THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF

mutual differences, then either of them Stubbles, indeed, is satisfied with what obliges him to pay for, while Toogood caters for his own addition tasts over and above the laws, his own addition tasts over and above the laws, his own addition tasts over and above the laws, his own addition tasts over and above the laws, his own addition tasts over and above the laws, his own addition the grant of the grant o obliges him to pay for, while Toogood cate

mixed together so strangely, like the oil and vinegar in a salad, among the green hills and dales of from the gulf whereunto it must one day fall. these islands of ours. We are not glancing at If men reflected ever so little on the subjection. them invidiously: we "nothing extenuate or set down saught in malice." to On the contrary, we lament the fact, justlas (to return to four former illustration): the victims of some unhappy incongruous marriage; and their friends on either side; and there must be some common and universal might lament that two persons were indissolubly more suitable to some other party, had some woe- to know this grand if it knew it, it professes its just the one influence to keep things as straight divil government has no authority in the matter. as might be; to allay heart burnings and heal old a glorious common result in Doubtless it was the sisting between Norman and Saxon, the conqueror and the conquered, who had literally no common one nation, stamping with one national character, which had hitherto been at daggers-drawing, and perversely bent on misunderstanding one another; blending together the fire, the energy, the chivalry, and civilisation of the Northman, and the hard-headed sense, the steadfastness, the honesty and perseverance of the Teuton. The result has been the English character; and, thus far, the English character, with all its consequent successes, with the great part it has played in the world's history, has been incidentally the work of the church. May there be some such blessed operation yet in store for the Celt and Saxon!-May the Celt learn physical cleanliness from the Saxon, and the Saxon moral purity from the Celt: Hodge kindle with some of Paddy's lively family affection and filial piety, and Paddy steady himself by the sterling truthfulness of Hodge; Sussex learn to originate, and Connaught how to persevere! Above all, may the day dawn, if not on us, yet on our children, when Celt and Saxon shall again form, as in better times they formed, one fold under one Shepherd. May there be again among us that union, which we the State. The State has nothing to teach in fondly attribute to merry England in the olden reality, and why should it attempt what it cannot time, of spirited independence with the obedience perform? The State doctrine will be latitudinaof faith! This will be, when the governments rian, if it is not directly infidel, and it is therefore recognise the expediency of allowing Catholicism free scope, in deed and not in name, among those in both islands who own her sway. This will be when, as a step in that righteous path, we who have settled opinions upon the public facts trundle out the way and kick to pieces as a mud of history and the controverted questions of the stained half melted snow ball, that huge blot upon the face of the land, that incubus and anomaly, the over paid staff of ecclesiastical police, with next to nobody for them to keep in order, that sable dynasty of governors with only their families and their sextons to govern; with its tithes and its benefices and nothing to show for ment in earnest, and it needs no prophet to tell them; its revenues drawn from the veins of reluctant millions and gorging the bloated spider in the bottle—the Church establishment in Ireland.

STATE-SCHOOLISM. (From the Tablet.)

We are to have another institution now, and that is the schoolmaster. The government, hav-ing undertaken the care of our persons and property, as it ought to do, finds itself with so little work on its hands that it promises also to take care of our souls. It undertakes not only to govern us, but also to administer us. It takes all trouble off our hands in return for our money. We are called upon simply to pay, and the Government will do the rest. We need not trouble ourselves about this world or the next-if we do but pay the taxes and the rates all will be well with us. The State will insure us both in body and soul, according to a certain rate of premium.

The promise is fair, and the bargain irreproachable, provided only we can trust the men who are now preparing to act as brigands on the appropriate soil of Italy.

When we come to the State schools for our intellectual and moral culture, we are told the State has nothing very definite to tell us. It prohibits thefts, murder, and violence, and inculcates a decent respect for the civilities of life. All this we knew before, and fathers and mothers contrive to teach so much to most of us. But beyond this it is very doubtful that the State can go, and it is therefore questionable, to say no more, whether some quarter of a million of money might have been better spent. State education is nothing new in the world, and it has been tried under several conditions, and in more countries than one, and the fruits of it have been bitter even to those who carried it on:

At this moment constitutional Belgium has a tem in many respects, and is so administered as to Derby and Mr. Disraeli. We are not told what imallow-private schools to exist concurrently with mediate occasion there is for the national adoption of

ieir State more costly tilans trat of private schools; that a videre are Size schools mathe country which consume more money per head of the fore scholars than those scholars would cost their pa-

an aversion, yet thinks both the other men in In France the schoolmasters used to teach Sovery evil case, and one as bad as his neighbor.

Such are the chief elements, if not of discord, yet of division, between the two nations that are there is a tendency in that direction, for the higher branches of the State education is not far off

If men reflected ever so little on the subject, they would see that every science, except that of numbers, presupposes some other principles, of which itself can give no account. The conclusions of one science form the principles of another principle which underlies the whole structure of united who, each estimable in their way; and each human knowledge. The State does not profess ful incompatibility of character, temper, or taste, utter incompetency to teach it, while the constithat rendered them plainly unsuitable to each tution proclaims liberty of conscience in In this other. Again, we recognise in the national union, profession of incompetency it is right, for even if as we should recognise in the individual marriage, lift held the true principle, and wished to teach it, that the influence of the Catholice Church was we must deny its right to meddle, with it. The

Education, however, touches the fundamental; sores, and amalgamate the two characters into questions, and professors ought to be able to solve some middle term, in which the component ele- the doubts and enlighten the understanding of ments of each would have free scope of action, youth: "There are different; views taken of hisand, acting in harmony with the rest, conduce to torical facts; different appreciations of the credit of certain writers, different interpretations of cerinfluence of the Church pre-eminently which tain phenomena, different solutions of certain difbroke down the sharper edges of the rancor sub- ficulties. All these matters have been previously discussed, and the conclusion drawn according to the principles of certain schools. Now, what. ground except their Catholicity. And what a is the professor of the State to do ! If he gives noble work did she then accomplish! fusing into all the interpretations, views, and solutions indifferently; he leaves his hearers in ignorance, intellectually and morally ; he fosters, without probably the slighest intention, a spirit of scepticism or indifference which must prove ruinous both to the soul and body of his pupils. If, on the other hand, he has opinions of his own, and the honesty to avow them, he will offend some party or other, clash with prejudices, or deny truth, and the discontented will have a right to complain that the State is forcing particular theories or opinions upon the rising generation, and thereby trenching on the liberty of the subject.

But if the question raised be religious, the difficulties become more grave. It may be very hard for a Whig Liberal to hear a Tory professor expound the English constitution, and the hardship would be the greater; if the professor, in question were an officer of the State, paid by taxes wrung from Liberals as well as Tories. Protestants would hardly trust a Catholic professor of history, still less a Catholic professor of theology; and the same principle applies with more or less force to any professor appointed by pure tyranny to set up schools and universities at the expense of the public, who are not latitudinarians..or infidels, but have a definite creed, day. In France the experiment ended in Socialism and the flight of Louis Philippe. In Catholic Belgium it is developing into the most hopeless scepticism, and in Sardinia into a constitutional tyranny which recals the ages of barbarian violence. England is now commencing the experius that it will be a system of positive Atheism, because it starts on a different ground from the other countries. We begin where they end.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY IN NEW ROSS. - What might our readers think could be seen in New Ross on Thursday last? An auctioneer in Tottenham's big house "selling off" to make way for the Sisters of Mercy, and a few tradesmen fitting up another house (not equal to the servant's apartments of the house he had left) for his future residence. This big house is a palace, with a garden and pleasure ground well stocked with fruit trees, and surrounded by a wall twenty feet high. It is situated within a few yards of the parish chapel, is built as if intended for a convent, and capable of locating forty inmates. The Sisters of Mercy were anxious to establish a house in New Ross, but could not obtain a proper residence:-The people, too, were wishful to have the Sisters amongst them; they got up a memorial to Mr. Tottenham, setting forth the great advantage it would be to New Ross and its neighbrhood if he would permit the Sisters of Mercy to become occupants of his dwelling on such terms as they might propose for it. The memorial was signed by a large number of lay people and seven Priests; a proposal was sent in, and the result is that this splendid concern is now ready for the Sisters. There will not be so spacious a convent in Ireland, nor one more likely to meet with the hearty wishes and support of the population in the neighborhood .- Wexford People.

The Rev. Bernard Scott, curate of Urlingford, has been promoted to the parish of Windgap, vacant by the death of the late Rev. Mr. Moylan, P.P.—Kilken-

There have been a great many conversions at Templemore lately, and amongst them is Mrs. Carden, of that town.-Limerick Reporter.

"Conversion of Mr. Cliffe.-We have learned from good authority that Mr. Cliffe of Belview, son and two daughters; have been received into the Catholic Church.—Wexford People.

The Dublin Protestant Association, on the motion of a hitherto obscure Town-Councillor, named Martin, has just adopted the fraternal address of a kinsystem of State education which is as fair a sys- dred society, in Belfast, demanding the instant detem as can well be conceived. It is a free sys- position, and compulsory retirement into private life

mot to be misundasstold that in the opinion of Thomas Drow Did Sand Abraham Dawson; A ld. of Belfast direction to be of Lord Derby, is "stamped with Ryerlasting ignominy," and that Mr. Disraeling and unhappy leraelite kin whom there is nothing but gulle, and who has acted as if Lord Palmerston "had given the Jew the Jews full price for apostacy"—which, we suppose, has reference to thirty pieces of silver. The little knot of bigots, who pretend to represent the Protestants of Belfast, and who are recognised as kindred spirits ov the Rev. Tresham Gregg, present the Protestants of Belfast and who are recognised as kindred spirits oy the Rev. Tresham Gregg, and his small confederacy, declare the they do not want "ability raient and eloquence" his members of Parliaments. They want such men as could be supplied by the Episcopalian and Presbyterian Pulpits of Belfast, and the Orange Protestants of Belfast and the Orange Protestants. friend of the late Joseph Hume, was a candidate for the representation of Marylebone, and when he was a candidate for the rope of the late of the late

having boxed the political compass, would neturn to the profession of his first political faith. And as regards Lord-Derby, temper, not principle, made him don the garb of a Tory. He was Whig; and some-thing more," up to the debates upon Lord John Rus-sell's appropriation clauses, and what he was when he was Secretary for Ireland, under Lord Grey, he is at the present hour. We never formed any great opinion of the linfluence of the Protestant Association bigots, whether of Dublin or of Belfast; but we shall begin to attach some importance to them if their ri-baldry have the effect of driving back into the reform ranks the only two men who have ever displayed distinguished ability in the conducting of a Conservative opposition in Parliament. Meanwhile, it is for the Liberal and educated Protestants of England to hasten to disconnect themselves with the ferocious bigots of the sister country, who dream of reviving in that land, the sombre memories of the Common wealth, and the disastrous days of the violated treaty of Limerick. The Protestant Church Establishment of Ireland is doomed by the very violence of its Irish, supporters. They are at this moment a thorn in the side of England. And what are they, to occasion England such painful hurt? Why, merely a garrisondepending upon England for the breath of life that is in their nostrils. They are neither the voice nor the people of Ireland Hull Advertiser and the town of

The Crimean banquet, at Dublin, has proved the most successful of the hospitable demonstrations with which the Crimean heroes have been greeted. Not the least satisfactory circumstance is mentioned by the Freeman; "We could perceive several of the Catholic chaplains who had ministered to the poor soldiers in the battle-field enter the banquet hall to join the brave fellows in their hours of harmless pleasure whose footsteps they followed smid carnage and death. Nothing could exceed the affectionate respect which the soldiers evinced when they saw these pious. and heroic men enter the hall. Hundreds recognised them as their true benefactors." Side by side with this we will place upon record the fact, that the Russian Government has given directions for ensuring to the Catholic and Protestant Army Chaplains an equal footing, as regards position and pay, with the Chap-lains of the Russo-Greek or Established Church. A striking example to England, which estimates the value of a Catholic soul at one-third of that of the soul of a professor of the State religion. - Weekly Re-

rived in Limerick on Tuesday evening, and occupied apartments at Cruise's Hotel, which had been previously engaged for them by W. J. Shaw, Esq., Secretary of the London and Limerick Steam Ship Company to whom the Royal Oriental traveller had letters of introduction from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Shipping Company at Southampton. His Highness were the beautiful and costly attire of his country, and his son was dressed in a robe of Irish poplin, richly embroidered in gold, manufactured by Messrs. Atkinson, of College Green, Dublin, His Royal Highness, through Mr. Coffey, his interpreter, expressed himself pleased with the reception he had met with in Ireland. "The Royal party were attended by two oriental cooks, and a number of butlers and valets. Their evening meal was prepared after the castern fashion, none of the servants being allowed to participate in that duty. A portion of the food, placed on a silver spoon, was handed to young Mr. Cruise to taste, and on handing it back to the Indian cook, he threw it away, declaring, much to the surprise of Mr. Cruise, that it could not be touched again after "infidels" lips had "profaned" it. One of the maids of the hotel kept the spoon as a remembrance of the visit of the Rajah of Scinde, to the hotel. At half-past eleven o'clock on Wednesday morning his Highness; his son, and the interpreter, in a carriage and four left, the hotel for Knopogue, the seat of Lord Dunboyne. A large crowd collect ed at Cruise's to witness their departure, and as his Highness got into the vehicle, a man in the crowd, so great was his anxiety to see a real live Indian Prince; opened the carriage and took a full stare at the swarthy stranger. This incident soon called the police into requisition, and "vulgar staring" in the way just mentioned was not again allowed. This day the Amear was expected to return to Limerick and preparations were made to enable him to view some of the public institutions, and factories. Many persons assembled to catch a glimpse of the Royal Stranger, but they were disappointed as he did not arrive .- Tipperary Vindicator, 17th ult.

Inish Railways .- At the dejeuner given last week by the directors of the Belfast and Ballymena Railway, on the occasion of opening the extension of the line to Cookstown, and which was attended by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Mr. Dargan, the eminent contractor, made a somewhat remarkable speech.— He said :- "I have made a few figures from memory, the result of which I will impart to you. We have now spent upon railway enterprise about eighteen millions of money in this country. (Cheers.) Twelve millions of that have been eminently successful, and yield a most remunerative return to the shareholder. Three millions are still struggling, but in the hope of a successful issue, not being yet developed. That being the result, I think that I may, without making any invidious comparison, explain how the matter stands. These twelve millions have been in the management of our own individual people-our noblemen, our gentlemen, our men of business of their own peculiar neighborhoods. (Cheers.) The three millions not productive, but still paying from one to three per cent, are under the management of our countrymen, but not yet fully developed. The three millions which produced nothing is purely English capital and English management. (Cheers.) I do not say this for any invidious purpose, nor do I say it under any but the most generous and good feeling towards our English neighbors, who so kindly came forward and invested their money, which, I am sorry to say, is not productive. But I do say it for this purpose, that since I was ten years old I have been hearing that we are unable to take care of ourselves-(laughter)-that we are unable to do anything for our own prosperity, and that we must have English capital, English judgment, English enter-prise, English management, English everything.— (Laughter.) I am delighted and grateful that these Englishmen have come and spent their money amongst us. I would be greatly pleased if they had had a better result; but why I bring this subject particularly forward is with the knowledge that there is one great interest in which that doctrine so long mainit. Nevertheless; it is extremely costly to the so extreme a measure, but we are told, in language tained against us is totally and entirely disproved. found in Ireland.—Mark-lane Express at the so extreme a measure, but we are told, in language tained against us is totally and entirely disproved.

DEATH-OC CARRY SMITH, HESQ. The a tileman died suddenly at his residence singly sunday evening. He was over seventy the hadar a pension of Limerickifor many yes joyed a pension of about £160, a year from sent corporation, which, in the event of langes

SMITH O'BRIEN'S CUP .- The correspondent of the Liverpool Athion, having been at Brussels lately at a Liverpool Attoon, having been at Brussels lately at a Congress of some kind, writes a good deal of interesting gossip about the animate and inanimate criticosities that came under his notice in that capital and consequently came in for a few touches of his very peculiarly nibbed pair. The gold cip' presented by the Australians some timessince to william Smith O'Brien, which still remains in Brussels, is thus spoten of by the correspondent. of Belfast quote, and apply to Lord Derby and Mr.
Disraeli, the curt address of the Lord Protector to the representatives of the people in his day—"Get the representative of the people in his day—"Get the representative of the people in his day—"Get ple as the representative of the late Conservative that the representative of the late of th backbiting. Belgium is plentifully sprinkled with descendants of the antique hereditary traditionary refel sock filled with Vereish reminiscences of the saver of old-poetic founts surcharged with "Limerick's wrongs and Aughrim's woes"-gentlemen who

by no means fear to speak of 98 still less of 48 and who believe that Ballingary was within the twinkling of la potatold! being the Thermopyla of Young Ire-land. Smith O'Brien, type of a line of three thousand Smith O'Brien, type of a line of three thousand years of regular descent, was received by many of St. Anne's Church, weere the marriage was to take these with something of the devotion of the Jacobite place. The intended bride was in the act of stepchiefs to the Stuart regality, as described in the ping off the car upon the side-path when her indig-"Red Gauntlet." His cup of homage from the Aus- pant mother, whose consent had not likely been tralian diggers was looked upon with as much reverence by all the Murphys of the low countries as though it were the identical "collar of gold" which Moore so musically associates with a pre-Adamite potentate named Malachi, but who, if he were now alive, would probably be called Mulchahy, or Moloney. This cup—a most magnificent affair, worthy at least of an Assyrian king, if not exactly of the hear of a Milesian one is still in Brussels, in the keeping of one of the most influential citizens, himself an Irishman of Vinegar Hill parentage, though with a Netherlandish name now, that would bother all the ghosts in the tumuli of Tara to pronounce with the brogue, and, of course, it would be twice as difficult without. This gentleman is guarantee to the Belgian government for the duty; amounting to a very considerable sum, to be paid on the cup if it leave the country. O'Brien will not pay this impost, which on an article notoriously not mercantile is a decided hardship! O'It does not appear, however, that he has taken any steps to have it remitted, for he won't ask it as a dayor, and the Belgian government would concedent as a right. So there stands the cup in its rights regally auriferious massiveness. There is not a grain of alloy in it; all virgin gold as it emerged from mother earth. It is the size of a wine cooler only with a cover, and chased all over with Antipo dean and Hibernian devices, kangaroos and wolf dogs, harps, nugget forks, shamrocks and the stars of the Southern Cross, symbolical of what Gavan Duffy only can imagine what sort of a combination of commonwealths some years hence. As O'Brien is now in a legally, and therefore in an internationally different position since he left Brussels, the free pardon consequent on the peace having restored him to the full privileges of citizenship, it would be a graceful and becoming act on the part of the Belgian executive to forego their fiscal demands on this souvenir of suffering and esteem. Little Vander Weyer, the Belgian Minister in London, is just the man to manage the matter, if anybody would suggest the idea; and as Howard de Walden, our Minister in Belgium, or at least who ought to be there is over here just now, having nothing whatever to do here, there, or any where else but to receive his £3,600 a year, it would be well if he brought an issue, which his master the Judicious, would deem a very prudential bid for Irish electoral support on the coming dissolution. The difficulty will be to induce the Belgian; officials to take their clutches off the spoil, for they have a most itching palm, a nose for cash like crows for carrion. Curious it is to behold one of the vulturine flock pounce upon an omnibus in search of provisions. Provisions in an omnibus! Yes, every vehicle of the sort, and every other sort too, passing the barriers, entering the city from the railway, or elsewhere, is searched to see if there be not legs of mutton, cauliflowers, quartern loaves, or trifles of that kind in the luggage; and ladies have often considerable difficulty in disproving the suspicion that they have a ham

A CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN SHOT AT .- As the Rev. Mr. O'Kane was returning from a sick call in Ballykillbeg, and had got as far as Ballydugan, he was met by six ruffians, on a jaunting car, who immediately, on recognising him, one pulled a pistol out of his breast, and fired at him, but fortunately the motion of the car saved the rev. gentleman's life. The driver plied his whip to the horse, and the bloodthirsty scoundrels got off, cheering like hellhounds. Next day the proprietor of the car refused the Rev. Mr. O'Kane the names of either driver and passengers .-

DETERMINED SUICIDE .- A great degree of excitement was created in Queenstown on Wednesday evening when it became known that a foreigner had poisoned himself at Tomassini's Italian Hotel: It appears that the deceased, who was a general favo-rite with all who knew him, was a Norwegian interpreter. His name was Meldall, and on the above evening he went into the hotel and asked for a glass of wine, saying at the same time, in a rather jocose manner, that he would poison himself. The barmaid. thinking he was jesting, supplied the wine, when she observed the deceased empty something from a phial into the glass. This he did not use, and returning it to the young woman said, "This won't do. It's too thick; throw it away, and give me a glass of sherry." He then got the sherry, with which he mixed the contents of the small bottle, and expired shortly after.

Meldall, who was a Dane by birth, has been residing in Queenstown for a great number of years, and was much respected for the propriety of his conduct and his kind and courteous manner. He was a married man.—Cork Reporter.

THE POTATO CROP.—Having harvested the bulk of our cereal crops, it may not be inappropriate to be-stow a passing glance on that root crop which for a long period formed the mainstay of the chief portion of the population of Ireland, and comes in largely as an accessory esculent in England. It is especially satisfactory to find that, notwithstanding the usual reports of rot and disease which are said to be prevalent as the tubers ripen and the period for digging approaches, there is nothing radically wrong as yet in the potato crop, taken as a whole, this year. In no other country does this root command so great an interest; nor is the potato cultivated so carefully, so extensively, or so successfully, as in Great Britain. Without making it the most important reliable staple of the country, as was really the case in Ireland for a long period, it is unquestionably the most valuable vegetable for the table, an excellent food for stock, and a truly useful manufacturing article. While by increased industry, perseverance, skill, and capital, the general resources and grain crops in Ireland have been largely developed of late, potato cultivation has not been neglected. The extent of land under culture with this crop in Ireland has increased from 718,608 acres in 1849, to 981,529 acres in 1855. Of the recent comparative yield we have not the data per acre was 57.7 barrels of 28 stones; in 1848, 311 tent of land under culture with this root that will be wretchedness and terror. The Irish Catholic

persons left to New York aturday night nearly fifty persons inglish boats. This number is consider. ily above the weekly average of the rest of the sar and the emigrants generally belong with the class of the rest of the sar and the emigrants generally belong with the class of the control of the cont Emigration. We regret to be compelled to record an indicese in the tide of emigration this seeson. Numerous batches pass every day in outlines town on their way to ports of embarkations from Mayo and the north western portions of. Calway. The emigrants of this year are for the most part the sons and daughters of apparently confortable parents. Trum Herald.

It may be as well comform the phalanx of candidates for the seat in parliament to be vacated by the outla way of Mr. James Sadlein that six dreary months

outlawry of Mr. James Sadleir, thatsix dreary months from the commencement of next term must clapse before the newsyrit for Tipperary can be applied for the forms of law to be gone through requiring that period for the completion of the legal process preliminary to the question of expulsion being brought under the notice of the honorable house. - Times' Cor.

PURSUIT OF MATRIMONY UNDER DIFFICULTIES .-Every day's experience supplies us with numerous illustrations-of-the homely-adage "There's many's slip between the cup and the lip." Yesterday, about eleven o'clock, a wedding party drove down Done gall street, on two jounting-cars, to the precincts of asked in the matter, flew to her disobedient daughter, tore off her white veil, and trampled the flimsy article under foot in the street. Consternation seized the party; a crowd gathered about them; the fight between mother and daughter continued for a minute, till maternal force; if not maternal, authority, pre-yalled; and the parting, furious, scolding old lady was seen to push and pull her daughter, away up Donegall street and into John street, where they at last - disappeared. The groomsman exerted his acta of persuasion to the utmost to pacify the mother, and make her give up her daughter to the intended bridegroom, but all in vain, and the latter gentlemen stood by, in a condition "more easily imagined than described." The wedding party then returned to the rendezvous where the operations of the day had been planned.—Banner of Ulster 100 11 12 12

SWEABING ON THE PROTESTANT BIBLE .- Several of the ultra Protestant journals having contrived to put an utterly false construction on the brief expressions used by the Rev. Mr. Keogh, at the Revision Court, on Monday, the 5th inst, we have given the report of the proceedings so far as they regard the rev. gentleman, in order that further misapprehension on the subject may be obviated. We avail ourselves, at the same time, of the opportunity this affords us of repeating more fully what we stated in our lastnamely, that a single averment is in the eyes of the Church; in substance and de facto, an oath, provided that such an averment be made with the invocation of God to witness it. Following up our previous remarks on the mode in which Catholics have hitherto been sworn in our Courts of Justice, we feel convinced that the objects sought to be attained, by taking the Scriptures to witness the oath, and by invoking the name of the Deity for that purpose, would be far more effectually gained if the oath were required to be taken on the Scriptures which the Church considers the only correct or authorised version. We are, in fact, persuaded that the practice of requiring Catholics to swear on the Protestant version of the Testament has tended not only to divest the cath of the solemnity which should be its invariable concomitant, but that its validity has in too many instances been considerably impaired by the same means. We do not, however, on this account consider a false oath taken under such circumstances less a perjury, but few will say that it is not, as a French tribunal would term it, perjury, with (extenuating circumstances." Any person knowing and estimating the value and sacredness of an oath, must feel shocked at the reckless indifference evinced by many witnesses whilst in the act of being sworn in our courts of justice; but this irreverent levity would certainly not occur, if the Catholic, when about to kiss the Testament, considered it the version authorised by his Church, or if he felt assured he held the pure and unadulterated Word of God in his hands, in corroboration of his evidence. We have often shuddered at the frigid and listless tone in which the Clerk proposes the form of the oath, and the seemingly utter absence of recollection with which an adjuration so appallingly solemn is gone through. Wiew the subject therefore, in whatever light we will, it is evident the present system has a pernicious tendency—it neutralises, to a very considerable extent, the main object aimed at: But the evil lies further in this, that the use of the Protestant Testament in cases where Catholic evidence is requisite, is a vexatious and insulting remnant of the Penal persecutions, the pro-minent characteristics of which were to thrust and force the corruptions of the Reformation in every possible manner upon the Catholic recusants, and notwithstanding the boasted enlightenment of the age, and the vaunted liberality of our paternal government, we are still required to comply with this anomalous usage. The Rev. Mr. Keogh has, however, put the question on its proper and logical basis, and the issue, which should be tried without loss of time, will prove whether justice and equity will not triumph over wrong-headed bigotry and one-sided legislation.—Catholic Telegraph.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

(From the Tipperary Vindicator.) Our accounts of the moral and political disorganisation of the Great Republic are truly horrifying.— The Times and other journals contain statements in reference to men and manners throughout the United States, which look more like the hideous dreams of distempered fancies than anything bordering on reality. In Kansas, all the social rules which bind man to man, and constitute the frame-work of socicty, are set at nought, as unworthy to be tolerated among the Slavers on the one side, and the anti-Slavers on the other. A writer, Mr. Gladstone, who has paid a visit to the Border States, where the important question which threatens to dismember the Union, is to be decided by an internecine war, the effects of which will extend not only over the entire Union, but to the West Indies, to Cuba, to portions of South America, and not unlikely, in some extent to Europe, describes the state of affairs there as fearful in the extreme: Shooting, way-laying, the bowie-knife, the revolver, the rifle, the pistol, whose report is not heard, and whose effects are only known by the death groan of the unfortunate sufferer as he gasps in agony from the treacherous bullet that has entered his heart—blasphemies which out do the im-precations of the damned in their startling impiety -all these are told of a large portion of native Americans, with a circumstantial minuteness which leave no doubt on the mind as to the correctness of the details given in the public journals, by trust-worthy and faithful correspondents. In the last number of the Times, we read, in addition to the state of af-fairs in Central America, an account of duellings and murders; law, if there be law, is inoperative and dead-an understanding appears to prevail, that there shall be no account demanded of any man for the commission of crime, no matter how, black, malignant, and deadly in its features. Assassination before us, but it has certainly fallen off largely in walks abroad unappalled—and liberty and life, in the comparison with former years. In 1847 the produce land of liberty, possess no value or safety when once the victim is marked for slaughter by the cuchillo, the barrels; in 1849, 44.7 barrels; in 1850, 36.6 barrels, boyle-knife or the revolver. Thus, it is between the Scotland, on the other hand, is by no means a potato- natives in many of the States. The condition of the growing country, and has not one-seventh of the ex- Irish in America is, if possible, more aggravated in