not see, what he can plead, if it be really stree that he was guilty of "reverencing" the name of Jesus, instead of naming our Divine Redeemer just as he would name some trader or green grocer of the city by tion, having nothing in view but the good of the That, it will be observed, is exactly the charge made country. However, as the advent of such a milenby the Trish Times correspondent Captions, individuals may be for calling it simply blasphemous; but we infer that the voice of the congregation of St. Andrew's will support the doctrine of the correspondent, since he says -"Many of them on leaving said they would not attend on his (the reverencing clergyman's ministrations", so long as he continued such practices; "novelties," we are told, not to be found in the Word of God," nor, I am thankful to say, in the other churches in this city." Altogether, we suppose the Curate of St. Andrews is in trouble. He will be severely taught that a Protestant minister in these days cannot be guilty of exhibiting a Christian sign, or reverencing the name of Jesus with impunity.— Dublin News.

STRONG LANGUAGE, - The Weekly Register copies from a London Protestant paper some ramarks indulged in by the latter upon "Irish Volunteer Companies" and pertinently asks if Englishmen have any right to complain of the occasional violent and anti-English tone of the Irish press .- Subjoined is the article from the English Protestant paper alluded

"In the sister island patriots have contracted a habit of spitting fire; they act Sinbad to certain obnoxious, Old Men of the Mountain; their blunder busses hold to an ugly custom of going off behind hedges. It is the Roman element that poisons the Irish system. The men who ask to be trusted with the deadliest instruments of war, to be brigaded in battalions, to be honoured as the "cheap defence" of the United Kingdom, to be the body-guard of the Throne and the Constitution, are liable to the dictatorship of the rebels, of foreigners, of spies, schemers, and traders in disreputable intrigue. They belong to the Pope no less than the bandits of the Marches. They are of the same brood as the miscreants that infest the mountains of Calabria. They are the swine of the Roman Catholic Church; and who can wonder that English Administration hesitates to put in their hands the opportunity of a civil war?
They comprehend the arts of making sugar from beet-root, and of distilling whiskey from peat; but do they never drink the Pope's health before the Queen's at a public banquet? We are not going, as they may rest assured, to enlist legions for St. Jarlettes (sic) or St. Particles (sic), for Tuam, All-Hallow's, or Drumcondra, with their treasonable doctrines, and their atrocious congregations. When these conspirators are disbanded, it will be time to enrol riflemen in Ireland. There is no general imputation against the Irish people; neither is there against the Hindus; yet we might not be justified in entrusting a hundred thousand disbanded Sepoys with parks of Armstrong artillery. There is a moral army of occupation in that island, an army devoted to the Popedom, an army of spoliators and impostors, an army that has for hundreds of years ravaged and rifled the Irish nation. If the British Government is obdurate in its refusal to sanction Irish Volunteer Corps, it is because Ireland has not hitherto declared herself with sufficient emphasis against either agrarian outrage or political conspiracy." We have no wish to ventilate mischievous follies like this which, deserve to be forgotten: so be it. But when next the English papers tell us of any violent language which may chance to drop, from a speaker at an Irish meeting, let them remember these monstrous insults upon a great nation so closely united to our-selves; and that, somehow or other, it pays to write and print them in London.

The Lion of the Fold of Judah has placed before the Irish public his views as to the policy we should pursue in the present emergency, and we cannot see how the most obstructive caviller can refuse to admit the perfect truth of every principle he propounds and the force of every point he urges. The plain duty, then, of every honest Irishman is clearly to prepare sincerely to adopt his propositions, and give practical effect to his advice. We perceive some Whig journals, particularly a morning metropolitan contemporary, whose Whig predilections have long been manifest, seek to persuade the public that his Grace is on their side, because he does not praise the Tories; but any one who reads his Grace's clear and masterly letter, which appears in our columns an that while-like ourselves-he has no undue confidence in the Tories, he hails, as the first great political necessity, now certain and proximate downfall of the present ministry. It is really surprising how much the Whigs have been able to effect by a few paltry bribes, in this country, and the holding out of the hope of an unlimited number. Every one who expected one for himself, or for a brother, a son, or a nephew, or for any other interest he valued above his country, at once became a Whig political agent, and brought all his weight to bear on such journals as he could influeuce. The results have been lamentably manifest in the false pretences and special pleading with which the public judgment is wrapped, and the public integrity mystified. Bad as the Tories are, they at once offered a munificent state provision to meet the famine, while the Whigs deliberately doled out a sham relief, devised with divilish cunning, to defeat its object; gloating, meanwhile, over the ravages of the destroyer they affected to arrest, and the pestilence and crowbar operations that followed in its train. Yes, bad as the Tories are, they would not have planned and assisted in the plunder of the Popo, and been "bottle-holders" for the infidel revolutionists of Europe. It is surprising how much the unfortunate ignorance of Irish history amongst Irishmen is turned to account by those who have an interest in misleading public opinion in this country. Great pains are taken to identify the Orangemen with the Tories, and lead people to the think that the Whigs are protecting us from them, while the real facts are, that the Orangemen are only the janissaries of the Whigs, who were themselves the first Orangemen, and who brought William of Orange over from Holland, while the Tories, Catholic Protestant, fought in defence of their rightful Sovereign. Tis true, the Orange janissaries, who are very straightforward in their views, don't well understand humbug, and occasionally express their disapprobation when they think it is carried too far by their rulers, but your modern Whigs, who can quote not only political economy and expediency, but even Scripture for their purpose, always manage to restore their good humor. Who was it gave the muskets and ammunition from the government stores to arm these Orange janissaries in 1848?-Was it not the Whigs. Who feel it convenient to use the Orangemen to attack the Catholics, now and then, just that they may make a great fuss about coming to the rescue after the harm is done? Is it not the Whigs. If any one requires proof of this just let him run back over the last twenty years of Irish history, and see whether it was under Whigs or Tories the greatest number of outrages occurred. Let him extend historical researches for a longer period and see by which of the two parties the greater amount of benefit was conferred, and of injury inflicted. The investigation will, we promise m, considerably open the eyes of his understanding. Tories have done bad things, particularly since the rise of Whiggery, but it was mainly in proportion as they approximated to the Whigs. One thing is certain - although we don't expect the placehunters or their organs to admit they agree with us -that, of the two evils, the Tories would be incomparably the Tories would be incomparably the lesser, and while nothing but humbug, insult, or oppression, except the few bribes, can be got from the Whigs with the aid of the Whigs in opposition we might

tion. The minister has not yet replied but we do appointed the hopes of the country—the comparanot see, what he can plead if it be really true that tively excellent Tenant Right Bill which they formes guilty of "reverencing" the name of Jesus, merly offered us. Better of course than either. Whig. or Tory would be a just and honorable administranium throws as yet no shadow before we must be content with either one or other of the possibilities with which we have particularly to deal, and use our constitutional influence to extort as great a modicion of justice from it as possible. This can only be done by Independent Opposition, on which subject we refer our readers to the letter of the patriot Archbishop of Tuam. And we don't believe, after his exposition of his views on this subject, it will be any longer prudent for certain of our contemporaries to affect to sneer at this great political agency .- Wexford Pcople.

THE GLENVEAGE OUTRAGE COMMITTAL OF MR Adair's Steward.—The magistrates assembled at Church Hill Petty Sessions, county of Donegal, on the 19th inst, to investigate the circumstances of the attack on the Conuaghans, when Adam Grierson, Mr. Adair's steward, was fully committed to Lifford Jail, to abide his trial at the next assizes. The magistrates refused to take bail for his appearance .- Post.

 $\{\{11,\dots,7\}\}\}^{n+1}$ GREAT BRITAIN. THE GREAT EASTERN-IS SHE A FAILURE ? - Never in the history of navigation was a ship more severely and completely tested, and from the experience of this voyage very definite conclusions may be arrived at as to the qualities and powers of the Great Eastern. In the first place, her steadiness is a myth. Never did wessel roll more frightfully. But this was probably mainly due to the insufficiency of her ballast. In this respect, it is probable that any other steamer would have been worse if sent to sea so light. We have known most of the Collins's line of steamers particularly-and their models are considered the most perfect afloat-roll nearly as badly in a light cross sea, without wind, occurring in the last few days of their passages, as the Great Eastern in this frightful gale; but their furniture, fittings, &c., being properly fastened, their rolling signified comparatively little. It is evident, however, that the Great Eastern is not exempt from the rules of other ships in respect to rolling. It can only be avoided by ballasting her sufficiently. It is different, however, as regards her pitching. Of that we have had positively zone; and vitching. as her rolling was slow and dignified, there was hardly any sea sickness on board. We have seen more in crossing from Folkestone to Boulogne on a calm day, than among our 400 passengers for the week we have been to sea. In this respect, then, we consider the principle of the ship a great success .-Any one who would be sick on board of her would suffer the same way crossing the Mersey on a windy day. Secondly, as to the strength and safety of her hull. In this respect she is all that her advocates have ever represented. It is difficult to conceive of any circumstances short of a hurricane on a rocky lee shore which could seriously affect her hul!. W feel that the public may dismiss from their thoughts the possibility of its wreck in the open sea. The machinery, too, is magnificent. The pondrous paddle engines worked with the steadiness and patience of a London dray horse, and seemed to be under as perfect control. And while the whole labour was thrown upon the screw engine it never failed. With it alone we were propelled at the rate of eight to nine knots, without, I presume, working up to a high pressure, which would have been considered unwise under the circumstances. The deficiencies of the ship then, glaring as they have proved, were not in primary essentials, but rather in the accessories. It is evident that the strength of the paddles was not in proportion to the size of the ship, while to make them safe they would probably be in more than proportion, for while the recoil of an ordinary ship from the blow of a wave saves her outworks in some degree from the violence of the concussion, the Great Eastern receives the blow almost with the unflinching firmness of a rock. Attach a wheel to the cliffs of Achill or Rathlin, and of what strength would it require to be to stand a western gale? The paddles of the Great Eastern are not much better placed. The same remarks apply to the rudder, and indeed to all the outworks of the ship to which the waves have access. But there is another requisite to the safety and success of the Great Eastern not less important, and upon this subject we must, as a public duty, be candid, and "nothing extenuate aught in mulice "She nee the proprietorship or management of men who understand the business they have undertaken. - Economist.

The Great Eastern is announced to sail for New York, from Liverpool, on Tuseday, October 29th. This would imply that the directors are sanguine of having all the damage she sustained in the late gale repaired by that time. The internal fittings of the saloons and berths are found not to be damaged to one half the extent represented, and the rigging has not materially suffered. The Board of Trade will institute an official inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the disaster. While the vessel was beating up for Cork harbour, on Tuesday week, one of the quartermasters was killed by one of the handles which worked the temporary rudder gear, striking him on the head during a violent jerk, arising from the ship's motion .- Worcestershire Chronicle.

The commercial treaty does not seem, after all, to promote the increase of friendly feeling between are suffered to exhibit themselves in words so rude England and France. There has been a controversy and in looks so brazen. If we ascend higher in the on the subject between M. Chevalier, the great advocate of free trade in France, and M. Dupin, the great lawyer. Chevalier a man (like Cobden) of one idea—took exception to a speech of Dupin's in which the latter severely criticised the treaty; the free trader (who is one of the benevolists who profess to believe in the coming of universal peace) declares that the treaty must promote the kindliest relations between France and England-if, he adds, Lord Palmerston will only refrain from using irritating language. Old Dupin sensibly replies, that he does not believe in all this talk about universal peace-that he does believe in the rivalry of England and France—that Lord Palmerston's irritating talk will go on-that the treaty will disappoint every body, increase the bitter feeling prevalent in France against England, and hasten the inevitable war. In spite of this treaty, the old lawyer says, there is no real friendship between the two countries. On both sides, the press is more bitter than ever. Each country complains of the increasing armaments of the other. And between them there is nothing but suspicion and distrust. If, he adds, the French finds the commercial treaty to produce results disadvantageous to them, they will seek revenge in war with England. All which is very pleasant and consoling indeed .- Irishman.

LIGHTNING CALIGRAPHY .- One of the most modern and most remarkable achievements of electricity is thus referred to by a writer in Once a Week :- Another great element of our present civilisation is beginning to make signs of its existence in the South Kensington Museum. We allude to the electric telegraph. Bakewell's copying machine is one of the most interesting of this class, as it brings before the public eye the means that can be employed to write with a pen thousands of miles in length. If the Atlantic cable were in working order, for instance, a man through its instrumentality could sit down to write a letter in London, and teel certain that a facsimile of his handwriting was at the same moment coming out of the telegraph office at New York. The manner in which this astounding machine works is as follows: The message is already written on a conducting material, such as tin foil; with resin or some non-conducting ink. Over the face of this letter, which is placed on a cylinder, a point of metal revolves this point is in connection with the conductextort something from the Tories. One great boon | ing wire; at New York say a piece of chemically extort something from the Tories. One great boon ing wire; at New York say's piece of chemically down, both were taken to the station-house, and the mense force in the rear of Leesburg. Farmers from the as neer Rite as i no how to make it if there is any we are satisfied we would get, if ourselves should prepared paper is placed on a like cylinders are made. Newwort Greatte. not prevent it by some such course as recently dis- ceive to receive the message; both cylinders are made. Newport Gazette.

to move round by clock-work. As the point at this moves synonymously with it at New York does not change the colour of the paper, but all the other surcurrents pass and deepen its colour by chemical action on the far-distant recording tablet. The receiver thus obtains a perfect fac-simile of his correspondeut's handwriting done in white upon a blue ground. Specimens of this electrical handwriting are placed beside the telegraph machine in the Museum of Kensington, and afford an example of the caligraphy of the lightning pen.

The London Times indulges in comments, scarcely

respectful to the Government Bishops of the Protest-

ant Church, and contrasts the position of the clergy of the latter with that of the dissenting ministers :-"This strange discrepancy between the means and the end, between the labors of our Bishops and the ridiculus mus we too often hear in our churches, is all the stranger, inasmuch as a measure of success is actually attained when the matter happens to be in voluntary hands. When a congregation has the appointment of its own minister it generally takes care to choose a man with a good voice, manner, and utterance. Indeed, the congregations that happen to possess this power are invariably the objects of much clerical satire for their bad taste in preferring a man whom they can hear and understand. Again, when a body of trustees have an interest in filling a pulpit well, or when it is a great object to the incumbent himself that the sittings should be taken, the nominee, whether incumbent or curate, is generally found to be a man with power of eloquence or grace of elecution. The incumbent of a good Lendon church or a fashionable chapel is generally beset with stout healthy gentlemen from the country, whose life-ambition it has been to astonish a well bred audience with the majesty or sweetness of their tones. His practised ear detects the vulgar or the ridiculous in the provincial Boanerges, and the result is that if the delivery in our West-end churches is often feeble or monotonous, it seldom shocks by extravagance of its errors. So elocution is made an object here, and downright vulgarity, at least, is excluded. On all occasions, indeed where there is a power of choice, the voice and tone are among the first things considered. An ordinary congregation will tolerate almost anything in the clergyman; the one thing they cannot bear is a dull, droning, stupid beartless style, indicating that the reader does not himself feel what he reads, or heartily believe what he teaches. A ciergyman, may have been a toper, a gourmand, a flirt, a liar, a sportsman, a dancer of the most forbidden dances, or intemperate in his language—almost anything that society any public opinion reprobate; but, if he has a good voice and graceful elocution, he will be elected over an utterly respectable grinder of prayers and sermons, and he will fill the church which the other would empty. The rural clergy console themselves for the empty pews by telling terrible stories of their Dissenting rivals, and terrible stories they can tell .-We sould fill a volume with schismatical biographies of a peculiar character. Certainly it is not pleasant for a learned Oxford divine, a first-class man, an essayist, perhaps a tutor and a professor, to be beaten out of the field by a drunkard, a rogue, a polygamist or a downright impostor. But granting the truth of all these scandals on the side of Dissent, they have a fearful recoil on the Establishment. How is it that good Mr. Mamble, the exemplary Dr. Drone, and

even the sanctimonious and scrupulous Mr. Snarl,

are vanquished in their own legal domains by such

ignominious opponents? The answer is simple

enough. The drunkard, the rogue, the polygamist, and the impostor talk as if, for the time at least,

they telt what they said, and talk so well that the

hearers forget all they know about them. They

rise above themselves when they preach and pray.—

The rector sinks as much below himself.

THE MANNERS OF THE AGE .- Perhaps the most prominent defect in our social system that strikes a foreigner on his arrival in England is the almost total absence of courtesy in the ordinary intercourse between man and man. On the Continent a man takes off his hat if he mounts an omnibus, enters a cafe, crosses his neighbor on the staircase, or asks to be directed by a shopkeeper or a policeman. His aspect and manners alike denote a man anxious to please. In England life's interchanges are often very blunt, and the amount of gratuitous incivility shown by one man to another is often quite unaccountable. How many streets are there in our large towns through which no clergyman, or well dressed woman, or respectable school-boy can pass without hearing some insolent taunt or vulgar loke. Those who are accustomed to these violations of good breeding quietly pass on in the assurance that barking dogs do not bite, and with the conviction, moreover, that to remonstrate would only aggravate the nuisance. Still even such feel that the bark of the dog grates most distastefully upon the ear, and that the nuisance, because for the moment irremediable, is none the less a nuisance. The clergyman feels that he ought to be able to walk the streets peacefully without listening to some low jest upon his coat or his cravat; the lady and the school-boy think it hard indeed that they cannot go abroad without hearing from some ribald band of streetidlers remarks about their gait or their head-gear. And it is hard and sad that street manners should be at such an utter discount-that coarse feelings social grade, we find the same evil. Conductors of omnibuses, officials at railway stations, waiters at hotels, have in a measure the same jeering look and independent tone. In all our public offices, at Doctor's Commons, at Somerset House, and in Parliament-street, the incivility of public functionaries is as scandalous as it is unquestionable. Country lawyers who come to town to pass a residuary account. or respectable widows who wish to search for the will of some relative, stand aghast at the patronizing airs, the frivolous delays, and the bullying tones they must submit to in the course of their work from clerks who, secure in their position, delight to play these "fantastic tricks" whenever they can do them with impunity. Why should not kind feeling and courteousness of demeanour run through every department of English as well as French social life? Why should we not have politeness from boys the most ragged, and men whose toil is the very coarsest, from hotel servants in livery, and from Government officials out of livery? Would it not be as cheap to have a gracious tongue and a bland aspect for all men and for all circumstances as to be everlastingly jeering at half the world, and scowling at the other half?—From the Record. How to Thap A RUNAWAY DEBTOR .- Strange

stratagems are often resorted to by creditors in pursuit of runaway debtors. At a meeting in Leeds of a society for the protection of trade one of the speakers related an instance in point. A poor fellow arrived in Liverpool from the West Riding, in parsuit of a fugitive who had carried away £300 of his money. He applied to an attorney, to the magis trates, and to the chief of the police in vain. Turning sorrowfully away, a police officer offered him a bit of advice. "Go you to the ship's side to-morrow bit of advice. "Go you to the ship's side to-morrow at 10 o'clock—the vessel sails at 12—and ask your debtor ashore, civilly. Will he come, do you think? Oh! yes, he'll come, for he says I cannot touch him." "Well, that's all right. Ask him to come to you on the quay. As soon as he comes knock him down. I'll be close at hand, and take you both into custody for a breach of the peace. You will get to the police office just as the magistrates, are gone. The next day is Sunday, and he'll have to stop till Monday. You'll have time, then, to force him to give up your money." The man took the policeman's advice, knocked the runaway rogue down, both were taken to the station-house, and the

THE BENEFICE MARKET .- Simony, observes the end of the wire passes over the non-conducting resin Herald, though forbidden alike by the law ecclesiaswriting; no current passes, hence, the point, which tical as well as the civil law of England, still appears to flourish. Among many such advertisements the public prints we need notice but one, which tells face of the writing tablet being a conductor, the us that the advowson of the rectory of Hurstmonceux Sussex, will be sold by public auction on the 25th of September, the present clear value being £1,200 per annum and the incumbent in his seventieth year. This seems, at least, a profitable investment-is it safe?

> According to its own showing, the Evangelical Alliance has now been in existence upwards of 30 years, and yet at the end of that long period it stands before the world insolvent, after having extracted from its deluded supporters immense sums of money for carrying on its world-wide system of perversion. Hear M. Elcas Vernier, one of its deputies, who has just issued a missive supplicating the Evangelical or gullible portion of the world to replenish the empty coffers of the Alliance. M. Vernier thus describes the muchinery which the Society employs to carry out its objects, real and pretended :- "For more than thirty years that society, with such men as Dr. Merle D'Aubigne and Dr. Gausen, at its head, has been working, with the blessing of God, to revive the true spirit of Christianity among the poor old Protestant Churches in Geneva and in France, and also to promote the cause of Christ among many thousand Papists. To carry on its work the society has, First-A Theological College, in which 250 young men have been trained for the ministry, and are now, the most part of them, still labouring in churches of different lands. Secondly - A Committee for Evangelization, which has sent out in the name of the Lord, many ministers, missionaries and teachers. Thirdly-A Committee for Colportage, which, by its agents, circulated 22,000 copies of the Bible, 210,000 New Testaments, and 1,515,000 religious tracts. Last year the society had under its direction 44 students-21 French, 8 Swiss, 6 Belgian, 4 Canadian, 2 Waldensian, and 1 Irish; and 12 ministers, 8 evangelists, 14 male teachers, 3 female teachers, and 30 colporteurs labouring in 32 different stations in 11 different departments of France, including Savoy and Algiers. The evangelical deputy after giving this sketch of the extent of the Evangelical staff, proceeds to state its cost, and then bursts out into a lament on the consequent deficiency of means for carrying on the operations on the same scale as heretofore: - The general expenditure, which has been increasing every year, is now about £6,000. But after these statistical details we must come to the distressing part of the subject. An actual debt of nearly £2,000 not only hinders the society from occupying some new ground in the wide open field in France, but also compels it to retrench some of its stations. The financial situation of our society for some years has compelled us to some reductions, and we have suppressed one station in each of our groups. That is to say, that many poor benighted souls who were happy to hear the glad tidings of the Gospel are now being deprived also of their minister or missionary. They will soon be like sheep without a shepherd, exposed to the encroachments of the priests of Rome. Some in other stations, will be deprived also of teachers, and will be obliged to send their children again to Popish schools. And what is the cause of such an evil? Is it the want of success? No; many souls, the conversion of which would be very interesting to relate, are gathered unto the fold of Jesus Christ every year. This "appeal" which is signed on behalf of the Evangelical Society of Geneva, and is addressed to the "heart and conscience of its Christian brothren in Great Britain," is proof as clear as Holy Writ that, as we said at the outset, the Evangelical Alliance, whatever its professions may be, is neither more nor less than an organised association engaged solely and exclusively, in every portion of the civilised globe, in the perversion of Catholics by any and every means, however corrupt, unscrupulous and unwarrantable. - Dublin Telegraph.

> Anglo-Saxon Morality. - The morality of England is fast developing itself. There have been only six murders this past week, with a few stabbings and other minor atrocities. Seriously, there is something indescribably horrible in that evidence of the social condition of a country which boasts that it is the most moral, the most civilised, the most religious -and, of course, the richest - in the world. Six atrocious murders following so fast, the one upon the other, that the newspapers have hardly had time to record them! The world has no parallel for it .-Nevertheless, this is the country in which raging anutics hold crowded meetings t and waste sums of money subscribed to tempt the starving neasants of Ireland to anostatise from the faith of their fathers. There was one of these meetings held at Bristol the other day, at which a Mr. Ellis, calling himself vicar of Galway, did not besitate to make statements so utterly unfounded in fact as the following :-" The rev. speaker gave some details of Protestantism in Connemara, especially of the confirmation by the Bishop of Tuam, and of the schools which had been established there. In them they did not take Protestant children, they left them to be provided for otherwise; they took only Catholics. A gentleman went into one of the schools, and examined a class of 42 young girls. After doing so, he asked how many of them had embraced the Protestant religion, but there was no answer to that .-He then asked how many did not believe in the Roman Catholic Religion. Thirty of them answered him then that they did not. Still not satisfied, from the answer they had given to his questions in the examination, that so many of them were not Catholics, he asked how many had given up the Romish religion, but had not gone to the Protestant church, and eight then answered. Of the four that were left it was found that one did not believe in transubstantion, another in purgatory, and so on, until it was ascertained that not one of those 42 could properly be called Catholics. That was very encouraging .-On another occasion, when 14 of the boys in their schools enlisted, 13 of them refused to be entered as anything but Protestants-the other one had only been two months in the schools. After some other remarks the speaker observed that at the evening meeting he would have an opportunity of telling them more of the practical work which was going on, and appealed to them to help the missions to the utmost of their power." Ellis's fanatical hearers, no doubt, believed these astounding fables; and no one of them ever dreamed of asking him where are all these converts, or what has become of them .--Stories of this kind have been circulated, year after year, and day after day, by the Ellises and their like; and where they have sent round the hat their hearers have poured in their money fast enough. If in these lying stories there were even one-tenth part truth, the population of Ireland should be threefourths Protestant by this time. Yet what are the facts which the Census reveals? That the Protestant population is not one-tenth, and that it is diminisbing in numbers every day. The fanatics who give their money to enable the Plunketts and Ellises to worry the poor priests and peasantry of Connaught, will not regard the simple truths revealed by the Census: they prefer to be humbugged to the last.— Irishman.

The submarine cable manufactured by Glens, Elliot & Co., has been successfully laid from Malta to Alexandria, a distance of 1,400 miles. By the end of October the line will be open to the public, when communication with India will be expedited by thirteen days.

## UNITED STATES.

a legal to WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Intelligence has just been received that a fight is going on opposite Lees-burg between the force under the command of Gen. Stone, and a large body of the rebels. Gen. Baker is killed. It is reported that the rebels have an im-

moving in the direction of Leesburg since Friday last. It is reported also that they are supplied with batteries of great strength. Strong reinforcements will be sent forward to Gen. Stone during the night. The remains of Col. Baker were removed to Poolsville. (374)

II DIRKUT TAXATION .- It is now authoritatively announced that the receipts of the customs for the present year will not amount to more than twenty million dollars, ten millions less than even Secretary Chase's estimate. When the Morrill tariff was first enacted it was claimed that the receipts under it would reach sixty millions, but the circumstances of the country have so changed since then that the estimates of that period are valueless now. It is evident from this state of things that we are about entering upon a new era in a financial history of the country Hereafter direct taxation is inevitable as customs duties will be entirely, inadequate to the support of the government and the payment of the enormous debts we are contracting. The foreign trade of the country will, in any event, be much less for several years to come than it has been in the past, and the deficit in our revenues in consequence must be provided for in some way. This matter will assume great importance before the sitting of Congress, and upon that body will be thrown the delicate and responsible duty of originating a new system of ways and means to furnish the government with money to meet its current expenses and pay its debts .- N. Y. World.

The Cork Examiner says :- " One of the saddest features to our mind in the whole war is the fact that so many Irishmen are to be found in the hostile ranks. We sympathised heartily in the honours with which the courage and devotedness of the 69th covered their behaviour in the dismal battle of Mauassas. But we confess it is with deep regret we learn that a still more numerous body of Irishmen is to be brigaded to replace that regiment since its disembodiment. The feeling of loyally to an adopted country would call upon them imperatively to defend the United States against the attack of a foreign enemy, but it does not demand that they should mingle in the heat of civil conflict."

YANKEE TRICKS TO CATCH THE IRISH .- The business of recruiting for the grand army goes on quite slowly in Massachusetts - we have already sent 17,000 men to the seat of war, and are pretty well exhausted now. It is somewhat amusing to read the stirring appeals that the recruiting officers are constantly making through the newspapers, and especially when they design to entrap our Irish citizens, on whom the Yankees mainly rely to do the heavy and dangerous part of the business. Not content with plain prose, the wily Yankee recruiting officers have recourse to poetry, and such specimens as the following appear on their hand-hills, and in their newspaper adver-

"Acushla Machree, our bearts beat for thee, Erin, mavourneen, our hearts beat for thee!

Pat is fond of fun And was never known to run. From cannon, sword or gun,

Says the Shan Van Vough !" "You know that in the land of your adoption the wanderer is welcome with Cushia ma-chree!"

"Fight for the honor of Erin, alanua!" " To the battle, men of Erin,

To the front of battle go! Every breast the shamrock wearing Burns to meet his country's foe ! Erin, when the swords are glancing,

In the dark fight loves to see Foremost still, her plumage dancing To the trumpet's jubilee!"

Fight for the Green Isle Astore! For Libernia

Aroon! Now all this is sheer humbug and "blarney," or as the Yankees call it, "soft soap"-a mere trick to entrap Irishmen to fight the battles of men, who, up to the present time, have constantly sought to deprive them of every right and privilege which the constitution guarantees to naturalized citizens, and who, but a few years ago, forbade them to appear as independent military companies in this State. But the song is changed now - the Yankees have learned that the Irish can fight their battles for them, and hence comes all this blarney, and I regret to say, that thousands of Irishmen are fools enough to be taken in by it. When will Irishmen learn to profit by the bitter experiences of the past ?- Boston correspondent of Quebec Chronicle.

IR-RELIGION IN NEW YORK. - A writer in the last number of the New York Methodist, in speaking of the necessity which at present exists for humiliation and repentance among all classes in the States very truthfully remarks as follows: - Our national ir-religion is a deep deplorable reason for humiliation and repentance. This, though it might be well treated last as the climax of our national sins, I mention first because it is the source of most if not all our other public vices. A large portion of our population acknowledge no religion whatever. This fact is an anomaly in the history of humanity. I know of no parallel example among any other people ancient or modern. All others have had some forms of religion, individually observed. Probably one-third or more of our population practically ignore any and every religion. They know no Sabbath, except as a holiday, they enter no sanctuary, they have no form of devotion, however slight or merely ceremonial, in the households. So far as any recognition of the supreme being or the moral government of the world is concerned, they live and die like the brutes that perish.- Heathenism itself is at least a manifestation of the religious instinct of humanity-there is some degree of moral cornestness in it, however perverted; as such we spontaneously respect it more than practial atheism. But here is the fullest light of Christian civilisation, here for the first time in the history of the human race, millions of an intelligent nonulation practically abjure all religious forms, acts, tokens whatever! In millions the religious sentiment, the very instinct, if such it be, seems inert if not extinct. Our population is 31,000,000; our "accomodations" for church sittings are not 14,000,000. If on this solemn day of our national peril and mourning the whole people will to turn to the temples of God to seek his help, not one half of them could find room there.

TIMING EACH OTHER. - They have a story in Chicago about a drunken captain who met a private of his company in the same condition. The captain ordered him to "halt," and endeavored in vain to assume a firm position on his feet and to talk with dignified severity, exclaimed: "Private Smith. I'll give you t'l (hic) four o'clock to gissober in." 'Cap'n," replied the soldier, "as you'r (hic) sight drunkerniam I'll give you t'l five o'clock to gissober in."

A WIFE CHOP .-- A Missouri paper informs its readers that the "wife crop of Gasconade county in 1860 was 25,000 gais." The next paper corrected the error by putting "wine" in the place of wife.

A Western editor, announcing the death of a lady of his acquaintance, thus touchingly adds:-" In her decease the sick lost an invaluable friend. Long will she be seen to stand at their bedside, as she was wont, with the balm of consolation in one hand, and a cup of rhuburb in the other!"

VERY LIKELY .- The East Haddam (Conn.) Journal speaking of the finding of a skull on a well curb in the door yard of one of the citizens of that town, remarks that " the person whom the skull originally belonged is dead."

The following is a verbatim copy of the certificate attached to the return of a post-master in Shawne . county, Missouri. It would hardly be proper to give the name of the office. This may be some disciple of Artemas Ward; if so, the pupil has, beaten the master. Artemas might as well shat up shop :i hear By cirtify that the four goin A Counte is