THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. SANUARY 13, 1860.

faith, false to the memory of our forefathers who. But as for public action on the Pope's behalf, there from their graves will scout upon us for our degene. Was none. What a difference now i 'It seemed as if racy, as traitors to the fame of Ireland." Catholics the political' stagnation and indifference of Ireland of Meath, and Ontholics of Ireland, here the policy could be roused and stirred to notion by :no contriv-of common sense, of honor, and of faith, gleams, anceiand by no appeal, so often had the generosity out at length apon you. After the clouds and chills, and self, sacrifice of the poor been successfully pra-and delusive shadows of the past, it come to you tised on by political adventurers and cheats. But at down from the blue hills of Kerry. The same, the the news that the Pope was wronged, the scene very same policy has been most eloquently preached changes as if by magic the whole population is. from beheath the sunnier skies of Oork; through the lips of Pope Hennessy, the able and brilliant young representative of the King's County. Men of Meath we commend you to the care of a policy, which you have long since made your own, but which it must delight you to find that others' are now adopting as the only one that can save the honor of the country, and the dearest interests of that holy faith which proscribes selfishness and canonises disinterestedness. and self-sacrificing devotion.

The Cork Examiner states that in every parish of the diocese of Oloyne, a meeting was held on Sun-day sen., and "all were characterised by the same spirit of devotion to the Holy Father, the same respect for the solemn decision of the bishops, the same devotion to the material welfare of the tillers of the soil, and the same determination to assist in maintaining the right of a Catholic people to a thorough Catholic education, and to defend the interests of their church, whether insidiously undermined or openly assailed. The meeting of Fermoy, did it stand. alone, would constitute an important expression of public sentiment on the questions which now absorb and agitate the public mind of this country, for each topic was there handled with a power and ability worthy of any community in the empire; but it was only one of many similar meetings, assembled for one and the same purpose. A more striking and impressive declaration of the Catholic and popular feeling of a large district of country, embracing a population of something like 350,000 souls, we cannot imagine. Let those who care to do so sneer at and deride such a simultaneous manifestation of public feeling and opinion; but in their hearts they must acknowledge that it is the expression of feeling and opinion which are deeply impressed upon the mind and community at large. We venture to say, those who are at the head of affairs are too wise or too experienced to regard lightly or treat contemptuously those public declarations of popular conviction, and that they will deliberate gravely before they commit themselves to open opposition to the will of a people. For we anticipate that every other diocese in which the Catholic element predominates will respond as loyally to the appeal of the bishops as Cloyne has already done." Our contemporary gives in its impression of Wednesday sen., fourteen columns of the pro-ceedings at those meetings.

We (Tablet) did not know, when we wrote last week, of the meetings hitherto held in Ireland to sympathise with the Holy Father, that we should have this week to devote so large a portion of our space to the Pastoral Letter of the Right Rev. Bishop of Kerry, to His Lordship's speech at the great meeting of the County of Kerry, or to the speech of His Grace the Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of All Ireland, delivered in the Cathedral of Drogheda. We had little hope then that the endeavours which for so many months we had persevered in making to put before the Catholic public the true state of the case with respect to the Italian question would receive this sudden and authoritative confirmation. And if we now rejoice at it, it is from no miserable feeling of satisfaction that many who thought us wrong may now admit that we were right. Whether we have been right or wrong is a matter of very trifling importance. What is of great importance is, that the truth should be recognised. These are the

words of the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty. Many will refase to share my estimate of His Imperial Majesty ; but here is a letter I received a fow days ago from a distinguished ecclesiastic in Rome who has the best means of information : -" The Emwho has the dest means of information is the Bul-peror will do nothing to assist in quelling the revo-lution he has excited. He will allow no interven-tion in favor of the Pope; and he allows the interven-tion of all the Mazzinists, Red Republicans, and Socialists of Europe to keep up and consummate this wicked revolt against the Head of the Church" (hear hear.) And yet, Sir, that is 'the man whom some would advise the Catholics of Ireland to look to as a liberator 1. Delivery from what? From freedom to as the literal truth, -namely, that in the reckless despotism. When I think of the lessons of liberty ambition of the King of Sardinia is to be found the we received in our youth from the great O'Connell [A Voice : "Where are the O'Connells to-day ?"] Their chief representative is here-The O'Donoghue (loud cheers). I say, Sir, that I cannot understand this infutuation. But, to return to the Congress, we liave reason, I said before, to fear that it will deal with the Pope in a Hostile spirit. Can we bring any influence to bear on the deliberations? Yes, and I will prove it by a process of reasoning as simple as that which we find in the history of the "House that Jack built." Lord Palmerston will influence the Congress (hear, hear.) A Parliamentary majority will influence Lord Palmersion (hear, hear). The members for the county of Kerry and its borough influence the majority, and you can influence them (hear, hear, and cheers, and cries of "We will"). I would never wish to see the representation of Kerry or Tralee change hands in my lifetime (hear, hear). But this is a cardinal question, and if Lord Palmerston's government will consent to take away one rood of the Papal territory, they must give up Lord Palmerston or we must give them up (loud cheers). Then what says the Primate of All Ireland, the Archbishop of Armagh? Point by point his Grace enforces on his audience that there has been one Power in Italy the deadly enemy of truth and justice and of the Holy See. That Power is Sardinia. Further, that there was one Power that kept Sardinia in check, and limited its ability to work the mischief it strove to accomplish. That Power was Austria. Furthermore, that the Emperor of the French, as the ally of Sardinia and the enemy of Austria, was responsible for the triumph of Revolution and rebellion in Italy over religion and legitimate authority. But there is no end to the cheering news from Ireland which this week brings. There are the meetings in the Diocese of Cloyne to express sympathy with the Holy Father, and also to support the Pastoral Letter of the Irish Bishops respecting mixed Education, the Godless Colleges, the Catholic University, the Landlord Question, the grievances of Catholic Sailors, and the Rights of the Catholic Inmates of Workhouses. The great meeting at Mallow was the crown and sum of all the rest. Meath, too, Royal Meath, is about to meet; and that that county will prove itself worthy of its ancient fame admits of no question. Also, we are to have a meeting at Kilkenny, and the Kilkenny Journal congratulates Mr. Bryan of Jenkinstown on his signing the requisition. Galway is to meet also, and Limerick, and of Minor meetings there is absolutely no end. Now, how is this to be accounted for ? The Times and our public instructors delight in informing their readers that the hold which Rome once had upon the minds and hearts of men is lost-that the influence which the idea of the Church exercised over men is a dream of the pastthat influence which made thousands ready and cager to" cross seas and scale mountains, to fight battles and to conquer foes because a Pope appealed to them in the name of Obrist. Progress and enlightenment, they say, have made away with that. Nothing is left of the mighty fabric of Rome's power but the shell. Every day brings it nearer to its fall. Now, how do these writers reconcile this theory with the contrast between the present outbreak of enthusinsm in the Catholic populations at the news that the Pope has suffered wrong, and what happened when two Popes, Pius VI. and Pius VII., at the close of the last, and beginning of the present century, were not only robbed of their territories, but kept dodily in prison ? Oatholic populations did not stir. France-Oatholic France that won back Rome from

belimit Tito in entrie and be ashaned to be l'An incessives, a sense of wrong, a feeling of shamed the clutches of the Mazzini, faction and their drues. seen sitting of the 'same afde' of the 'Housenegith' was, indeed, perceptible... By end as we began, by expressing our wonder that them 'uDiness we take 'some 'practicle measures... I lion by these miserable idays, it became plain. that have no hesitation in saying that we are false to out, there was inconvenience in meddling, with the Pops... the news that the Pope was wronged, the scene changes as if by magic-the whole population is afoot, and thousands, upon thousands in every part of Ireland repeat the cry that the Pope's cause is theirs, and that his enemies shall be their enemies. And so all over England, Germany, wherever the law allows the manifestation of popular feeling, it becomes clear that there is an European volunteer force at the Pope's command, which is stronger than armies, and more imperative than Emperors. We have been asked what we mean by talking of a Oatholic revival, and what it is to do when it comes i That is too large a question for the present moment. But let us only indulge in one supposition. Suppose that the children of the Ohurch, the multitude of the Faithful in all parts and of all tongues, were to re-cognize the fact that as members of the Church Catholic, they were members of a great Nation, a Na-tion so great and powerful that the other Nations are made up of its fragments. And suppose they were to tell these fragments it is more reasonable that you should take as your rule the will of the Great Nation in all that concerns its own rights and nterests, than that you should impose your petty. will upon the Great Nation even in things that most nearly concernates safety and its peace. What will the Oatholic Revival do?. It will do what our Kings always promised to do at their Ooronation. "In pri-

> free, that she may be free to save the world. The Catholic Telegraph, which it is to be presumed, speaks with authority, says :--- " Connected with, and arising from, the proposed 'great aggregate meeting' to which we have referred, there is, we understand, another movement in course of organization, having for its object the representation of the Catholics of Ireland at the approaching Congress. As the movement has, however, not yet been fully matured, we are not enabled to say whether it is suggested that Irish sympathy with the Pope shall be represented at the Congress by memorial, or by nominating a suitable delegate to declare the unani-mous desire and prayer of the Catholic people of this country that the head of their Church should be left in full possession of his temporal power. English journals have hitherto asserted that the meetings which have been held in favor of the Holy Father were merely got up, and attended either by the priesthood or by Oatholics of little or no influence; but these gentlemen will now find, to their grievous lisappointment, that Catholics of every class-the bigher as well as the lower-all entertain the same enthusiastic feelings of sympathy and veneration for their spiritual head, and the same firm and unchanging devotion to his cause."

mis liberabo Ecclesiam Dei." It will set the Ohurch

THE "CORK EXAMINER" ON IRISH SYMPTHY WITH Louis NAPOLEON .- It passes our comprehension to understand how the name of the Emperor of France can excite the enthusiasm of any number of our countrymen: and yet we cannot avoid remarking that allusions flattering to that potentate are received with ardor by a considerable number of those who constitute the popular assemblies of the hour, while allusions of an opposite character are sure to be received coldly, or with expressions of dissent,-The meetings of the moment are held in sustainment of the Holy Father against his multitudinous enemies. They are intended as an expression of spiritual allegiance, and national sympathy with a Sovereign, the repose of whose dominions has been disturbed by partial rebellion. How has that rebei-hon oven principany cautes? about to discuss the question whether any and what reforms are necessary in the Papal States; but we may fairly assume that certain imperfections are common to the Roman as to all other forms of Government, and that changes, more or less important, are necessary in order to meet the requirements of the time. We desire rather to inquire into the origin of that state of things which has plunged Central Italy into misery and anarchy, and afflicted the heart of Pius IX. with profound sorrow. In one word, we may state that which Europe recognises origin of the present difficulty. This was the open ing of the game, which was thenceforward dex-terously played. Secret agents and well-paid emissaries, provided with gold and inflammatory addresses and proclamations, acted upon the susceptibility of an excitable people, with the natural result dis-turbance. insurrection, revolution. Had he so pleased, the Emperor Napoleon could have extinguished the flame of rebellion, and, were he really anxious to do so, also induced such reforms as were required. But so far from doing so, he flung all the recipite of his resistless influence into the scale against order, against peace, and for Count Cavour and his master. No doubt, France added to her warlike renown; or, more properly speaking, the Third Napolcon exhibited himself as a hero-a magnanimous hero-in the eyes of Europe, and to the Parisians. But what did Italy gain by the deluge of blood, by the holocausts of slaughtered men ?-The Dukes were driven from their Duchies, and the Legations were excited to rebellion. Now Napoleon is not, in heart, the enemy of the Dukes, and yet he mainly assisted in consummating their rulu; nor is he the enemy of the Holy Father, and yet he was the backer and protector of that State, whose creatures were the instigators of rebellion and the promoters of treason. If he is to be believed, he desires to have the Dukes brought back, and peace restored to the States of the Church. But the banishment of the Dukes and the revolt of the Legations may be laid, if not directly, at least indirectly at his door. It is therefore clear that, If Irish Catholics, be sincere in their devotion to the Holy Father, and if they sympathise heartily with him in his sorrows and tribulations, they cannot afford to be enthusiastic in their gratitude to the Emperer, for crossing the Alps, and thus aggravating the difficulties which had their origin in the mean ambition of Victor Emmanuel Then as to the future, who can say that he will compensate the Holy Father for the sufferings which he has helped materially to embitter? Because it is his interest. The heart of France is sound. Spite of the legacy left to that noble people by the scoffer and the infidel, it is Catholic; and, like all nations and peoples Catholic, it turns with filial devotion to the Chair of Peter. Our readers remember the voice of warning and remonstrance raised by the Bishops of France, who spoke on the part of a Oatholic nation to its Sovereign-calling on him to respect, sustain, and defend the common Father of Christendom against the foes of the Ohurch. To that grave and solemn utterance, coming from the bulwarks of his throne, Napoleon could not, very dare not, prove insensible; and when the time comes for serious work, it is probable that the Emperor of the French will be found on the side of Pius IX .--And yet we can see no reason why Irish Catholics, who have done nothing to sustain the calumniators of the Pope, should hail with enthusiasm the name of him whose armed intervention has only rendered matters worse than they were. Some, who have read the history of the past rather to hastily, suppose they ought to be grateful to Louis Napoleon inasmuch as he restored the Pope in 1849. But such is not the fact. It was the Republic, and not Louis Napoleon, that came to the assistance of the Pope. It was the Government of which Cavignac was the head that commenced operations, - and this was before Napoleon's Presidency. He certainly did carry on the operations commenced by others ; but it was

Cork Examiner. IRELAND AND FRANCE. The London correspondent of the ' Waterford Citizen' says : --- 'Your suggestion. of a direct steam communication between Ireland and France engages the attention of the French press-and, doubtless, to improve your knowledge of the art of fortification, I perceive that Cherbourg is the favourite port of our consins. It is eight or nine years since the key to this question was expressed in the phrase of an acquaintance of yours-'France and Ireland are commercial co-relatives.' France is the most self-sustaining country in Europe; but there are at least three articles in which neither the quantity nor the quality of her native supply are equal to the demand, and which you produce better and cheaper than any other country on the globe-these are beef, mutton, and linen. In return you could take French Napoleons, French fashions, and French wine. You lament the decadence of these days, and you invoke the memory of our ancestors. Has it ever occurred to you to inquire what effect its vintage exercises on the spirits of a nation Our grandfathers lrank Bordeaux-we drink bitter beer. Hinc ille lacyrymæ l"

BREAKERS AHEAD !- The ' Waterford Cilizen' says : -" We have reason to apprehend that the project of adding enormously to the load of Irish taxation is actually under consideration in London. It seems that ministers, under the idea that Ireland will submit to anything, actually contemplate an extension to Ireland of the assessed taxes | Let us not be understood as stating this for a positive fact : we do not desire to create an unnecessary alarm; but, we repeat, we have good grounds for believing that such project is really under consideration."

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCES .- Two melancholy occurrences took place in Kanturk on Sunday, almost at the same hour, which helped to throw a consider-Near him was a razor, also covered with blood. The injury which the unhappy man inflicted on himself is of a very severe character, and it is to be feared will prove fatal. Shortly after the report of this sad oc-currence was spread, the body of a man, who was subsequently recognized as Mr. Patrick Foley, a respectable farmer living outside Kanturk, was found in one of the fields, life being completely extinct. In the former case it is supposed that insanity was the cause of the party attempting self-destruction, and in the latter case it is thought that the decensed, who was a low, stout man, of intemperate habits, died of apoplexy .-- ' Cork Examiner.'

SHIPWRECK IN BALLYCOTTON BAY .- A vessel was driven on shore about eleven o'clock on Thursday morning in Ballycotton Bay in a violent storm blow-ing from the south. She is named the Merchant of Cork, of and to Kinsale, from Cardiff, laden with coals, Coleman master. She parted both cables, and in a quarter of an hour afterwards struck on the strand. She anchored for shelter in the bay on Saturday, and the master attempted to take advantage of a change of wind on Wednesday afternoon to run her to her destination, but the windlass capsized, and he could not weigh the anchor. She was seen by a man living on the shore where she stranded, who gave immediate notice to the coastguards of her condition. On their arrival they found the master and crew, five in number, safely landed, and the ship going rapidly to pieces. About twenty minutes after the master left her the masts went over her sides, and she broke up instantly and is now a total wreck. Captain Shoveller, chief officer of coastguards, is busily engaged with his men in saving the wreck, sails, gear, &c. The life-boat were being got eady when the crew found the lives were saved .---Cork Paper.

poor old woman, aged about ninety years, reshing at Island Keane, in this county, was returning to ber home across some fields adjacent to her house, after assisting at the interment of a relative in a neighborng churchyard, she was assailed by a ram, and there being no one near to render the unfortunate old creature assistance; she fell an easy prey to the ferocity of the animal. An inquest was held the following day on view of the body, by James Delahunty, Esq, coroner, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was returned.-Waterford Citizen.

MAKING A TRAFFIC .-- Nearly three years ago a steam communication from this city to Waterford and Glasgow was commenced by a small screw

per centage, their, unsophisticated brethren at home would scarcely believe. ferable in the old land. They have to bear and brave all sorts of opposition here; and immeasurabe oontempt, as they are looked upon by the Americans as the white niggers of Europe. When labour is scarce bowever, they are valued to a certain degree; but it is as horses and mules are prized; and deservedly I say, while, they have a country such as Ireland is to improve upon, and at the same time they neglect the opportunities and show themselves unworthy of the position which God and nature has assigned them. Let not some pious Christians in Ireland console themselves with the flattering idea that their countrymen in emigrating to this country serve as shining lights to spread the benefils of religion by their faith and example. Unfortunately Irishmen in every part af the Union is which I have met them seem to 1111dergo a moral and religious deterioration most de-

plorable. This is the rule : there are exceptions. In the name of God let them stay at home for the future, and let them task their energies in establishing in Ireland a free and independant nation, and a new order of things, under which they can live religiously, and happily, and respected, and deserve, instead of the contempt, the esteem and friendship of all the generous nations of the world .- I have the honour to be yours, sir, with the highest esteem, J. G.

The reply of the Government to the Irish Bishops has been received. It is dated 28th Nov., 1859; and is from Mr. Cardwell, to the Most Rev. Dr. Leaby, the Archbishop of Cashel. After stating at some length the position held by Oatholics under the National system, Mr. Cardwell proceeds to declare that the Government have resolved to maintain the system as originally established, and as set forth in Lord Stanley's letter to the Duke of Leinster. No reference is made to the Queen's Colleges, the Catholic Univer-sity, the Landlord and Tenant question, or the Rights of Catholic Sailors. A few words at the end of the letter, are given to the Poor-law question, but they are quite as unsatisfactory as the portion referring to a Mixed Education.

THE IRISH SWORD OF HONOR.-The Nation announces that the subscription for the M'Mahon sword now amounts to £310 12s 4d. This sum has been collected chiefly in coppers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOF OF WESTMINSSER .---- In-telligence has just reached London that Cardinal Wiseman has arrived in safety at Rome, where he has been cordially received by the other members of the Sacred College, and has been favoured with an inter-view with his Holiness the Pope. The illness of the Cardinal, although of a serious character, is not, in the opinion of his physicians, confirmed. Still it is not at all unlikely that he will make the Eternal But still I hesitate to believe a report which is cur-City his residence for the fature ; but until such time as he may determine upon either returning to England or resigning his see his episcopal, if not his legislative, duties will be administered by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Errington, his condjutor.

DEPARTURE OF THE VERY REV. ARCHDEACON M'EN-CROE AND THE REV. EDMUND SCULLY .- Our readers will remember that a few months ago the Very Rev. Archdeacon undertook the long voyage from Sydney to Ireland to secure the services of several priests and nuns, and to arrange for the education of students in Ireland for the Australian mission. On Thursday the apostolic priest, accompanied by Father Scully and the Rev. Joseph V. Meany of St. Ann's Blackburn, visited Great Britain and closely examined the provisions made for the poor emigrants on board. When it was announced that there would is allout on the other side of the water. be mass in the saloon on Sundays and holydays, joy beamed on every countenance. The Rev. J. V. Meany addressed a few words of comfort and sympathy in the Irish language to some of the poorer Irish mangore who numbered about avo, were'lta in good spirits, in setting out on their long journey to a new home. - Lancashire Free Press.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the following declaration of the Gatholic laity of Great Britain now in the course of signature :--- "We, the undersigned Roman Catholics of England and Scotland, mindful of that inviolable fidelity to the Holy Father, and the Apostolic See, which we have inherited from our forefathers, together with a devoted loyalty to our gracious Sovereign, and a sincere attachment to the constitution of our country-moved, also, by the wrongs already inflicted on the Holy Fa-ther, and the dangers which still threaten him-sou-recent frauds. It often happens that one fraud brings ing that a portion of his subjects have risen in unjustifiable rebellion against his authority, and at the instigation, and by the assistance of foreigners and inraders, have deprived him of certain provinces which are still kept from him - seeing that certain European Governments, by the employment of money and troops, as well as by open encouragement and secret intrigue, have assisted this usurpation ; while other governments, through fear or hostility, have witnes-sed the spoliation of the Holy Father without protest or opposition-seeing that, in our own country, the person, the character, and the acts of the Holy Father have been assailed and calumniated, while his rights have been denied and his government denonneed-seeing that these denunciations and hostile manifestations have been so general on the part of the press of many leading statesmen, and of other characters in our country, that our silence ublic night expose us to the imputation of complicity, with uch proceedings, or of indifference to the Holy Father, or of timidity in the exercise of our right to make known to the Government, the Legislature, and the Public, our views and feelings on matters of public concernment-have resolved, in discharge of our duty to the Holy Father, to our Country, and to our-the permanency, so long as time shall endure, of the Head of the Catholic Church, as the successor of St. Peter and the Vicar of Ohrist upon Earth, it is not to be endured by Catholics that the Sovereign Pontiff should be the subject of any temporal potentate; and further, that the preservation of the temporal Sovereignty of the Holy Father is of the highest im-portance to secure the independent exercise of his Supreme Spiritual Power. Secondly we declare, that the forcible abstraction from the Holy Father of a portion of his dominions, is in principle, an assump-tion of the right to deprive him of the whole, and would afford a pretext and a precedent for the entire abolition of his temporal power. Thirdly, we declare, that, by recognising the discontent and disaffection of a portion of the population of the Romagna, encouraged, as it has been, by foreign influence and aid, as sufficient justification for depriving the Holy Father of those Provinces, a principle is sanctioned, subversive of all order, authority and government and destructive of peace, religion, and socjety. Fourthly, we declare, that among the cases in which the tyranny, oppression, or misgovernment of any Sovereign have ever, at any time, been deemed to justify his subjects in renouncing their allegiance, nothing can be found on which to base a justification of the present rebellion in the Romagna.-Fifthly, we declare, that, on the evidence of facts, and on the testimony of all competent and impartial witnesses, we believe that, among living Sovereigns, there is none who has deserved, more than the Holy Father, the character of a benignant, enlightened and paternal ruler, and that his benevolent endeavours and intentions to promote improvements in the administration of his States have been, and are impeded, by the conduct of those very persons, both within and without his dominions, who attempt to justify the present rebellion by the allegation of misgovernment. Finally, therefore, and for the above reasons - We protest against the wrong done to the ed by such of the guardians as attended the commit-Holy Father by depriving him of his territories,-We tees at the workhouse. This appeared from the book protest against the wrong dore to all Catholics by ' to be about the average consumption, deal in the second

the attempt to compromise the independent exercise of the Pope's spiritual power, of which his temporal sovereignty is the safeguard, -- We protest against the rebellion of a portion of his subjects in the Bomagna as unjustifiable; and against the, aid given to them by foreign incendiaries ; and by 'invaders from neighbouring states, as well as by European statesmen and rulers, as injurious to religion, and dangerous to the peace of the world and and to the secnrity of all governments. Farther .- We protest against every infraction of the Holy Father's rights as an independent Sovereign,-We protest against any assumption on the part of any other state or ruler, or of any Congress of states to dispose of the Holy Father's territories, or to impose upon him any conditions against his own will, being persuaded that both justice and expediency dictate that any changes in the laws or administration of his dominions should be left to his own unfettered judgment and unquestioned benevolence. Especially,-We protest against the power or influence of our country being used,whether in a Congress of European States or separately,-in favour of the Holy Father's rebel subjects or to despoil him of his dominious ; or to interfere with his independent sovereignty, by imposing any conditions upon him. And we hereby make known our determination to resist and resent in the spirit of the Constitution, any such course on the part of the responsible advisers of the Crown, to whatever party in the State they may belong.

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There was an uproarious meeting on last Tuesday of the share holders of the Great Eastern steamship, called by one dissatisfied with management, the directors having refused. Statements were made which the papers dare not print " in the present state of the law of libel," and ugiy names were handled freely. The affairs of the company certainly appear in a deplorable condition.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY. - The Globa announces that Mr. Sidney Herbert, intends proposing an increase of 10,000 to our land forces on the ground of the drain which India becomes on that branch of the service. It is believed that this increase will be made by adding twenty men to each of the ten service companies of regiments not on the Indian establishment. We are indebted to the same authority for the hope that by an arrangement between the Home and the Indian Governments these fresh troops will not add to the burdens of England.

NAPOLEON III AND THE LONDON PHEAS .- The LORdon Correspondent of the Manchester Examiner writes-" A couple of your London contemporaries have for some time enjoyed the unenviable reputation of being more or less the organs of the French Emperor-although with respect to one, the recent tenor of its articles has led to the conclusion that the 'one base exception' to the general independence of English journalism no longer exists. That his Imperial Majesty, if he over read the other, should rent in some salons in Paris, that he intends to turn newspaner proprietor in London on his own account, and bring out a daily paper, which shall be a regular and-I will not say official, but confidential exponent of his views. After all, it must be remem-bered that he would not be the first continental sovereign who had gone into journalism on his own account, for no one doubts that Le Nord was estabished by the Russian Government. And if they have a paper at Brussels, why not Louis Napoleon in England? Ilis dabbling with our press is at any rate a proof that he or his ministers are sensible of the importance of their views being somehow or other expounded in London. The story is not, there fore so unlikely as it might appear at first sight;but, at present, I can only give it as a rumor which

The London Herald has announced that the draft of a complete and comprehensive Reform Bill will shortly be laid before the public. Lord John Russell tells the memorialists relative to Mexico, that Ing with two others por des segredang anorderestand. pursue.

THE SICK POOR AND THE THIRSTY GUARDIANS. -Every one knows how tender Protestant Poor Law Guardians profess to be of their ratepayers' pockets. and how often is this tenderness pushed to the extent of cruelty, at least to the casual poor. But every one does not know that the Guardians have another weak point; and the fact perhaps would have been kept sung and quiet, but for an inquiry which is now being conducted by an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner into the tradesmen's accounts of others to light; and we leave our renders, when they have perused the following extract from a report of the current inquiry, which appears in the Morning Advertiser of Nonday, to say who are the guilty parties. The case of Olifton and Son, for wine and spirits, amounting to 1627. 18 Gd., was gone into. amount comprised three quarter-casks of port wind, at 24l each, 20 dozen of "fine pale sherry," and various dozens of superior old port."

steamer, called the Vivandiere, which though very swift, considering her power, had comparatively lit-tle carrying capacity. She was of 60 horse nominal and 90 actual power, and was of about 250 tons burthen. For a very long period after she commenced plying, the traffic was so trifling that she had to employ ballast both to and from Cork. Nevertheless the convenience made the trade, and last year, instead of there being too little for one boat, another somewhat larger, the Killarney, had to be placed upon the line, and these two are now found to be so andequate to meet the requirements that a third will be added next year, the Fuscan, a vessel of between five and six hundred tons, and between two and bree hundred horse power. This, we think, pretty fairly shows what may be done in the way of making a traffic.- ' Cork Examiner.' AMERICAN SLAVERY .- A FANATIC .- We perceive

n a Tipperary paper a letter from Mr. James Haughton, of Dublin, strongly disapproving the views an-nounced by William Smith O'Brien on the subject of slavery, in his recent lecture before the Dublin Mechanics Institute. We notice the matter, because we eel it would be a great misfortune if the principles of Mr. Haughton should find favor to any extent amongst the Irish people at home or abroad. Slavery is an evil. Mr. O'Brien proclaims it, and every just man admits it; but its immediate abolition is an impossibility. We speak from actual experience, when we declare that the worst enemies of the slaves in the United States are the confreres of Mr. Haughtonthe abolitionists of the northern states. Infidels in religion, socialists in politics they would overthrow society and plunge their country into the horrors of civil war for the sake of carrying out their theory We are proud of the fact that our countrymen in America utterly repudiate these fauatics. The views announced by Mr. O'Brien are in accordance with those of every statesman who has examined the subject of American slavery, and better still, are in harmony with the principles which sctuate the Ca-tholic Church in America. They are the views of common sense, common honesty, and religion. It is time to put a stop to the funatical ravings of Mr Haughton .- Waterford Citizen.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA. - The annexed is from a correspondent of the Irishman. :-

"I have been through several States lately, and I have seen nothing to give encouragement to intend

ing emigrants from Ireland. "Farming has paid very badly for these couple of years past, consequently there has been an immense falling off in the demand for labourers by this body of employers, and wages have been reduced very low have been informed that in winter able-bodied Irishmen have been glad to work for farmers merely for their fond. Wherever I go it pains me to see the condition of my countrymen, in most instances, all over this wide-spread Republic. The avenues to respectable positions are, generally speaking, closed against them, and they are compelled to be the hew-ers of wood and drawers of water here as at home. While they are laying the foundation of the material greatness of these rising states, crecting their edifi-ces, digging their canals, toiling on their railroads, and clearing their forests, they earn, it is true, a few dollars a-year more than they could in Ireland; but at the same time, they are used up and disappear from the effects of climate and reckless living at a

It appeared that Mr. Clifton was dead, and the laim was made on behalf of the executrix.

Mr. Snunders, the master of the workhouse, was examined, and stated-The nine gallons of brandy charged for were received, and duly entered in my day-books and provision receipt and consumptionbooks, and were consumed by the poor. The first three dozen of "superior old Port" does not appear. in the day-book, only half a dozen. I know that I received the three dozen, but I am not prepared to say that the poor got the whole of it. I did not enter the whole three dozen in one entry in my day-book, though I should have done so. The reason of my not entering it in the proper books was, because t was consumed by the guardians. I find no entry in the day-book or the provision receipt and consumption books of a quarter cask of port which is charged in the account on the 26th January 1856. [could, by looking through the books, be enabled to say if all the wine charged for was received. (The witness retired to go through his books, and his examjuation was subsequently reaumed.) I find I can account for all the wine except one guarter-cask charged for on the 6th November, 1956, at which time I had 202 bottles of port wine in stock. I received 190 bottles of port wine in all, exclusive of the quarter-cask named, and which was not received. Out of the 190 bottles 78 were consumed by the sick noor and 112 by the guardians. I have invariably entered in my proper books, or the guardians' wine book, all wine and spirits received at the house, and I am certain the quarter-cask charged for on the 7th of November was, not received, by me. Other persons besides Olifton supplied wine.

Mr. Roche: Mr. Saunders, will you now look at Bare's account for soda water, &c., and say if that is correct? Mr. Snunders : Yes it is.

Mr. Roche : Now, Mr. Saunders, is it not a fact that the guardians drank soda water?

Mr. Saunders : The sick poor have sods water, and the guardians also drink it. If any guardian asks for soda water, I give it him.

Mr. Roche: And if he wishes a little brandy in it. he has that also ?

Mr. Saunders : Yes.

The Commissioner : Do you not ask the guardians o pay for it?

Mr. Saunders : No, Sir : I do not.

The Commissioner : 1 suppose you know it is not vours to give away?

Mr. Sauuders : Yes ; but I cannot very well refuse to give it when asked.

The guardians' wine book was produced, and it appeared that, during the year, 1858, about 197 bottles of port wine and 100 bottles of sherry were consum-