

mediate guardian of these children; and forthwith took measures towards their future support. Major Buckley, shortly after the death of Guilfoyle, took the children under his care, and placed them at school with a Protestant, permitting the children to attend Mass on Sundays, and occasionally on week days, for religious instruction, to the Roman Catholic Chaplain. Two of them were confirmed during the summer by the Bishop of the Diocese, Dr. Grant. As time wore on the Major refused to allow them to their Chaplain, except on Sundays to Mass, and then only for a short period. All the rest of the week—Protestant schools, Protestant care, Protestant everything.

Under the new instruction they were receiving, it is not surprising that the tender years of the children could not bear up under the weight put upon them, and the inducements held out to them. Suffice it to say that the eldest girl, about 14 years old, abandoned the faith, became a Protestant, and was taken into the service of Major Buckley; and when remonstrated with by the Chaplain, Father Morley, he replied, that he intended, as soon as he could, to place the remainder of the children out at school, and, of course, out of the reach of Father Morley.

The poor Priest, seeing his little flock thus being torn from him, and recollecting the dying injunction of the father, brought the matter under the notice of the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Cambridge, which correspondence was ended by the Duke stating that he had no control, as it did not belong to his department. Application was made to other departments to the like effect. In the mean time, two of the children, girls, were sent to school to Hampstead where Alice Race is; and one boy to the Duke of York's school. Father Morley had, then, no alternative but to make out the next of kin, and raise up a legal guardian; and not knowing where to find him, had to advertise in the *Kilkenny Journal*, in the name of charity and religion, to make out the brother of the late Corporal James Guilfoyle, of the 40th Regiment (Guilfoyle having enlisted in Kilkenny). His brother was, after much delay and trouble, made out and proceeded the 1st September last to Chatham to demand his nephews and nieces. The eldest girl, who was at service at Major Buckley's, the moment she saw her uncle—not hearing of him for the last five years, thought he was dead—flew into his arms, would not remain in the service of the Major longer; demanded the two children at Hampstead, whom she coaxed away under pretence of bringing them out to play. Guilfoyle demanded his nephew from the Major, or, if he did not get him, stated that he would proceed at law against him for his recovery. Ultimately, the Major gave an order to get the boy out of the Duke of York's school.

Such cases as these are quite common, daily occurring. The Patriotic Fund is altogether in Protestant possession, Protestant Peers, and Protestant parsons and gentlemen on its committee, and the relief doled out passes through Protestant hands, in which Roman Catholics have no voice nor representation. If the "Patriotic Fund" were fairly applied towards relieving the children of Catholic and Protestant soldiers impartially, why not have asylums for each creed, at least schools that would be always under the eye and care of their respective ministers, until arrangements might be made so as to meet the wants of each religious creed? Under existing circumstances, how can funds be expected henceforward from Roman Catholics? The children of Corporal James Guilfoyle, of the 40th Regiment, are an illustration; and were it not that John Guilfoyle, the brother of James, was made out, these five poor children, born of Catholic parents, notwithstanding the dying wish of their father, the promise made by the children, and witnessed by the Roman Catholic Clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Morley, they would have been brought up Protestants, and would remain Protestants.

This is a clear, circumstantial, and specific statement, showing that, under the present system, the children of Catholic soldiers are exposed to constant peril. Every man interested in the safety and welfare of the State—Protestant as well as Catholic—is bound, by duty as well as by honourable principles, to protest against a system so unchristian, so uncharitable, and so oppressive to Catholic soldiers.

TRACT DISTRIBUTION IN THE STREETS.—Our attention has lately been more than once directed to the practice that has arisen in this city of pushing into the hands of passers by tracts and handbills calculated to insult and outrage the religious feelings of Catholics. That this practice is being carried on in the most audacious manner we have reason to know. The locality of Benson's-bridge, the neighborhood of the railway station, and the steamboats seem to be the most favored scene of operations, and a person can scarcely pass along without having thrust into his hand some printed infamy calculated to insult his faith and outrage his religious convictions. We are told that two or three persons are employed by some society to carry on the work, and we know, from our own observation, that they do carry it on in an open, scandalous, and offensive manner. We deem it, therefore, our duty to demand of the mayor and magistrates of the city to take cognizance of this proceeding, and to direct the constabulary to bring before them the persons engaged in it. To nip the evil in the bud is the wisest course of procedure, and we cannot doubt that the magistrates would find much less difficulty in dealing with the matter in its primary stage than if the matter came before them in this way.—A Catholic walking down Patrick's quay has thrust into his hand a printed paper, headed "Can a Waver be a God?" If he repels the outrage, and retaliates with the spirit of a man, and punches the fellow's head who offers him this indignity, or it may be, if he is of an excitable temperament, and a stalwart cast of bone and sinew, he pitches the party who thus assails him into the river what a commotion will arise? We trust that Cork, in regard to its social condition, has not reached the degraded level of Belfast, and that the suggestion which we offer, as to putting a stop to these irritating and exciting proceedings, will meet with a ready response from those functionaries in whose hands rests, and who are responsible for the peace and tranquillity of the city. We shall have done our part in giving them due and timely warning, and we trust the duty which devolves on them on their part will not be neglected or overlooked.—*Cork Reporter*.

THE HOLY PROTESTANT CHURCH.—The rectory of Dromeliffe, in the county of Clare, is for sale, and the following description is given of it as an enticement to clergymen looking out for a very easy life: "There are no duties of any kind to be performed, and the living may be held with any other preferment or clerical appointment in any part of the globe. The income is £235 a year fixed, from which there are no outgoings whatever. The duties of the parish are performed by a resident Vicar, who receives the vicarial tithes. Age of present Rector, 71."

AN IRISH ENGINEER AT THE DEFENCE OF ARRAN.—The public have read with interest the accounts which have already appeared of this extraordinary defence. They are, however, but imperfectly acquainted with the distinguished part taken by Mr. Richard Vickers Boyle, civil engineer—a native of Dublin, and a member of a family highly and most deservedly respected—in the success of that defence and the preservation of the European residents. The *Calcutta Englishman* contains a letter written at Arran, two days after the relief of the little garrison, from Mr. Richard Vickers Boyle, in whose fortified house the Europeans and the Sikh police at this station found refuge, which gives a brief but graphic account of the noble stand made by the refugees for seven days against Rajah Koer Singh, at the head of a force of disciplined Sepoys and insurgents of one hundred times their number. It is a singular feature in this memorable defence that not one of the sixteen Europeans in the little garrison was a military man! This is the more remarkable when we consider that the defence was characterised as much by military skill as by heroic courage. Barricades were raised, the walls strengthened to withstand the cannon, and the enemy's mine was countermined in

a manner worthy of a military engineer. "It was to Mr. R. V. Boyle's engineering skill and untiring exertions," to use the words of Mr. Wake's report, "that the garrison in a great measure owed their preservation." The Europeans, although few in number, comprised the judge of the district and other valuable lives. These all have, under Providence, been preserved by the foresight and skill with which Mr. Boyle fortified and provisioned his little fort. But it is impossible to read the recent accounts without seeing the important bearing this defence has had upon the whole campaign. It had the effect of delaying for the space of seven days the advance up the country of Rajah Koer Singh at the head of 2,500 disciplined Sepoys, and about the same number of his own adherents, until the rebels were defeated and the garrison was relieved by the gallant band from Buxar, under Major Vincent Eyre. The army and civil servants of the Government justly engross much the greater share of the public honors, because they have much the greater power and opportunity of rendering public service; but when such public service has been effected by a volunteer, we cannot but think, especially in such a crisis as the present, that the Government of this country will but do their duty in advising the Queen to bestow upon Mr. Richard Vickers Boyle some signal mark of distinction.—*Evening Post*.

THE LATE 5TH ROYAL IRISH DRAGOONS.—The *Leinster Express*, alluding to the rumored resuscitation of the old 5th Dragoons, who were disbanded at the close of the last century, has reason to believe that Colonel Dunne, late M.P. for Portlinton, is prepared to undertake the reorganisation of the regiment.

THE TEA ROBBERIES.—There is no longer any doubt entertained that John James Moore, the principle in the large robberies of tea, and the fraud on the customs in Belfast, has succeeded in effecting his escape to America by the steamer Asia. He managed matters most adroitly. On Thursday, while the custom-house officers were searching his bonded stores, and looting the chests, of which some 780 turned out to be 'dummies,' containing, instead of tea, turf, bricks, and straw, he was seen on 'Change, chatting unconcernedly, and throwing suspicion off his guard. He did not leave Belfast by the Liverpool boat that evening, nor did he leave Belfast by the early express train for Dublin, but he took a car, drove to Lisburn, where he entered one of the up trains to Dublin, and it was from that city that he crossed the channel. A gentleman from Stockport met him on board after the steamer had left Kingstown, and there could be no doubt about the identification. Moore was just in time in Liverpool to proceed by the Asia, and Bates, the private detective officer, who was formerly connected with the Liverpool Police establishment, saw a person every way answering his description going on board the Asia and paying for a second-class passage with a twenty pound note. At this time a telegraphic despatch respecting Moore was in the hands of the Liverpool police, but it now appears it had not been acted upon. A detective officer was despatched to Liverpool from Belfast on Friday night by the Semaphore steamer, but he arrived just in time to be too late, as the Semaphore and Asia passed each other at the Sloyne. Immediately on his landing on the quays, hearing that the delinquent had succeeded in getting off, he telegraphed to Belfast, and a steamer, with an Admiralty flag and officers on board, armed with a warrant for Moore's arrest, left Belfast in the expectation of intercepting the Asia in the North Channel, on her outward passage. They were disappointed; the Asia had taken the southern route.—The steamer which put out from Queenstown to intercept her and arrest the delinquent was not more successful, for the precaution of providing an Admiralty flag not having been taken, the commander of the Asia would not stop for the signal, and Moore is now laughing at his dupes in some corner of the great republic, and speculating as to the best way of employing his ill-gotten gain. His clerk, Harrison, is still in custody, not having succeeded in getting bail; and the other alleged participants, Henley, is at large, his friends having promptly come forward to give the necessary bail. Both are bound, as stated in a previous communication, to appear at the assizes for trial. I may add that large quantities of Moore's teas are unpaid for to the London and Liverpool houses; that he received a good deal of cash in town from parties to whom he sold chests at the long price, representing them as 'duty paid' and that so plausible was his manner of proceeding, he succeeded in taking in some of the most eminent houses in town. The extent of the fraud on the Customs is under £5,000, and on private parties it will reach some £10,000.

ORANGISM EXPOSED.—The Dublin Derbyite organ (the *Daily Express*) returns to its indictment against the Orange Society and its alleged uses, either as a political, social, or religious institution. A long and labored article in this morning's number concludes with these damning remarks:—"Orangism exhibits Protestantism in a camp defended by intrenchments thrown up half a century ago, then surrounded on every side by a multitudinous enemy, making desperate sorties occasionally, and inflicting signal vengeance. And now, long after peace has been established, when the barracks of the Queen are full of troops to protect them, the Orangemen obstinately keep the old ground—branding all Protestants as false or doubtful who do not wear their colors, and as heterodox who do not speak their shibboleth.—They refused to be merged in the great Protestant host, which is armed only with 'the sword of the Spirit,' led on by 'the Captain of Salvation,' gathering in recruits from men of all ranks and races, believing that God is no respecter of persons—that what He has cleansed we should not call common or unclean—that, as He made all of one blood, so He wills all to be saved and brought to the knowledge of the truth. Let us not be imposed on by names, high-sounding phrases, or unfounded pretensions.—What has Orangism done to check the aggressions of Rome? Did it prevent Roman Catholic Emancipation? Has it prevented the Ecclesiastical Titles Act from being a dead letter? Has it prevented the spread of monastic institutions in Ireland? Has it prevented the national system of education from being converted into a system of Papal propaganda? What has it ever done to strengthen and extend the Protestantism of this country? By its own confession—nothing. It was besieged in its camp, occupied solely in defending its own existence. What has it done for poor Protestants, even as a benefit society? Where are its almshouses and its schools, its asylums for old age and orphanage? How many of the Protestant societies which fill the Rotunda during the month of April have been founded and supported by the Orange Society? Those educational and missionary societies are the strength and glory of Protestantism. It is by them that Roman aggression is encountered and repelled. Instead of lying besieged in their camp, cultivating lies, mending flags, and keeping alive the memory of battles, the propagandists of Protestantism boldly advance against Satan's strongholds, and still marching on 'conquering and to conquer.' The whole history of Christianity proves that the philosophy of Orangism on this point is unsound. True religion cannot be preserved without being propagated. While the church is merely defensive she languishes and becomes feeble. But when she goes forward armed for the war against ignorance, superstition, idolatry, anti-Christianism, and spiritual despotism, she becomes 'strong in the Lord and in the power of His might,' worthily fulfilling her mission as 'the light of the world.'"

However the war may terminate, the people of these islands may prepare for dear food, low wages, and the usual sequences. The result of reckless, criminal, legislation is sure to fall heavily on the poor; and the working class may be sure that the pressure will not be removed by a temporary victory of the Colonial force over the Hindoo.—*Castilear Telegraph*

Sir—I have seen an article in the *Times* of the 14th October, relative to the feelings of Roman Catholics on the Indian mutiny.

You will, I fear, deem it very presumptuous of me, a private individual, to enter into any discussion with the editor of a journal wielding such enormous power over the nation as yours does; but, trusting to your well-known love of country and often-proved feelings of justice to pardon me, I shall endeavor to induce you to modify the opinions expressed in that article.

As to individual instances, whatever wrong deductions I may consider you to draw from words made use of, yet you have a perfect right to express an opinion; but when you come from these (even on your showing) particular instances to draw a general conclusion I do think, and hope you will agree with me, it is scarcely fair. When you speak of Roman Catholics or Papists, if you please, you include all of that religion in the empire. Now, before you will have received this you will have seen that some of the most Catholic counties in Ireland have assembled, led on by some of the most Catholic of the gentry, Catholic Priests assisting; many more counties are preparing to meet, and Catholic Bishops have signed the requisitions; and I do not think you have found or will find it shown by the language or acts of such persons at such meetings that they feel disposed to stand aloof from the rest of the nation in vindicating the honor of the empire.

Let me assure you, Sir, not on hearts have the hideous acts of these mutineers burnt deeper than that of Irish Roman Catholics; and, as you will find none more forward in demanding that stern justice be done on the assassins than Irish Roman Catholics at home, so, in the field, trust me, the bayonets wielded by men of the same creed and country will not be the last to carry such demands into execution.

Trusting you will kindly forgive the intrusion, which, believe me, is well intended, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

LAWRENCE E. WHITE, Capt. and J.P.
Newlands, Clonmore, Ferns, County Wexford, Ireland, Oct. 16.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSION.—We (*Weekly Register*) are this week enabled to announce the reception into the Church of the Rev. Charles Aitken Roberts, Curate of St. John's, Notting-hill, by the Very Rev. Provost Manning, D.D., at his church at Bayswater.

The rate of discount at the Bank of England was raised on Monday to 8 per cent., the highest yet known. Surmises are afloat that it may yet go even higher. The accounts of the absolute suspension of all credit, and the consequent demand for gold in the United States, is the sole cause for these precautions; and it is observable that Consols, which were down to 80 on the only former occasion on which discounts were raised to 8 per cent. (exactly ten years ago this week), are now well sustained at from 88 to 89. No doubt is entertained that the crisis is merely temporary.—*Weekly Register*.

PROTESTANTISM.—We have heard of German University professors exchanging wives. We have seen the most signal event of the past session of Parliament to be nothing else than a successful assault on the institution of marriage. We read as news but lately that "Margaret Maclean is to be tried at Jeddburgh for bigamy, having married two husbands, named Houston and Philip. Houston is to be tried at the same time for having married Maclean and two other wives. Philip, who is still alive, is the husband of Maclean and another wife." From the criminal calendar why not transfer Houston and Maclean to the Mormon calendar? They have but qualified for "saints," it may be that Houston, having married three "wives," has attained the degree of sanctity requisite for an "elder." We cannot fail to observe in Protestant society how urgent is the demand for something novel in the spiritual market. The numberless sectarianisms are but so many attempts to make supply meet demand. Mormonism, which is the latest, is perhaps the nearest approach to a system affording full satisfaction to corrupt nature, if we except some of the very earliest developments of Protestantism in Germany, even in the lifetime of the first Reformers, which, however, had to be cut down by the sword and utterly exterminated. We know that from the first, as in Luther's own case, Sensuality is the mother of False Doctrine. Pride being its father. History, as regards the religious and social life of peoples, is but a practical exposition of the text, "Blessed are the clean of heart, for they shall see God." The consequences of the adoption of the principle of Protestantism are at this moment exhibited in the world in all their variety, yet each is distinctly traceable to the one source. There is no disguising the relationship; there is no denying the common paternity. The respectable Anglican or the orthodox Lutheran revolts at the family likeness between himself and his ugly cousin, Mormon. He professes to despise and to renounce him, but they both own a common stock, and only differ in the number of their generations, or as so many varieties of the same race. The heretic objects to the developments of Catholicity. Let him examine the developments of Protestantism and judge between the two.—*Tablet*.

The correspondence of the *Times* affords a curious indication of the state of public feeling about Catholic Chaplains. On Friday it gives a column to three answers to the letter of J[acob] O[Connell]. A Protestant "Chaplain in the Crimea" boldly asserts:—"It would appear, by your correspondent's letter, that the Roman Catholic Chaplains were not so liberally dealt with by the War-office authorities as the Protestant Chaplains. This is not the case. I had the pleasure of being acquainted with several of those estimable men. I have been with them in their quarters, and have accompanied them in their rides through the camp, and I am prepared to assert that, as a body, they considered themselves on an equality with their Protestant fellow-labourers." He asks, what more could they require? This gentleman evidently possesses an abundant fund of that philosophy which has been defined as the art of bearing up against other men's misfortunes. If he had himself been placed upon one-third of the pay of his brother Chaplains, he would probably have felt himself not only injured but insulted; nor would the matter have been mended by Lord Palmerston's account of the matter in Parliament, that the education and habits of the recipients were such as to require less. After this his assertion that the Catholic soldiers were one third, not half of the force, is worth little. Neither does it make any real difference. The proportion established by the managers of the Patriotic Fund, of one Catholic orphan to five hundred and ten Protestants, is as unfair to one-third of the army as it would be to half. "A. W. C." takes bolder ground. According to him, "the pay of Roman Catholic Chaplains is quite a concern of their own community, for the British national religion is the only establishment which the Government or the public could support consistently." This poor man is evidently not yet awakened from the old Orange dream of Protestant ascendancy, and believes that Catholic Chaplains are still excluded from all public support. He has the excuse that the Russian war was the first occasion on which it was given. He goes on to compare the Catholic Chaplains to the Brahmins; or only course, according to him, is to ignore all caste and all religions, save our venerable Establishment. The third letter, signed "L. M. H.," is to prove that the Protestant Chaplains in the Crimea worked harder than the Catholic. Into such a question we will not enter. It might, easily, be shown to be simply absurd, but the fact is that a Catholic Chaplain (strange as it may seem to John Bull) does not look for the reward of his labours from the praise of the *Times* or of the British nation. We gladly believe that many of the Protestant Chaplains adopted the same higher aim, and our hope is

well warranted, for we believe some of them have already received the Grace of Conversion to the Church. We have no wish to institute such comparisons. The better the Protestant Clergy are, the better pleased we shall be, and the more the interests of the Church will be advanced. We heartily wish we could believe that, as a general rule, they are all that this writer describes.

Our readers will remember that a few weeks ago we published the particulars of several cases, in which the Catholic soldiers of whole regiments were fined a very material portion of their pay for sending their children to excellent Catholic schools rather than to a regimental school of a distinctly Protestant character. The danger does not cease with the soldier's death: the Military Orphan Asylums of India (as the bishop of Bombay lately showed in a convincing pamphlet) are proselytising, and in England the Patriotic Fund is ready with baits for unwary souls. There is the greatest practical danger that a Catholic who enlists will lose his own soul and his children's.—*Weekly Register*.

Sir John Pakington has written to the Lord Mayor of London, stating "that there exists in the public mind, in combination, with a desire to subscribe, a feeling that no adequate security has yet been offered with respect either to the responsibility under which the Indian Relief Fund is to be administered, or the principles, regulations, and conditions under which it is to be applied."

We are enabled to state that the 2d West India Regiment (composed of African negroes) is under orders for Bengal, and has probably ere this embarked at Kingston, Jamaica.—*Indian News*.

The fact as to secret societies is, that while, as the *Press* itself sees, Orangism is but another name for Irish Protestantism, no individual member of the Catholic Church can be a member of any one of them, whatever be its name or objects. Whenever an end is put to secret societies, which have too long been the curse of some parts of Ireland, none will more heartily rejoice than the Catholic Clergy. It lies in the power of the British Parliament to cut them up by the roots; for it needs only to make the destruction of Orangism effectual by removing the Church Establishment, and they will die of themselves. Meanwhile it is the Catholic Church which keeps them in check, and greatly counteracts their fatal effects. Every one of their members is excommunicated and excluded from the Sacraments. An Irish Priest who finds his parish infested with Ribbonism procures the preaching of a Mission; and before it is over, every member of these societies has renounced them and given up to the Missionaries their secret symbols. Even Freemasons (although their society is believed to be guiltless of any offence beyond empty words and very substantial cheer) are obliged to do the same: for the Church's prohibition of secret societies as such, and however harmless, is absolute and without exception. But no historical fact is more certain than that the Ribbon Society, and all other secret combinations which have drawn Irish Catholics into their ranks, have been the result of the Orange Society. They have been the efforts of a nation whom the law failed to protect against their oppressors, to protect themselves without law, and by means too often lawless and wicked. Let any man, however prejudiced, read the second volume of the *Life of Grattan*, by his son, a Protestant of unquestioned honor, and we think he cannot resist this conviction. The crimes produced by Ribbonism none know so well or lament so deeply as the Catholics of Ireland. They have been such as fully to justify the wisdom of the Church in prohibiting secret societies for any object and under any provocation. But the real and ultimate cause of those crimes was not the Ribbon combination, but the Orange combination which caused it; not the indignation of the Irish people, but the crimes which moved it; not their lawlessness, but the abuse of law which made them lawless.—*Weekly Register*.

DEFENCE OF THE COLONIES.—The following important "Circular Despatch" has been issued from the Colonial Office to the governors of colonies:—"Sir, I am desirous that you should take every opportunity of impressing upon your Government that it behooves them not to neglect that reasonable amount of warlike preparation during peace which it is desirable should be everywhere maintained. It is obvious that the state of defence in which each colony is maintained must have a great influence upon the general resources of the empire during the war. They will be a source of weakness in so far as it is necessary for the land and sea forces of the mother country to defend them against aggression, and a source of strength if, while they are able to repel any ordinary efforts of an enemy's squadron, they will afford shelter and support to our own forces. In fact, the defence of the colonies, from whatever source maintained, form parts of the defences of the empire, and it will be necessary that the Secretary of State for War should have on record information as to the state of the defence in which each colony is kept. I would therefore suggest that you should once a year call upon the officer commanding her Majesty's troops in —, to report to you upon the numbers and state of any local forces maintained by the colony—whether permanently embodied or as militia or volunteers—pointing out how often they meet for drill, and as far as he can judge their state of discipline and military efficiency. The officer of artillery upon the numbers and efficiency of all guns, carriages, platforms, and military stores (if any) under the care of the colonial Government, and the commanding officers of Royal Engineers upon the condition of all fortifications, batteries, barracks, magazines, tanks, or other military structures (if any) the maintenance of which has been entrusted to the colonial Government. I have to add that corresponding instructions will be sent to the officer commanding the troops in I have, &c.,

"H. LABOUCHERE."

UNITED STATES.

SHOPS OF THE TEMPER.—To people whose sole aim and object of existence is the attainment of wealth, a revision in the money market must be productive of the most acute disappointment. Of the number of insane persons now in the various institutions for the cure of insanity, a large proportion consists of those whom the actual or apprehended loss of property has deprived of reason. According to the census of the present week, there are now in the insane wards of the Blockley Almshouse four hundred and twenty persons. This is an excess of one-fourth more than the usual number, and indicates the prevalence of some unusually active cause for a breaking down of the intellect. The Insane Hospital of West Philadelphia, and the State Asylum at Harrisburg are also filled to the entire extent of their accommodations; while throughout the country generally, institutions of the same character are said to be crowded with patients. The fact should be noted by people of excitable temperaments who incline to despondency at the present time.—*Cath. Herald*.

A FEARFUL LIST.—The *Herald* says:—"The total number of failures officially reported since the 1st of August, is about nine hundred. It is estimated that the total liabilities of these suspension will amount to full ninety millions of dollars. It will be seen by this that there is plenty of food for a general bankrupt law. During the whole of the revision in 1857 the number of failures reported in this city was about five hundred; but the returns under the Bankrupt law, 1841, showed that five thousand took the benefit of that act; showing liabilities amounting to about fifty millions of dollars."

AN OLD ADAGE VERIFIED.—Nothing can be more true than that even the direst of misfortunes occurring to one portion of the community, confer a positive and direct advantage upon another portion. Thus

the monetary stringency is about proving itself of the greatest advantage to the owners of packet-ships sailing between our Atlantic ports and those of the Old World. The ships sailing from this city, New-York, and Boston, to Liverpool, are crowded to their utmost capacity with returning emigrants—people who have amassed a little money, and who prefer consols and Exchequer Bonds to any variety of American stocks. We learn that the inclination for a stampede for the old countries is found not only among the richer, but among the very poorest of the foreigners among us; and that the application made by penniless people to work their passage to their native countries are particularly pressing. Should the present state of affairs continue, emigration must receive as complete a check as the most radical "Know-Nothing" could desire.—*Catholic Herald*.

MUSKIE MEETING IN NEW YORK.—Some alarming demonstrations have been made by the unemployed laborers, consisting mostly of Germans, of New York city. On Thursday a second large meeting was held in Tompkins Square. Resolutions were passed, an address to the Common Council was read, speeches were made, and then a procession formed which moved down to the City Hall. Arriving there, a petition to the Mayor was read from the steps, and then a Committee, appointed for that purpose, proceeded to wait upon the Mayor. The Committee having gained admission to the Mayor's office, presented their petition. The Mayor read it, and said he would bring the Memorial of the Tompkins Square meeting before the Common Council next week. Whereupon a Mr. Beeler said:—"Mr. Wood! You propose to communicate our memorial only next week to the Common Council, against which intention we must protest with all our power. The people outside are hungry, and myself the only provider of my family, with six children, being since six weeks without working. We cannot wait so long in our present misery. Why has the report on your Message not yet been published? The Common Council appointed long ago, a committee of five, and gave them orders to make their report on or before the 1st of November. Now, Mister Wood to-day we are on the noon of the 5th, and no report has yet been given. The people cannot wait any longer. Their sufferings are cruel, and we cannot warrant that the people—their patience exhausted—should not 'help themselves' by employing physical power with its unavoidable brutalities." He and his comrades, the committee, had done all they could to keep the peace: but now the people ask for work or death." After this speech, the Mayor answered he would bring the Memorial before the Common Council immediately. The Committee then left, and the meeting in front of the City Hall was adjourned to meet at the same place next Monday. Another meeting, however, was soon after held in the Park, at which a blacksmith named William Bowles, in his speech, said:—"There were no doubt many who would help them, but some one was needed to show the rich that the poor were in want. Well then, to Wall street they should go to proclaim their situation. The moneyed men must shell out to the poor; and, if they would not, the musket would be their resort."

THE RIGHTS OF NEGROES.—We see that in Boston itself, the city that so strongly desired to retain Borneo—which boasts of the "cradle of liberty," and claims the honor of nourishing Wendell Phillips—there is a dispute in the Supreme Court as to whether a negro has a right to sit in the family circle of a theatre, having purchased a ticket thereto. The Court, by consent, rendered a decision against the colored plaintiff in the case, McCreary, who was denied admittance to the family circle of the Howard Athenaeum, and that persons has taken an appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court. The trial does not appear to create any excitement in Boston, where we judge that even the Abolitionists of that city are not fond of granting to the colored people "rights" which interfere with their own tastes. They like Sambo very well a long way off, but they cannot endure him within smelling distance.

UNITED STATES ARMY.—It is well known a large number of naturalized citizens enlist in the military service of the United States. Those who in these hard times may think of entering the ranks ought to know, that promotion, if they are Catholics, is not conferred, no matter what may their good conduct be, or length of service. They should also know that the Chaplains, always Protestant, are permitted to visit the Catholic soldiers and insult them by exhortations to apostatize. When the great Andrew Jackson was President of the United States, this interference with the faith of Catholic soldiers was suppressed by the old hero most effectually. We trust that the present administration, or the secretary of war, may be induced to remind commanding officers, that when a man enlists he does not sell his conscience.—*Catholic Mirror*.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—The Worcester *Spy* states that a few days since an Irishman named Michael Smith was sent to the State Almshouse at Monson, together with his four motherless children, by Banister, clerk of the Worcester overseers of the poor. Wednesday morning a fine looking Irish lady called at Mr. Banister's office stating that she was from Charleston, S. C., and was in search of a brother whom she had not seen for eight years. "She stated that her husband was a planter, of large property, and that she had heard that her brother had lost his wife, was poor, and in this section of the country. She said his name was Michael Smith. Mr. Banister pointed to his record and showed her the name of her brother. She was overjoyed and sat down and wept, so deep were her feelings. She stated that she left nine trunks full of clothing in Providence, which she had brought on for the supply of her brother's family, and that she should take them all home with her; where her brother could be employed upon the plantation of her husband, while her own attention should be directed to the education of the children. The lady took the next train for Monson, and has ere this communicated the glad news of relief to her brother."

AN ESSAY ON THE AMERICAN EAGLE.—By the *Partington*.—This is the greatest bird that has spread his wings over this great and glorious country. The place where he builds his nest is called an eyrie, away up on the precipices where the foot of man can't come, though perhaps a boy's might. The eagle is a ferocious fellow, and sits on the tops of the cliffs and looks sharp for plunder. He gets tired of waiting, and then he starts out in blue expansive heavens and soars around on his opinions over the land and over the water, to see what he can pounce down upon. But though he is called a very cruel bird, he always preys before eating, just like any good moral man at the head of his family. He eats his victims raw, which is an unfavorable habit, but it is supposed that he eats it so because he likes to. He is a very courageous bird, and will fight like blazes for his young, and steal chickens whenever he can see them. He has been known to carry off a young baby to his nest, which seems to show that eagles love little children. He is a bird of great talons, and is respected by birds of the feathered tribe that are afraid of him. He is a great study for artists, but appears to best advantage on the ten-dollar gold pieces, and pretty well on the dime, as he sits gathering up his thunderbolts under him, as if he was in a hurry to be off. He has lately broken out on a new cent, and seems as if in his hurry he had dropped all his thunder. The American Eagle is the patriot's hope and the inspiration of Fourth of July. He soars through the realms of the poet's fancy, and whets his beak on the highest peak of the orator's imagination. He is in the mouth of every politician, so to speak. He is said by them to stand on the Rocky Mountains, and to dip his bill into the Atlantic, while his tail casts a shadow on the Pacific coast. This is all gammon. There never was one more than eight feet long from the tip of one wing to the tip of 'tother. His angry scream is heard over so far, and he don't care a feather for anybody. Take him every way, he is an immense fowl, and his march is over the mountain wave, with the star-spangled banner in his hand, whistling Yankee Doodle.