MAGBIROH ARBESTED IN FRANCE.—The French authorities have not yet forgotten the affair of Dr. Bernard and the attempted assassination of the Emperor in January last. An Irish gentleman who, unfortunate for himself, possessed the Christian name of Bernard, and who has been domiciled for some time in Brittany, was arrested the other day in the lawful discharge of his avocations and committed to prison, simply because one of his names happened to be Bernard. The gentleman to whom I refer is Mr. William Bernard M'Cabe, the author of the 'Catholic History of England, and very well known upon the London and Dublin press. Mr. M'Cabe, it appears, is one of the Own Correspondents of the Morning Post, and in that capacity, assisted by the accomplished Paris correspondent of the aristocratic journal, visited Cherbourg to describe the fete and pay his respects to the Emperor, to whom he is personally known. Mr. M'Cabe was allowed 'to circulate' about undisturbed, until at length the Mayor of some little town fancied he smelt a rat, and having in his mind's eyes visions of the decoration of the Legion of Honor, and other distinctions, caused Mr. M'Cabe to be arrested simply because his name was William Bernard M'Cabe! He was accordingly taken (at his own expense) to the nearest iail, some miles distant, and incarcerated till further orders. The legal functionary of the district was then sent for, who declared the affair to be a mistake as Bernard was not the sirname of the prisoner, but M'Cabe, and that, said he, 'is ovidently some English name, which nobody can understand? He, however, declared that Mr. M'Cabe's passport was not regular, because it was not sealed! No foreign passports are sealed, so that the whole proceeding was grossly illegal, tyrannical and unjust. Mr. M'Cabe was permitted to return home after a detention of several hours, if not days, but no apology was offered, nei-was he refunded the amount which he was compelled to disburse for a conveyance to jail, and for the pay and maintenance of two gendarmes to arrest him!-This was certainly adding injury to insult .- Freeman Correspondent.

GALWAY AND AMERICA-SAILING OF THE PACIFIC. On Tuesday this noble steamship, one of the finest vessels that could be had in the kingdom, sailed on her first voyage from Galway to New York, carrying the mails, and not only having a full complement of passengers and goods on freight, but leaving more of both pussengers and goods intended to be conveyed by her than even with her ample and extended accommodation and stowage she could take out.

THE GALWAY LINE OF STEAMERS. - The following statement contains details of the project for extending the line, and giving to it every characteristic of permanence and stability :-

It may not be unimportant to mention that the proprietors of the Galway line of transatlantic steamers are daily becoming more sanguine of success. Although there is every reason to believe that singly Mr. Lever and Mr. Howard would be adequate to carry out the understanding, it has been thought more convenient and desirable that it should assume the form of a company with a recognized board of directors. The bulk of these gentlemen are of course English, but with a view to the preservation of the national character, which is of great importance in an enterprise of this nature, overtures have been made to some person of note in this country, including such names as Mr. B. L. Guinness, Alderman George Roe, and Mr. Henry Grattan. It is not considered probable that Mr. Guinness will have leisure to devote to so arduous an undertaking, but the matter is still, we believe, under consideration by the other gentlemen. The plan of operations stated to have been determined upon is to have on the line between Galway and New York 10 first-class ocean steamers, of the highest speed and greatest capacity that can be procured, and at least eight others, to be used as coasters and feeders to the main line, from the posts of Antwerp, Havre, Southampton, Plymouth, London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Glasgow, touching likewise at different points upon the Irish coast which may be considered most expedient for the collection of goods and passengers. The vessels at present upon the line will continue to run until November, when larger steamers will take their places, as it is felt that though abundantly qualified for the requirements of a summer passage, they are hardly of dimensions and power sufficient to contend with the adverse circumstances which must be looked forward to after that day. The steamers will be the best and finest that can be procured for money; and herein lies the only difficulty, as fast any such as this is in the market. They will, however, be purchased or built, and by next spring it is anticipated that the Great North Atlantic Steamship Company will be in a position to start a packet weekly between this country and America; in winter, of course, such a frequent service will not be necessary. Such of the present vessels as are not considered up to the mark will fall into the second position; but it may be Indian Empire when she makes her reappearance upon the line as she is at present undergoing very heavy repairs and is to be lengthened to the extent of 30 feet. The Prince Albert is said to have suffered in point of speed upon her voyage by not waiting to have her screw properly adjusted; this, however, was owing to the desire of Mr. Lever that the vessels should adhere as closely as possible to the time at which they were advertised to start. Should these designs to which we have alluded be successfully carried out Galway may indeed expect an altered state of fortunes, and already in anticipation property is looking up in that quarter. With a view to afford increased accommodation to their passengers, as well as greater attraction to their line, Messrs. Lever and Co. have it in contemplation to open about 2,000 booking offices in different quarters, which shall all be in correspondence with the Bank of Ireland, so that a person starting from Galway need not encumber himself with money, but may draw it upon his arrival at Chicago or any other important locality to which he may be bound. In one point of view the projectors of this great transatlantic scheme have certainly reversed the ordinary method of proceeding, for the investment has been first made and the line, as it were, established before

FATAL SHIPWRECK .- A letter from Cork, contains the following announcement :- " The ship Cairo, of New York, Captain Wooster, arrived in Cork harbour yesterday with a cargo of timber from Savannah, for orders, with Captain W. H. Platt, of the American bark Mayflower, and a portion of the crew of the vessel, on board, whom she had picked up at sea. The Mayflower sailed from New Orleans on the 9th of July last, with a cargo of staves for Nantes, and with a crew of 11 hands, a stewardess, the captain's wife, and three cabin and six steerage passengers. On the 3d of August she was capsized in a gale of wind in lat. 41 N., long 44 W.; and the captain, his wife, four of the crew, and two cabin passengers, MM. Vernear and Dusseau, both Frenchmen, managed to get on to the vessel's bottom, where they clung for some time; but the sea ran so high that the captain's wife and the two French gentlemen, MM. Vernear and Dusseau, were washed off and lost. The remainder held on for about half an hour, when the foremast, mainmast, and mizen-topmast broke away, and the vessel righted, but was full of water. Two passengers, M. Victor Palanque, M. Dechan, two boys named Bernard, Mrs. Rerney, the stewardess, her son, and six of the crew, were found drowned in her when she righted. The others still succeeded horrible.—Aberdeen Free Press.

a company was formed, to preside over its success-

ful working. It is in the immense outlay which has

been already made that Ireland possesses a 'mater-

ial guarantee, for the effective prosecution of the un-

dertaking; and if, as there is reason to hope, Galway

shall be made a first-class port by the construction

of a pier and breakwater, and a share, at least, in the

mail contract be given to the line of steamers, two

important steps towards the ultimate and desired re-

sult will have been gained."

in holding on, but with little prospect of eventually saving their lives, as the gale continued to blow with unabated violence, and they saw no chance of assistthe gale, and brought them into Cork barbour. Captain Platt, on the arrival of the ship in port, wrote a letter expressive of his deep gratitude for the kindness he and the remnant of his crew had met with at the hands of Captain Wooster, of the Cairo. The latter vessel left again on Saturday for Amsterdam, leaving Captain Platt and his men to the care of the American consular agents, Messrs John Dawson and Co."

HORRIBLE CRUELTY TO AN ENGLISHWOMAN .- This, it will be seen, is a piece of the mopping out business. The woman had been the wife of an Irishman, and therefore she was hunted out of England when she became destitute :-- A respectable-looking and modest young woman, accompanied with a child, presented herself at the bar of the Cork police office and made the following statement-Her name is Susan Dunne, and she is the widow of an Irish cooper, named Joseph Dunne, who had been in England from his infancy until his death, about two years ago; she is a dresemaker by trade, and by birth an Englishwoman, having been born in St. George's in the East and lived there from her infancy; her husband was a Cork man; after his death she supported herself by working at her trade of dressmaking, until she got a rheumatic fever, which compelled her to apply for relief at St. George's in the East; upon her recovery she desired to leave the workhouse hospital, and go out to work at her trade as before, but the guardians would not permit her; she was forcibly brought before a magistrate (she thinks Mr. Yardley) and made to depose to her deceased husband's parish, which, as she had heard from him, was Cork; she objected to be sent to Cork, stating that she was a native of England, and had no business whatever in this city; despite her remonstrance she was forcibly removed on board the steamer Adler, and landed at Cork on the previous evening; she was provided with five shillings, and 'consigned' to the care of a man named Fitzgerald in Leitrim street, on whom she had an order for two nights' lodging; she desired to be sent back to London again, as she was very well able to support herself at her trade, and had no business whatever in this town, where she was a total stranger, her husband having left it in his

infancy.

Mr. Tooker—Your case is a very gross one, and I would advise you to go into the workhouse here for a day or two, to enable the guardians to take it into their consideration, and bring it under the notice of the proper authorities.

Applicant said she had a claim for another night's lodging on Fitzgerald, and had part of the five shillings with which she was provided in her possession. The magistrate then directed her to stand aside till he should take her case into consideration, with

a view to sending her back to London. Applicant, who spoke with an English accent, which left no doubt of the place of her birth, is a young woman of great propriety of deportment, and evidently a respectable person in every way, but having been the wife of an Irishman, she came in for her share of the injustice systematically inflicted on the country which gave him birth, but never had the benefit of his industry .- Cork Reporter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

After a series of hard contests, the Liverpool Workhouse Committee have consented to allow Catholic and Dissenting Clergymen free access to the workhouse, for the purpose of religious instruction and consolation.

Emigration .- In the forty-three years from 1815 to 1857 inclusive, there emigrated from the United Kingdom 4,683,194. Of these 2,830,687 went to the U. States, 1,170,342 to British North America, 613,615 to Australia and New Zealand, and 68,550 to other places. Of the whole emigration more than one-half -viz., 2,444,802, emigrated in the eight years from 1847 to 1854 inclusive. In 1855 and 1856 the emigration fell to 176,806 and 176,554 respectfully, principally in consequence of the demand for the army and navy and the departments connected with them during the Russian War, and in 1857 the numbers rose to 212, 875.

WILL THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE LAST .-The cable having been laid, questions which have for vessels are almost beyond their price, more especial- a time been set aside again become prominent.— nity for their private conferences in a dark room.— Among the chief of these is the probability of its They will allow of no liberty except what is convecuntinuance. Is it likely to last for any consider- nicht for themselves: they are the law and they able time now it is laid? The considerations affecting this question divide themselves into two classes -those which affect the shore ends of the cable, and those which relate to the deep-sea portion. The former of these need no discussion, because we have already had sufficient experience to prove that, with ordinary precautions, submarine cables run but little mentioned that great results are expected from the risk of injury near the shore; and at Valentia there are even fewer sources of danger, we believe, than at many other places, in consequence of the absence of shipping from that part of the coast. We are unacquainted with the nature of the Newfoundland coast at the point at which the cable is landed, but there is no ground for believing it other than well sclected. With regard to the deep-sea portion of the cable, we see no reason for apprehendig its destruc-It has already existed for two weeks, and this affords excellent ground for confidence in its durability, at least for a considerable period. It is, of course, impossible to predict how long the insulation of the wires may remain intact, after the many forces and novel circumstances to which the cable has been subjected. There are good reasons for believing that the conditions of water low down in deep seas are highly favorable to the durability of a cable. may confidently believe that the greater part of the Atlantic cable is now surrounded by water which is so still, and so low in temperature, as to retain it in security for a long time to come.—The Engineer.

MR. GOUGH ON EDINBURGH DRINKING .- The Liverpool Mercury reports an oration delivered by Mr. Gough in the Concert Hall there on Monday night to a crowded audience—Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, M. P., in the chair. He was in Edinburgh, and he went with a gentlemen on an exploring expedition. They stood in front of a dram-shop from a quarter after eight to nine o'clock, and saw sights, he could assure them. Men and women and children went in there. One wretched little creature, her clothes clinging to her almost with wet, went with a blacking bottle and got it filled; others came with tin pans, bottles and jugs—a steady stream of men and women, borrible looking creatures. A man went in with a boy who would not be over eight years of age, and he tipped a glass of whisky down the throat of the bay, who swallowed it almost without winking. A little wretched creature, a girl perhaps twelve years old, came up to him, and said, "Gio us a dram." "Do you want a dram?" "Yes, sir." "How old are you?" "I'm not so old as my mither." "You are impudent." "Gi'e us a dram." "Where will you get it?" "In there." "That man won't give you a dram of whisky?" "Yes, he will, if you will pay for it." Turning to his friend, he asked, "Is that a fact?" "Yes." "Well, I'll go on; I've scenenough." Stop, I want to show you the proprietor. That man in the corner, with his coat off, that's the proprietor; that man's an elder and a trustee of one of the most respectable churches in this city."

SABBATH-KEEPING SCOTLAND-DRUNKENNESS -The astounding sum of 60£ was the other day consumed in drink at a public-house in the vicinity of a line of railway now constructing in this country. No one will wonder when we add that, at night, more than twenty navvies were carried out by two or three policemen who were in attendance, and laid in a common stable, dead drunk. Of course this is only a climax in a course of habitual and chronic drunk- but the master, who is the nation, can say that he

Great excitement was caused in the neighborhood of Westfield street, St. Helen's, on Sunday evening last, on discovering that an idiet boy, named Wilance. On the following day, however, the Cairo fell liam Colters, aged eight years, had been cruelly mur-in with them, after they had spent a terrible night dered by his own mother, Ann Coulters, a single wo-clinging to the wreck, and exposed to all the fury of man, aged about 34 years. As soon as the circumstances became known, the police went to the prisoner's house, where they found the report to be too true -the body of the child was lying cold and dead in bed, and cleanfully and carefully laid out. A clean piece of calico was tied round the throat, on removing which a deep cut was exhibited in the windpipe; and death had evidently been instantaneous. motive appears to have been to get rid of the poor child in order to get married, she, no doubt, contemplating the diabolical act, stimulated berself by drink for its commission. The jury after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict of 'wilful murder against her, and she was committed under the coroner's warrant for trial at the next assizes.

The Times of Saturday reports the following case: -Rebecca Wells, twenty-two, spinster, was indicted for endeavouring to concest the birth of her female child. The prisoner had previously to the 21st of June been in the service of a lady in Beauvoir-terrace, Stoke Newington, and upon that day the lady, having her suspicious excited, taxed the prisoner with what she thought had occured, and prisoner did not deny it. The police were then called in, and they found the boby of the infant in the pipe of the water closet. Mr. Jumes, of Nelson-terrace, Stoke Newton, Surgeon, stated that in his opinion the prisoner had been prematurely and unexpectedly delivered where the child was found. The learned Commissioner said, if that was so there was no case to go to the jury. However wrong the prisoner's conduct has been, as she had done nothing to dispose of the body, she could not be found guilty of concealing the birth of her child. We might talk about India, but he was sorry to say infanticide was carried on to a great extent in this country, and strong measures should be taken to repress it. Incontinence is one thing and child murder another. The prisoner was then ordered to be discharged. England is said to be a land of civil and religious

liberty, but there is not the slightest evidence that the saying is true. Very few people in it have anything resembling religious liberty. It appears that liberty to confess one's sins, at any rate, is not to be allowed to be free-horn subjects of the Queen .-Still less shall men be allowed to hear such confessions. Most assuredly there is here a most grievous and oppressive interference with the boasted liberty of conscience. If a man or woman may not confide a secret that overburthens the heart, and that banishes every sort of joy, his or her case is a hard one, and every honest and feeling mind must sympathise with the subjects of this dire oppression. If the Ministers of the established religion went about the country with thumb-screws, or any other instrument of physical coercion, the outery would not be unreasonable; but, under present circumstances, that outcry is simply absurd. In the first place, it is not pretended that any compulsory confessions have been extracted; and, in the next place, no man or woman can be forced to speak against their will. Even in the Catholic Church, where confession is understood and practised, ingenious penitents contrive to commit sacrilege and hide from the Priest what they please. If, then, people are found who have faith in the confessional, and yet discharge their consciences inadequately, we see no reason why an ignorant Protestant should not effectually deceive his Minister in whom and in whose ministrations he has, and can have, no faith whatever .-It would be much better, in our humble opinion, if both parties to this dispute were to agree together upon articles of peace. One party threatens to interfere with the religious liberty of the other, proclaiming at the same time the principle of private judgment. The other party, denouncing that principle, claims the benefit of it in order to maintain its ground. Both are inconsistent, but two inconsistencies do not make up a safe rule for action. It is really hard that men who like to confess their sins to the Minister should not be allowed to do it. There is no prospect of the practice becoming too common-still less that it will be enforced in the case of persons who dislike it. It was thought very cruel of the Grand Duke of Tuscany that he put the famous Madiai in prison for holding private conferences upon the Scriptures in their own house, but the men who denounced the Grand Duke think it quite reasonable and just to punish the Madiai of their own communient for themselves; they are the law and they judge of it, therefore whoseever goes beyond their practice or comes short of it is to be held forth as a transgressor and consigned to punishment accordingly. So long as England is what it is, confession of sins will not be a very common practice, and men may be quite easy that they will not be forced to reveal what they wish to conceal to anybody except their physician and their solicitor. They who clamour against the practice of confession would do well to remember that there are more commandments than one, and that men generally break a good many of them without much anguish or mind. Confession is conversant with other commandments than the sixth, and people who insinuate that it concerns that principally are liable to the suspicion that they are more afraid of an inquisition upon that point than they ought to be as religious leaders and teach-

The Morning Star has a leader upon the Confessional as practised by certain Anglicans. Our contemporary asks what are these Clergymen to do? 'They make an appeal to our sympathies. They say, pointing to the Prayer-book, that here is their commission which they have sworn ex animo to carry out. They show as passages in that book which clearly intimate that they are to take Confessions and to absolve from the consequences of iniquity when these Confessions are made. And they ask how it is possible for them to be honest men and not to do what is thus enjoined? They contend that their Church opponents have no right to complain when they only carry out injunctions which they are sworn to obey, and they throw upon these opponents the accusation of departing from the standards. Well, all this may be true; but the difficulty in which conscientious Clergymen of the Confessional school place themselves arises from the nationality of that Church of which they have become Ministers. The Church just as much belongs to the people of England as do the Houses of Parliament or the Metropolitan parks, and public opinion is therefore heard protesting against the confessional, and in defiance of all that may be written in its favour in the Prayer-book; and they have a right to go on protesting until they get the Prayer-hook altered, so that its contents may afford no opportunity for the condemned innovation. If the Confessionists were ministering at the altars of the Church of Rome, and not in the pulpit of the Church of England, the country would have no right to interfere, and in such a case we should have heard nothing of the complaints that now are found in every newspaper. Whatever, then, may be the text justification that Clergymen may set up for Confessional practices, it is clear that they are opposing the almost unanimously expressed voice of the nation, and to that very nation to whom they owe their status and their stipend. If Episcopacy and the State were divorced the simple arrangement would be that Clergymen who employed Confession would only minister to those who believed in it, and who renumerated them for their services: but as long as these teachers are the servants of the State and the country we do not see how they can be justified in enforcing practices which the Legislature is not disposed to sauction, and which the people loudly condemn. They may have Ecclesiastical law and a conscientious sense of duty on their side,

ers of their kind .- Tablet.

...The morning papers of Monday contained the following:—"Yesterday morning there was a large congregation and full choral service at Boyne-hill church, which has been rendered so familiar to the public during the last few days, in consequence of the published correspondence in reference to the Confessional practised there. The altar in this church is as high, if not higher, than the pulpit. The table was yesterday covered with a richly ornamented velvet, bearing crosses and other devices. t was surmounted by a long cross, about four feet in height, and had upon it two large golden candlesticks. Over the chancel was a large picture of the Saviour with angels ministering to him. There are no pews in the church, all the seats are open and free, and all of them provided with hassocks. Thus the rich and the poor are upon the same footing, and those who enter the church first are entitled to, if they chose to take them, the best seats. At halfpast ten o'clock resterday morning, twelve choristers and four priests entered in procession and took their seats in the chancel. There was a full choral service which completely eclipsed anything which St. Barnabas church ever produced in its palmiest days. The Rev. Mr. West, the curate whose proceedings have given rise to so much indiguant comment, in toned the prayers from the chancel, and Mr. Viguolles read the first and second lessons from an eagle's back at the bottom of the altar stairs. The Rev. Mr. Shipley took up his position at the eastern end of the middle sisle, and chanted the Litany with his back to the congregation. A hymn, 'Now that the daylight fills the sky,' and which was sung to a rollicking tune very unlike (says the Morning Post) the staid compositions to which English church-guers are accustomed, preceded the Litany, and it was followed by the 'Venite Creator,' from the service of ed at the rate of \$2.27 for every man, woman and the ordination of Priests. Mr. Gresley ascended the child for city purposes alone. The debt of the city altar steps for the purpose of reading the Communion Service. He knelt on the steps on the front of the cross, having a priest on each side, and in this attitude they remained two or three minutes. From a large book of a bright red colour he read this portion of the service, and was most emphatic when he arrived at the commandment which says-' Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.' Mr. Shipley stood half way down the steps of the altar and read the epistle, and then handed the book to Mr. West, who, from the same position, read the Gospel; Mr. Gresley standing meanwhile with his face to the wall and his back to the congregation. Mr. Shipley then ascended the pulpit, and, without any preface or preliminary prayer, gave out as his text the 14th chapter of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, 15th verse-'I will pray with the spirit, and I will pray with the understanding also." He urged upon all who came to the church to remember some special sin they ought to Confess, and to make all their prayers apply to that. He did not mean deadly sins, such as unchastity, dranknenness. or covetousness, which was idolatry; for with sins of that sort God's physicians must deal in an exceptional manner, people practising them being out of place in house of God. In a word, he meant venial sins, and the not mortal or deadly sins. If persons who attended church would act upon this advice, they would find in their prayers a force, a reality, a depth, and a truthfulness which they never experienced before. The whole burden of the sermon was ! Confession, although no direct allusion was made to the recent events which have occasioned so much excitement. Yesterday morning the walls of the church and adjacent buildings, with almost every tree in the neighbourhood, were placarded with papers containing warnings against ' Pusevites who are paving the way to Rome,' 'Laying snares for Protestants,' &c., but these were scraped off, as far as possible, before the services commeaced. The buildings consist of a church, elerical residences, schools, and an hospital, all of red brick, and surrounded by a low red brick wall, presenting a peculiarly monastic appearance. The feeling in the neighbourhood is strongly apposed to Mr. Gresley's religious views and ecclesiastical practices, while in every direction there is a general expression of admiration of his unbounded generosity

al ambition of France. We are the witnesses to, and chroniclers of, a fact and of a great fact, when we say that the genuine and special spirit of real disaffection is rife in Ireland. It is with no wish to rake up the embers of a past polemic that we allude to the overt, and yet but half-expressed sympathy which greeted the Sepoy rebellion. The part we took, and which we should be ready again to take, in that controversy, lost us several esteemed and valued friends. who, whilst they did not pretend to justify the expressions of sympathy with the rebellion, with which the popular press teemed, thought us not only imprudent, but wrong, in attempting to combat a strong and excusuble national feeling. Whilst we were material losers in that struggle, our opponents gained largely in favour and circulation. We by no means intend to taunt them with this, as if their articles were directed to this end; on the contrary, we believe that they expressed their own wishes, and proclaimed their own genuine policy and feeling, when they wrote what it was agreeable to the people to read. We believe they would have done the same if dangers and penalties had been the immediate consequence, instead of popular favour. In nothing is this special spirit of disaffection more apparent than in the backwardness of the Irish people to press for the amelioration or repeal of oppressive legislation, or for the enactment of just and wise laws. The Irish are a Catholic and religious nation; their attachment to the Faith has been, and is, heroic; yet we obtained no popular adhesion to our demands on Government for Chaplains for the army, nor any sympathy or assistance from the people of Ireland in our (perhaps only partially) successful struggle to obtain justice for the Catholic soldier and Priest. The people of Ireland have well nigh ceased to desire justice from the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, and are rather disposed to hug their wrongs, and nurse their hatred of England against the opportunity they believe to be approaching, when they shall no longer be supplicants for justice, but the avengers of centuries of wrong. There is no one sane man who will pretend to say that the relative position of the Protestant Establishment and the Catholic Church in Ireland is defensible, or that a similar arrangement would be tolerated for an instant in England. But the Irish people, who have, perhaps, keener feelings on matters of injustice and national degradation than most others, make no move towards remedy. Are they really indifferent? No-they have no hope of justice from England; they are brooding over their wrongs, and—biding their time. This also is one amongst many reasons why no agitation of the tenant right claims of the people appears to be popular or successful. The truth is, that they have no faith in obtaining justice from the Imperial Parliament, and their inaction is not due to apathy on the question itself, but to a rooted distrust in the means proposed for obtaining a just settlement of it. This spirit is infinitely more dangerous than one which would express itself in the most turbulent agitation. Ireland brooding over her wrongs, seekng heartily for no ameliorations, but content to await her opportunity, is better worth the attention of England than the arsenal and fortifications of Cherbourg. - Tablet. We understand on good authority that it is the in-

If England pleases, the one only practical meaning and use of Cherbourg is defensive. It will be a

standing menace to England only when Ireland sees

no further hope of justice, but an appeal at an oppor-

tune moment to the religious sympathies and nation-

tention of Government to send out forthwith to British Columbia a powerful force of the corps of Royal Engineers, provided with everything necessary for resources of the colony; also, to erect blockhouses enness which nightly presents scenes sufficiently will after the law, and get them to obey or leave his form an organised military force for the maintenance proud of a Mother so wise and experienced who of law and order.-Post.

UNITED STATES.

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL OF ST. LOUIS .- The second Council of the Province of St. Louis, which had been summoned to meet on the 19th inst, was called to-gether last Sunday, the 5th of this month, as being a more convenient time for Bishop Lamy, of Santa Fe, who has a perilous journey to make in returning home, and particularly so if the snow should overtake him on the plains. The most Rev. Peter Richard Kenrick, Archbishop of St. Louis, is the Metropolitan, and the suffragans are the Bishops of Nashville, Chicago, Alton, Milwaukie Dubuque, St. Paul, Santa Fe, and the Vicariates Apostolic of Kansas and Nebraska and the Indian Territory .- Catholic Mirror.

One of the most marked features in the procession, in New York, for the successful laying of the Telegraph Cable, was the riding in the one carriage of his grace the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, and Lord Napler, the British Minister at Washington.— Telegraph.

THE POTATO ROT .- The Providence Journal says the rot is doing great have among the potato fields in Bristol county, Mass., and in Bristol county, R. I. One farmer in Swansey, who has a field of ten acres, will lose nearly his whole crop-he will not dig them, as the sound ones will not pay for the labor of securing them. From the neighboring towns in Mass., we hear of the same complaint. Some of the farmers in Mass., will not average balf a crop, while some will not save enough for seed for another year.

Rev. Eleazar Williams, who has lately claimed to be "The Dauphin," died at Hogansburg, Franklin county, New-York, on the 28th ult.

In the city of Milwaukie, Wis., the people are tasis \$2,380,850.

PITTSBURGH, SEPT. 11 .- A young woman named Miss Henry was murdered to-day by Thos. Smithson. She refused to speak with him when he was intoxicated, whereupon he drew a pistol and shot her -Smithson has not yet been arrested.

The death in New Orleans from Yellow Fever for the 30 hours ending the morning of the 7th was 100, and for the past week 450!

A PREACHER'S WIFE ELOPING WITH A RAILROAD Max - The people of bafayette were startled some days since at the announcement of an extraordinary elopement. Mr. Sherwood, the Secretary of the Lafayette Railroad Company, and Mrs. Allen, wif- of a Presbyterian minister of that city, joined Company, and left for parts probably unknown. Mrs. Allen left her husband on a pretended visit to St. Louis.-Her husband was to meet her there, but on reaching the city found her not there, and the truth of her real intention and agtion was revealed to him .-Sherwood left a wife and two children, and sent word to his wife after leaving Lafayette, to dispose of her goods, and with her children go back to her father .-Indianapolis Journal.

Wint for the Atlantic Cance.-It is generally supposed that the Atlantic Cable was made entirely in England. Such is not the case. Very many miles of the wire were meanfactured in Providence, at a factory in the upper portion of the city. One thousand tons of hon-per day were consumed in the work, and its superiority over that made in England is well understood by the Cable Company. It is worthy of note, that no portion of the wire made in this country parted while being laid. It may turn out one of these days, that more was done here in behalf of this great enterprise than is generally known. The idea was conceived here, and the impulse which fused it into a great fact is American beyoud all doubt. The next thing that ought to be done, is to put a live American at each end of the cable, instead of the present slow-coach John Balls, who appear to be about as dull and stupid as ow's at mid-day . - Easter Bee.

WHAT IT IS TO GO TO CONGRESS.-Horace G web was in Congress a short time, and lately in referring to the matter thus give his experience :-- "We cannot comprehend the passion for a sent in Congress What is it to be an honorable member? We will tell the reader what it is. It is to live in mean hotels, and pay magnificent bills; it is to be obliged to breathe bad air, to sit in an uncomfortable sent, to be bored by long speeches, to be importuned for pamphlets, to attend to the business of other people, neglecting one's own; to exist in a perpetual fuse at franking, to watch your district much more closely than you watch the kingdom of heaven, to miss your importuned, to be embarrassed, to make speeches listened to by nobody, to mail them to everybedy, to frank until your arm aches, and to miss the greatest growler in your districts at last."

A HINT TO THE SWADDLERS .- PROOF TEXTS .-Some of our theologues seem to think that nothing is necessary to the demolition of an idea but to pour into it a broadside of texts, called out of the scriptural records, and giving about as correct a view of the general scope of the Divine Word as the Greek fool's specimen-brick did of the house he was trying to sell. This process of chipping out little scraps and odds and ends of a book, and mixing them into a melange of "proofs" of this or that dogma, seems to us about as gross misuse of revelation as can be made Wo have never seen a book of " proof texts," so called, which did not make a dishonest or doubtful use of a large proportion of the texts quoted,-Springheld Republican.

More of Spiritualism .- The recent case of a certain David Quinn, of Cincinnati, has re-awakened public attention to the dangers of Spiritualism, and its attendant free-loveism. David and his wife had become votaries of spiritualism. In the simplicity of his faith, David had invited to his house one Dr. Brookie, an aged professor of the spiritual influences. Alas for the day when he gave the doctor hospitality. It was long before his jealousy was aroused, and from the developements subsequently made, it would appear that it was not awakened too soon. An explosion took place in the shape of a conflict between the outraged husband and the spiritual doctor, resulting in serious injury to both. The result was the full and entire conversion of David from the dangerous errors of spiritualism. The medicine was severe, but the cure seems to have been effectual. The name is Irish and Catholic. Had David remained faithful to the religion of his fathers, this sad development would not have taken place; and we trust that the severe shock he has received will induce reflection and bring about a return to faith in the Church built upon a rock. Cotholics are too firm in their faith, and too well satisfied with it, to be tempted to be carried away by all the ephemerel absurdities and extravagances of the day. They never become spiri-tualists, free-loveites, Mormons, or Millerites. They leave all these mischievious extravagances to their more enlightened Protestant neighbors, who having no particular faith no boast, are always inclined to un after every new theory which is broached; who "are always learning and never come to the know-ledge of the truth;" and who, "like little children, are tossed to and fro by every wind of doctrine." Catholics, on the contrary, are perfectly content to walk in the simplicity of their way, even as their fathers walked before them, without turning either to the right or to the left. If progress consists in riding out of breath every new hobby which man's ingenuity may construct, they are not progressive, but rather laugh at the sad exhibition which the progressits are making of themselves every day. It is the glory of the Catholic Church that she wholly discountenances all wild theories and all humbug of every species. She places the stigma of her condemthe formation of roads and bridges, to open up the nation on those who run wild in their thoughts, and who, thinking themselves wise, become fools." for the reception and safe custody of the gold which She is laughed at for her simplicity, but she repays may be disposed of by miners; and, at the same time | the laugh, with interest. Her children may well be never varies in her principles-Louisville Guardian.

Maria Barata and Maria and Assess