally wheat, and a threshing machine, were destroyed.

LONDON LIFE .- GAMBLING EXTRAORDINARY .- In the Court of Quéen's Bench on Wednesday, an action was brought by Mr. Culverwell, of North-street, Clapham, to recover £2,000 upon a promissory note, drawn by a person named Akkins, and accepted by the defendant. John Sidebottom: The defence was that the bill was given for money lost in gambling-Mr. Serjeant Shee appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. James and Mr. Hawkins for the defendant.—In consequence of the nature of the defence, Mr. E. James opened the case for the defendant first .- It appeared from his statement that Atkins was the keeper of a gambling-house in Albemarle street; and that the defendant, a young man, and the son of a weal-thy cotton manufacturer (now deceased) near Manchester, lost altogether at his house between £25,000 and £28,000. The game played was hazard, and the present bill was one of a series of securities which he had given to the keeper of the bank for money borhe was in the habit of visiting the Barkeley Gam-bling-house. He said, when I lost my largest sums I was playing against the bank alone. I played all night and until the next morning. There were refreshments in the house, champagne and other things. The cheque produced bears my signature. It is made phyable at a banker's. I had no account there. The body of the bill is in the handwriting of Atkins. I wrote myself "payable at the London and Westminster Bank." I told Atkins I did not like it made payable at my banker's. It was given for money lost at play at Barkeley's. When I gave the acceptance Atkins said it should never be negotiated, but that it should be renewed if I could not meet it .- A police officer proved the establishment to be a common gambling-house.—Davis, a policeman who had been partner in a gaming-house with Atkins, was next examined. He said, when I first knew him he was doorkeeper, or porter, at 160, Piccadilly, which was a gambling-house. I took him in partnership at a gaming-house at the corner of Albemarle-street. It was called the Stick Shop (laughter). The person who kept it sold sticks and umbrellas. The next gaming-house was kept in St. James's-street, over Dodd's the tailor's. I know Culverwell, the plaintiff. When I first knew him he was a tailor. He has retired from business, and lives? in North-street, Clapham. I have seen him on several occasions at these gaming-houses with Atkins. I have heard him apply to him for money—that is where his money came from. I have known Atkins lend him money. Atkins would say to Culverwell, "The bank broke last night, and we want some money." He has advanced money, and he has asked me whether I thought he would be safe in so doing. The first money was advanced for Albemarle-street-that is about twenty years ago. They have known each other for that period, and perhaps, longer! Culverwell has lent Atkins between £100 and £200 at a time -- I was then in partnership with Atkins. We dissolved partnership in 1841, (laughter). The bond produced is the deed of dissolution. Culverwell used to be the bonnet"-that is a bye-word for a person who prebonnet—that is a bye-word for a person who pre-tends to play when any stranger comes in, but al-ways wins (laughter). Saw him act as a "bonnet" at Atkin's table and mine. Charles Pitcher was also a "bonnet." Atkins knew him well. We three were concerned together at 160, Piccadilly. Pitcher was the "bonnet" there.—Shipposing the "bonnet" wins? Witness: Well, he generally do (laughter). I have heard applications made to Culverwell to lend money upon bills. I know what loaded dice are. (Some dice were handed to witness). I think these are loadreplaced by better ones." Day by day as she sits ed. There are other dice, which are called dissilent at her work, what is read to her or said to her patches."—Lord Campbell: I never heard of disnatches" before (laughter)... Witness: This dice (holding it up) is loaded to make a particular number turn up. The dispatch dice, have double fives and double sixes. They are in favor of the table, I should say, fifty to one-in fact, all the world against one (laughter). They are changed for other dice; sometimes by the "bonnet," and sometimes by the room-porter "rung in," as it is termed (laughter). I have seen them used at Atkin's table, but I have always

A greatchange is taking place in the midst of us, almost unobserved and unchronicled. As yet neither almost unobserved and unchronicled. As yet neither appreciated—the fadd that, at 'length' industry and thrift are making their way steadily into the homes of thrift are making their way steadily into the homes of cour poor; led in by little children, and wherever these good angels, indeed we might call them ministers of Providence, how here providence, how here providence, how here providence have been received, how here yet all and in a soft subjection, free to the old school of farmers, indicated we might call them ministers of providence, how here providence have been received, how here yet all and the providence have been received, how here yet all and the gentleman in the crowd unable to gain admission to the court, "What the Irial were all admission to the court, "What the Irial way and quired of a gentleman in the crowd unable to gain admission to the court, "What the trial were all about?" "It is a case of 'doctrine said the gentleman. Oh, a case of 'doctoring said the gentleman out the County Court, I sposs." Why, I've heard it told a how his cost un to 3000 already—un must have there had a long time!

The flev. Mr. Spurgeon preached at Portsmouth on the 18th November. A local critic says. "The reversid centleman has great powers of declamation."

reverand gentleman has great powers of declamation, and may be regarded as all ranter of first rate mag-nitude."

The Scotsman a Protestant liberal journal comments upon the late burning of the Catholic chapel at Kelso-by a Scotch Protestant mob, and the remarks thereupon made from the Bench by the Protestant judge before whom his co-religionists were tried :-

"In extenuation of the apparent Irishism of burning a chapel at Kelso because some muggers from elsewhere had behaved brutally in a chance fray, it may be pleaded that constant denunciation has generated a popular notion to the effect that Roman Catholic chapels are somehow an intrusion and an offence, and also that the said chapels have a great deal to do with all the many and various evil-doings of Irishmen. So, wide-spread is this feeling, that it would almost appear as if the very bench were not placed above, its influence. Thus the Lord Justice Clerk, on Monday, made some very sound and strong remarks on the nature of the outrage; but he added Whether it was necessary on the part of Mr. Hope Scott to build this chapel which it scarcely seemed to be, seeing the priest did not live there but at Jedburgh—or! whether it was a prudent proceeding to attempt, by the erection of this chapel, to win converts to the Roman Catholic faith-was of no importance here. Since it was of no importance, the expressed doubt, and the implied consure had we very humbly think, been better avoided. The Roman Oatholies, both at home and abroad, and especially the new converts among ourselves, do seem wonderfully ingenious in the devising of foolish and offensive words, and acts; but there is no offence, nor ought there to be anything 'imprudent,' in their building a chapel at any place they choose, even though, in the judgement of others; it is not necessary. Though there had not been a single Roman Catholic in on near Jedburgh, Mr. Hope Scott had a perfect moral as well as legal right to spend his money in building a chapel, without either having it burned down by a mob, or himself pointed at from she will bear to her husband a fortune better and more enduring than mere "money-or value!--crafty and willing hands, a docile and dutiful disposition, the bench. As matter of fact, however, there does appear to have been a congregation as well as a The Lord Justice Clerk was pleased to add that the Roman Catholic school attached to the chapel could not but have been of the utmost use " and we could thence infer that Roman Catholic children having parents, there must have been use also for the chapel. The fact relied on of the priest 'liv-ing at Jedburgh,' is evidence, we should think, not of a want of hearers, but of a want of funds to pay two priests. But look where we should be landed on this hand or on that, if others than those that choose to provide the money are to decide where church-building is 'necessary' or is 'prudent.' The extreme chapel attendance of Episcopalians in the county of Roxburgh was shown, by the Census, to be 454; and for the accommodation of that number the county contains live chapels. Four of these might be pronounced not 'necessary,' and all of them not 'prudent.' Or to go from the country of the rioters to that of the rioted upon. In our humble opinion, seven-eighths of the churches belonging to the Establishment in Ireland are utterly unnecessary, and every one of them very imprudent. Such, too is notoriously the opinion of all but a fraction of the population among whom, and out of whose funds these churches are built and maintained. The late amented Roman Catholic chapel at Kelso was immeasurably less unnecessary and offensive than these -for not only had it a congregation, but it was paid for only by those that used it or approved of it. Of course, the Lord Justice Clerk did not mean that his opinion or that of any other man as to the chapel being unnecessary, was any justification of the outrage—his lordship said the contrary very impressively; but his remark, though not what is called a fortunate one is useful as indicating, in however fain: and refined shape and degree, the feeling which on such topics is apt to lead us all more or less astray. In truth, the poor men are, in a double sense, not the ringleaders. The idea to which they gave such outrageous expression, is one which we all derive in various degrees from the habitual tone and teaching of the great mass of our spiritual directors. And to come to lower ground, it is clear from the evidence, that the actual planners and leaders of the Kelso incendiarism were not the persons at the bar, although they were prominent enough to attract the notice of the not very wakeful authorities."

> His Lordship the Vicar Apostolic oi the Eastern district in Scotland has lately been lecturing on the subject of "Education." The following extracts are interesting as bearing upon the question-" To whom does the education of the child belong"?

> The Lecture begins by illustrating the training of a child by several similes, then exposes the actual evils of our time, and shows that Catholic education is the

"Catholic education, my dear brethren, has one and the same foundation, as Catholic Christianity: and the Teacher in both cases is identical, viz., She to whom exclusively was given of old by the Son of God in person, that universal and perpetual commission, prefaced by Him, who gave it, with the solemn declaration, that in him resided all power:- "Going, therefore, teach all nations, I am with you, unto the consummation of the world." On this one commission, must all education be based, in which, at least, knowledge is to lead to the saving of a man's soul.
And if he loses it, or has not been taught how to save it, we have high authority for asking, what matters all the rest, 'were he to gain the whole world.' Despite of all learned Parliamentary debates upon the subject, dear brethren, no mere man can, as such, claim the right to control or fashion the thoughts of his fellow men; and, hence, no mere human institution, no state, no government, can legitimately pos-sess itself of that right. It may usurp it, as did of old the Pagan world; but, then, whatever gloss is put upon the matter, or whatever pleas of necessity may be urged to cloak, if not to justify it: the exercise of such an usurped right is simply tyranny."-

(Pp. 14, 15,) The most striking part of the Lecture is that which traces at length the effect of education without the Catholic Faith, especially in the example: of Sweden, where Protestantism has had the fairest play, because it has had the nation as completely to itself as the Catholic religion ever had a Catholic nation. Mr. Laing's testimony is clear: "the Church is a distinct component part of the State," "the nation more generally educated than the English; the Scotch, or perhaps any in Europe except the Danish." "The law requires all persons to show that they can read and understand the Scriptures before they can marry or exercise any act of majority." There are no Dissenters, practically no Catholics; the clergy are active, the people wonderfully regular in Church attendance. There are "no manufactures, no standing army, no navy, no extended commerce, no afflux of strangers, no considerable city but one, and yet— No other three millions of moral beings in Europe op-

pear to commit within a given time, so large an amount of crime and moral transgressions."

"Even figures do not bring home to our imagina-

tions, the moral condition of a population so deprayed as the of Stockbolm, a really and a stockbolm, a really as the stockbolm, a really as the stockbolm, and the s