IRISH TRULIGENCE. ામ હતાં લો<u>જોનો જ કરે</u> છે કહે છે. છે

ditio entity of the drate or logarity federation Hogan the greatest of Irish sculptors, is dead in In this brief sentence, what a volume of sorrow, shame, and disgrace there is for Ireland. The man who had consecrated his genius devotedly to his hative land, and who, for his devotion was repaid with neglect, died on Saturday in an obscure street in Dublin; and the evening paper which briefly makes known the fact, curtly announces that the unhonored remains of the poor man of genius will be hurried to Glasnevin grave-yard for burial.

"Unprised are thy sons, till they learn to betray.
Unregarded they live, if they shame not their sires!"

This man, whose death is chronicled in a linewhose unhonored corse is hurried to an obscure grave was one of the noblest as well as one of the most gifted that ever drew breath on Irish soil. Like other Irishmen of genius, he might have won wealth and distinction in the capital of England. Like his townsman, Maclise, he might have drawn disciples round him in that large city on the Thames. But his heart was all for Ireland. To record in snowy marble or in bronze her sorrows or her virtues, to enrich her cities with the monuments of her greatest sons, was his holy ambition. To that ambition he devoted his genius and his life; and for that devotion he has been rewarded with neglect, poverty, and an obscure death! Note this one incident of Hogan's life. In the capital of the Christian world a number of eminent artists was one evening assembled. They talked of art-of sculpture-of its glory among the Greeks, and its decay among the moderns. An artist then high in fame said, with a sigh, that modern genuis could never approach the Greek height of art. A young sculptor, sitting near, ven-tured modestly to differ from this verdict. "Do you hope to rival Greek art?" he was sneeringly asked. He blushingly said he would try; he did try, and he modelled the "Drunken Faun," which the famous artist Thorwalsden pronounced unsurpassed by anything of the kind ever done by the Greeks. Thorwalsden went home to his native Sweden in his old age; he was received by prince and people with a national jubilec. They crowned him with laurel's; they strewed flowers on his path; they gave him a palace to live in. Years after, John Hogan returned home to Ireland in mature manhood—returned to die in an obscure Dublin street, broken-hearted and in poverty. Happy Thorwalsden! born among a brave, free people, who knew how to honor genius. There is under the altar of a Church in Cork, the city which boasts of having nurtured his genius, that exquisite work which brought Hogan fame, not money—the "Dead Christ." It is a marvel of art; and, doubtless, will be exposed this Holy Week as usual to the admiration of kneeling thousands. We do not believe that Hogan was paid for that exquisite work, so worthy of the artist's genius and the Christian's piety, as much as the rade block from the quarry, and the carriage from Italy to Ireland, would have amounted to. The man's whole life was a career of unrequited labor, and dishonest treatment at the hands of a people who should have loaded him with wealth and honor. But it is through such a terrible and destroying ordeal as this that Irish genius, when true to Ireland, fights its way to a barren fame. He is gone; but he has left those behind him who claim our compassion. The sorrowing wife and the fatherless children demand a nation's sympathy and succor; and though Ireland, poor, degraded, denationalised, has often a cold neglectful hand, she has not an ungenerous heart. We may believe that the poor artist's last sigh was for the loved ones he left in poverty. Ireland must not forget the widow and orphans of her honest patriot and noble artist, John Hogan .- Ulsterman.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES.—In the diocese of Kilmore, the Rev. John O'Reilly, late president of the Seminary in Cavan, has been promoted to the parish of Lurgan, vacant by the decease of the Rev. Owen O'Reilly. The Rev. James O'Reilly has got the parish of Kilmore, vacated by the decease of the late venerable Archdeacon Brady. The Rev James Dunn succeeds the Rev. James O'Reilly in the Curacy of Killinkere, and is succeeded in the Curacy of Bailieborough by the Rev. John O'Reilly, who has been ordained off the Dunboyne Establishment in Maynooth. The Rev. Philip O'Connell has been taken from the Oollege of Maynooth also, and placed in the Seminary in Cavan .- Meath People.

The Committee of the Irish Tenant League sughonourable House, with the sanction of three successive Governments, that the industry of the tenant farmers of Ireland is not sufficiently promoted or secured under the present law, and that some measure ought to be enacted for securing to the tenants the just rewards of industry. That notwith-standing this admitted grievance affecting the material rights, if not the very existence of large, deserving, and unprotected classes, no measure for re-lief has as yet been enacted for the purpose by the legislature. That your petitioners desire, in any alteration of the law of landlord and tenant, that nothing more than the first principle of property should be strictly applied and carried out-namely, the securing to all, or to each and every class respectively, what they had severally or individually produced by their industry or accumulated by their abstinence. Your petitioners, therefore, pray that the bill for the protection of the tenant farmers of Ireland, introduced by the hon. members for Dnngarvon and Tipperary, may receive the favourable consideration of your honourable House and may be passed into law. And your petitioners, &c."

An investigation into what one of the Dublin papers is pleased to term that 'dreadful business.' dragging its slow length along before the patient Mr. Stronge, at the College street police office. The evidence, after all that has been published is not worth printing. A statement having lately appeared in some of the journals to the effect that some foolish person had become a member of Trinity College Orange Lodge, the Orange papers have explained that there is no lodge in the University, but that there is one in the neighborhood which takes its name from the College. The fact is that though it is not established in the University, the lodge is for and of the University. The locality has been selected for the purpose of more conveniently catching the students, many of whom come from parts of Ireland where happily Orangeism is unknown. We would counsel these young men to something more manly, more nonorable, more enlightened than connexion with the stupid, brutal, unpatriotic, and unchristian system of Orangeism .- Nation.

THE POLICE AND THE ORANGE PRESS .- Considerable disappointment was, no doubt, experienced on Wednesday in certain quarters at the postponement till the next Commission of the cases against the police, in reference to the College riots. For our part we have no hesitation in saying, that for the ends of justice, it is fortunate that an interval of three months will elapse before these cases and those connected with them on the part of the police against the students can be brought before a jury. So much exaggeration has characterised the proceedings hitherto; so strenuous have been the efforts of a portion of the Orange press to cast damaging and unfounded imputations on the police, and to exonerate the students from all blame in this untoward affair, that it would have been next to impossible for even a most unbiassed jury to come to the consideration of the charges against the former without a strong tribes we had reluctantly to advert in our last num-

and pointless raillery a tendency which it never manifests with greater zest than when its object happens to be a Romanist. Superintendent Monaghan has the misfortune to be a Catholic, and hence the Mail conceives itself privileged to fire the exploded squibs of its bilious humour, interlarded with stale and indecent witticisms, at the Popush Superintendent with quite as hearty a zest as the proteges of the College hurled their putrid missiles at that excollent officer's men. "Monaghan," as the refined public instructor of the Mail calls a gentleman who has been twenty-two years in the service without the slightest blemish on his character—" Monaghan" is lashed and lampooned as if he were the veriest outcast and refuse of the community, or the most unmanageable of the College boys. By an artful manœuvre he is, in fact, made by the Mail to bear the entire blame of the rencontre, whilst Colonel Browne is by the same shift relieved from all accountability. In short, as it was thought the charges against the police would be heard on Wedthe forelock and pronounced his verdict upon them on Monday, and, as he was in duty bound by his party, all against the police. Tuesday's proceedings at the Police Court were, however, not calculated to strengthen the Mail's proteges, and consequently it passed over the evidence given on that day in silence. Talk of the liberty of the press, and of the Orange press in particular, why there is nothing like Withholding what is adverse to its clique, and exaggerating, amplifying, and dressing up in the most meretricious colours whatever it can twist and contort in their favour, it has altogether ceased to be a reliable medium of information, guidance, or instruction to the general public. This is the disrepute in which the Orange journals of Ireland espe-cially have for years been held, but they become far more rampant, more outrageous, and more reckless still of the respect due to themselves, their calling, and those who differ from them in creed or politics when the party whose cause they damage and dis-grace by their virulent and intemperate advocacy are in the ascendant. This happens to be the case at the present moment, and they have, therefore, let loose the sluices of their envenomed rancour against all who will not kneel down and bow to the Dagons whom they choose to set up for universal worship .-Dublin Telegraph.

PROSELYTISM IN KILKENNY .- To those good English folks who regret deeply that the Irish remain and probably will remain unconverted, we would request s perusal of the scene which took place at the opening of the Kilkenny Quarter Sessions. We do not know that such an occurrence will afford them very much gratification. Giving the good souls every credit for the sincerity of their wish to enlighten us, we feel sure that its effect must be a moral wet blanket upon them. With undoubtedly every desire to make good evangelical Christians of us, they would rather much have a pious thrill of horror over some appalling murder, or hideous regelation of Ribbon atrocity. Deeply disappointing must it ever be to their religious zeal to find that the Popers in which the benighted people of Kilkenny are sunk, not only preserves their enthusiastic attachment, but by its influence is sufficient to render them exemplary in conduct. There are, alas! no crimes of a terrible dye to be charged against an unenlightened people; the Assistant Barrister at the Kilkenny Sessions has no one to punish. Savages, indeed, we must be, because the Times, on which Englishmen rely for their opinions, almost says as much; but then we have the redeeming feature on our side that our want of superior cultivation has left our people ignorant of the artistic mode of cutting a throat, or the scientific administration of poison, in which the inhabitants of model England are entitled to such a pre-eminence. Even the humble garotte appears to be beyond the skill of our population, notwithstanding the high pitch it has attained in the sister country; and, as an able English publication says, with a tone of pitying contempt, the Irish thief is only driven to his offence by hunger, but we have none of the regular trade. If those sensitively virtuous Christians at the other side of the Channel are capable of thinking at all, would it not be well for them to consider whether we would be much improved by being completely anglicised, and acquiring all these accomplishments in which we are behind our English neighhours? Is it not, after all, better that we should continue mere Papists, and avoid those unpleasant accompaniments which appear united to the superior quality religion manufactured at Exeter Hall? Or. gested the following as a draft form of petition to might we not be excused for saying that they should Parliament:—"That it has been declared by your first set their own house in order before they began to picks holes in ours? We consider it a more pleasant state of things that the Assistant Barrister shall receive a pair of white gloves, than that a number of prisoners shall receive heavy sentences, even though they were subsequently to enjoy the most orthodox ministrations. Such appeared to be the opinion of Captain Helsham, the High Sheriff of the County of Kilkenny, who seems satisfied that the people shall enjoy undisturbed the religion whose teachings have secured their good conduct. Our readers are aiready aware of the spirited appeal which that gentleman made to the Lord Lieutenant, to which it is said a favourable reply has been given. He has not been satisfied with that condemnation of the bigoted rage or proselytism which has found its vent in this country, and which offered one of its highest manifestations in Kilkenny. A Protestant himself, he took advantage of a circumstance so creditable to the county as a sessions without a crime, to condemn those of his own creed whose bigotry sought to set the people in a ferment, and whose anxiety was to destroy the Christian peace of the inhabitants. The forms of the Court did not allow of his entering fully nto the matter, but enough was said to show his opinion of a crusade the ingredients of which are gnorance, credulity, and the very vilest species of fanaticism. Day by day we have occasion to call upon the deluded wretches whose money forms the notive power for all this foolish and wicked campaign.. We once more ask them to peruse the words of an enlightened member of their own religion, and let a gleam of common sense, as well as Christian toleration, into their very small souls.—Cork Exami-

facts. Speaking of the last assizes in the County of of property belonging to Liberal Protestant and to Roman Catholic proprietors, only a very limited proportion of either were called upon the Grand Jury, n point of fact, whether so intended or not-for we can pronounce upon no man's intentions unless so gal assizes, in the Nation of the 13th March, that two as they may select for them." fur as judging by his acts—the jury appeared to have been framed upon an intolerant and exclusive principle. In the great Catholic County of Tipperary nearly all the officers appointed by the Grand Jury or Board of Superintendence are Protestants-the Grand Juries at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, and the special Juries, are generally not constituted in the manner in which they ought to be in such a county. In Wexford—another great Catholic County—the Sheriff's for many years have been, with few exceptions, Protestant. In such a county there must, of course, be exceptional cases; but the system, as regards Sheriffs, County officers, and Juries, produces defects and grievances that could not oxist under a just and impartial law. Referring back to the County of Kilkenny—one of the most Catholic counties in Ireland—we have now before us the last Grand Jury from the local journal. There is only one Catholic upon it; and even he was not prejudice against them. An Evening Cotemporary, called high up, as he ought to have been—we allude to whose unmeasured language and one-sided diagreat in extent and income that he could not be left | fund was to relieve the distress caused by the evicber, departed, if possible, still more from the usage on the list. Two or three other Catholic proprietors tions. Certainly, we have little reason to complain of the press in its last Monday's issue. Superinten- were called, but it was known they could not attend. of the detention of the English engineers at Sclerno,

Mails habitual tendency to indulge in unsessonable known to be in London attending his Parliamentary daties. All the other Catholic proprietors emberacing men of as good property, intelligence, and and other qualifications as any other county in Ireland—were totaly left out. The Sheriff had a right to exercise his discretion, and we do not blame him at all; but we utterly condemn the system which rendered it a case of discretion, instead of securing the right of representation which ought to exist as a se-curity for property and the rights of tax-payers Another evil, and a most serious one, arising from the present system of capricious nomination, is often to exclude the most competent men, whilst placing upon Grand Juries persons who notoriously are destitute of property and qualifications. Particulars we could give if necessary. Every one acquainted with Kilkenny knows that several gentlemen who served on the Grand Jury do not possess, collectively, £1,200 a year in the county."

The Dublin Evening Mail states that the late Mr. Quintin Dick, who was privately interred in Dublin charges against the police would be heard on Wed-nesday or Thursday, our Ootemporary took time by of money. His will directs that all securities standing in the public funds and elsewhere shall be turned into cash, and the vast proceeds invested in the purchase of land in Ireland. To his only sister, Mrs. Hume, of Humewood, he has left a life interest in the property thus to be acquired, and after her death her son, Mr. W. F. Hume, one of the members for the county of Wicklow, is to inherit the whole, subject to the payment of a few trifling legacies. The will bears date upwards of fourteen years since. A million sterling, invested, say in land, ought, in the present state of the market, to produce something like £50,000 per annum. The deceased had plainly more faith in the stubility of Irish property than the late Sir Robert Peel, whose memorable caution to his trustees against investments in Ireland formed a curious feature in the will of the great statesman .-But not in Ireland" are words that denoted misgivngs which in the present state of the country seem a little out of place.

> THE DONERAL DESTITUTION .- In the north west of Ireland is situated the county Donegal, and on the caviable aptitude for the tailoring craft in all its deextreme north west of the county, bordering Lough Swilly, are the districts of Gweedore and Gloughaneely. These districts are described to embrace a territory of mountain and bog with an occasional finally, he may shine pre-eminent in post-prandial strip of arable land of the lowest class. Our attention was first directed to this spot by an appeal which we received for insertion in this journal, signed by ten parish priests and curates, on behalf of the suffering inhabitants. This appeal represented that perishing, or next to perishing, amidst squallidness comparable talents have, we regret to see, abandonand in misery, for want of food and clothing, far away from human aid and pity." The appeal went on to speak of these wretched beings as the "victims partiality which it was his day in particular and of oppression and persecution," and to state that 'last year (i. e., 1857) brought a sad change on these warm-hearted peasants. All the landlords of these bled, trebled, and in many instances quadrupled the rents on the miserable patches left them." It stated further that the Scotch and English sheep did not thrive, and that the shopherds being negligent, large numbers strayed and perished, that in consequence a grand jury warrant was obtained and a levy made to the amount of Three Thousand Pounds upon the miserable inhabitants, to make good the damage done to the interlopers. Upon this statement three questions suggest themselves. Frst, was the distress exaggerated; secondly, were the inhabitants accessory to the loss of the sheep; and, thirdly, was the dispossession of the tenants a tyrannical act on the part of the landlords? With respect to the first point, it appears that on the publication of the appeal, the Board of Guardians published a contradiction of the facts stated, and that on the reiteration of them in the newspapers, the Poor Law Commissioners thought it necessary to send an inspector to investigate the circumstances. The inspector, after having examined a variety of witnesses, and personally visiting a great number of dwellings, confirmed the denial of the guardians.

It is, however, remarkable that Mr. Hamilton, the inspector, never called on the Catholic priests, who had appealed for assistance on behalf of their destitute flock, to substantiate the statements they had put forth. Certainly, the ex parte way in which the inquiry appears to have been conducted goes far to destroy the value of the report.

At the assizes subsequently held at Donegal, Baron ennefather took upo ell to corroborate Mr. Hamilton, but we can hardly place much reliance on the venerable judge's testimony, because we find him, when going through a process of reasoning, at issue with himself when making a statement of facts.— Thus, he says, "I had fondly hoped that the example of the suffering which must necessarily have been occasioned by the levying of this large sum of money, &c., &c.;" while further on he makes this statement I am happy to find-I rejuice to find that the people of this district are not suffering from want."

This is the whole of the evidence that we can discover in opposition to the appalling statements made by the Catholic priests.

On the other hand, we have in confirmation of the riests, the testimony of a Mr. J. N. Underwood, a Protestant gentleman of Strahane, of Mr. Montague gentleman who dates his letter 243, Gallowgate, Glasgow, the correspondent of the Dublin Evening Post, a Protestant journal, and the reporter of the Nation, who was sent down to the district in question for the purpose of making inquiry on the spot. It is to be observed that there is some discrepancy between the statements made by Mr. Montague and those made by the priests, for he says that in 1856 the people were in a deplorable state of destitution, while the priests in their appeal, on the 18th of Jan. 1858, say " from time immemorial they lived in the enjoyment of these wild mountains. * * Last year, i.e., 1857, brought a sad change on these warmhearted passants."

What, then, are we to say as to the existence of listress? We have the most positive evidence on both sides. There is no mincing the matter either way. On the one hand the destitution was greater The Dublin Evening Post illustrates the existing evils of the Grand Jury System by the following facts. Speaking of the last excitation was greater than was ever before known; on the other greater abundance of provisions was never before observed.

Our own opinion is that the statements have been highly coloured on both sides, and that it is the duty Killkenny, our contemporary says :- "Although that of the English Government to send over an impartial s a county in which there is a very large proportion | commission, if such can be found, to examine and

report. The second question, were the inhabitants accessory to the destruction of the sheep, is less difficult to answer, for it appears from a report of the Donemen, Charles and John Doherty, were convicted of But it should have been added that in order to make stealing five sheep, and sentenced severally to six such applications as few and far between as possible, years and to eighteen months' penal servitude. There on the part of Catholic mothers and guardians, alvere in custody, in all, twenty two persons charged with the offence of stealing, catting, maining, or destroying sheep. Against eighteen of those the grand jury found true bills; the bills against the others were ignored.

The most extraordinury thing about this part of the case is that Mr Simyly, Q C, on behalf of the Orown, applied to have the case postposed to the next assizes, although the Crown was in possession of proofs. The counsel for the prisoners very properly urged the hardship of keeping them in custody for five months more, after having already suffered a long imprisonment; but the Court, without any reason apparently assigned, granted the application,

Bail was refused, on the ground that a fund had been raised for which the bail would be indemnified should the prisoners abscord. This, however, was denied, and it was said that the only object of the dent Monaghan, one of the witnesses on the part of One of them was Mr. Keating; the other, the Momthe police, was the especial object of the Evening ber for the City of Kilkenny, Mr. Sallivan, who was months before being brought to trial.

The third question that arises out of all these transactions is, was the dispossession of the tenants by the landlord a triandical act? We find it almost impossible in the absence of further information, to give an answer. The Catholic priests themselves describe the soil as of a most unpromising character. They say "the entire surface is broken up by huge, abrupt, and irregular hills of granite, covered with a texture of stunted heath, while the space between is but a shaking and spongy marsh."

But that which strikes us as being the most remarkable part of the whole affair is the levying of a fine upon a district for the acts of a portion of the people. On what ground are the innocent made to pay for the offences of the guilty? In England, it is true, we have a law that makes the hundred liable ing of sheep on a wild mountain in Donegal? If this is the law in Ircland, the sooner it is repealed the better. It is obvious that, in such a case as this it puts into the hands of the landlords a terrible wer to oppress. Whether it has been so used in they did not believe to be true, but, on the other overlooked circumstances which might go some way to justify the conduct of the landlords. It is only interests of humanity and good government, we call for an inquiry .- Evening Star.

THE SECOND REPORT OF THE PATRIOTIC COMMIS-SIONERS.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert may be an admirable model-farmer-he may have an exquisite taste for designing the cut and fashion of military caps, corsets, and culottes—he may possess an partments-he may, moreover, be a skilful adept in such perplexing evolutions as are so gallantly performed at grand parades or military spectacles-and orations on German educational system, political economy, and things in general. In all these matters H. R. H. may be profoundly learned and won-derfully clever; but in the Patriotic Commissioners' second report, at the head of the signatures to which thousands upon thousands of human beings were his name stands, his universality of genius and inpartiality which it was his duty in particular, and that of the Commissioners in general to evince towards the widows and orphans of her Majesty's soldiers. We lay the greater stress on the part taken districts, save one, simultaneously deprived them of by the Prince Consort in this matter masmuch as Hull Mechanics' Institute, because the committee their mountains, giving them to Scotch and English the close relationship in which his Royal Highness have allowed the name of the Very Rev. Michael graziers for sheep walks, and at the same time dou- stands with the Sovereign will identify her to a very great extent with the entire proceedings of the Commissioners, which she has accepted, ratified, and approved as reported by them. But now let us see what these noblemen and gentlemen with H. R. H. at their head have to say in answer to Dr. Cullen and the Duke of Norfolk. The latter complains—

"That endowments had been given to purely tholics could not enter without almost inevitable destruction to their faith; and that similar endowments had not been given to Catholic institutions."

The question, then, is—are these allegations true?and if so, do the Commissioners, in their report, admit them to be true? The reply on both points is in the affirmative; and these important admissions being made, we cannot, for the life of us see the slightest grounds for further argument. The Archbishop and the Duke are both right, and the Commissioners with their honorary secretaries both conof it, in giving endowments to purely Protestant the Commissioners by way of accounting for this asylums existing in connection with the military of all that is fair, honest, and honorable, was not a portion of the fund allocated to supply the desidera-tum? Why should it it not be so supplied, as well as the Catholic soldiers fill the void which, if they refused to enter the army, would reduce its ranks to one half their present complement? "How shall we recruit and keep up our military force ?" has been the cry for the last few years, and during the Indian revolt especially; but little or no thought seems to be bestowed, as far as the Catholic soldier is concerned, on the religious education of his children should the chances of war render them orphans .-Does the recruiting sergeant when offering a bounty on the part of the Protestant Government include the children with the parent, and thus purchase the souls of the children with the bodies of the fathers? The Commissioners have, however, another saving clause or two quite as fallacious and disingenuous as the rest:-

"Our new institutions are intended (they say) to be open to children of all denominations, on the principle arranged by act of Parliament for union district schools. It may be further remarked that the children of Catholics who perished in the late war were not compelled to enter these establishments. Fortunately these poor orphans are not in India or any other of England's foreign possessions, or they would as is the practice in the regimental asylums have been compelled to enter these patriotic schools "of all denominations." But H. R. H. and his colleagues actually claim immense credit to themselves for not baving written on the cutrance of their patriotic establishments-

Turk, Jew, or Atheist, May enter here, but not a Papist. Their high mightinesses next inform us, no doubt with a blush of conscious rectitude on their cheeks, and a dash of virtuous indignation in their hearts, that---

"To meet any objection which might be made by the mother or guardian of Catholic children to placing them in mixed schools, pecuniary provision has been made for placing them in such other schools But it should have been added that in order to make

most every Catholic soldier's orphan has, by some miraculous agency or other, found its way into the "schools of all denominations." This was by no means a difficult matter when the means and appliances at the disposal of the Commissioners or their agents are taken into due consideration. The regimental registry was easily accessible wherever the religion of the soldiers who had left orphans was recorded. The mothers or friends of the orphans were, it may be supposed, for the most part illiterate, knowing little about schools or their constitution. For the most part, also, these relicts of the deceased soldier were destitute and friendless, and the prospect of an asylam with a provision for their fatherless children and some pittance for themselves, would, under such trying circumstances, have no ordinary weight. The majority of the Catholic orphans were, at first, sent to the Patriotic Schools confidingly, and under promise of non-interference with their creed.

ted an Protestants. The Commissioners do not seem to have taken the proper steps to give sufficient publicity to the fact that "provision had been made for placing orphans in such schools as their mother or guardian might select for them." They say, in their report, that—" The total number of the widows of the primary class who had actually applied for reliof up to the latest return is 3,156; and in connexion with them were 3,480 children, exclusive of 166 orphans who had lost both parents. Of the above, 44 widows, 192 children, and three orphans have died since they were placed on the list. The total number of the second class, that of officers' widows and children, in receipt of allowances from this fund is 351; of whom are-widows 122, children 217, and orphans who have lost both parents 12." No one knows for the damage done by a tumultuous assembly; and how many Catholic widows and orphans are inthis is, no doubt, on the ground that it is the duty of cluded in this large list of applicants. The report the hundred to provide a sufficient force to maintain affords no information on these heads, and this we order; but how is it possible, even with an army of policemen, to prevent the midnight maiming or stealfavor of the Commissioners, whilst if it were very large the case of the Archbishop of Dublin would be clearly established. Until, therefore, these particulars especially are furnished we must consider the report as defective in a most material point.this instance, we feel unable to decide positively, on The cases of the Kirleys, Mrs. Norris, and several the evidence we have before us. The authority of others, if they prove nothing more, are at all events the Catholic priests we are disposed to receive with incontestible evidences of the animus of the Comevery respect; we are sure they would state, nothing missioners and their agents, showing clearly that the Catholic orphans were reared and educated as Prohand, we are not so confident that, under excited testants wherever it was practicable. What was feelings of pity for their flocks, they may not have done in these instances would, as a matter of course, be done in others that afforded an opportunity of effeeting the perversion safely and without attracting the condition of the Hindoo ryot, and of the Irish public notice till the mischief was done and appearpeasant, of which we really know nothing. In the ed irreparable. The Times, true to its prejudices. says the onus probandi lies with the Duke of Norfolk and the Archbishop. But we maintain that it lies with the Commissioners and their agents, who can best tell, as they have the means at hand, how many Catholic children and widows they have on their list, and what means they employed in inducing them to enter their institutions, or whether they became inmates voluntarily and without any influences of a direct or indirect nature being brought to hear upon them in their helpless and destitute condition. Until these several particulars are furnished by the Commissioners, we must consider their report as sheer vox et preterea nihil, and accept their report as an admission that they have appropriated the funds in such a manner as to leave the Catholic orphans without the proper means of being reared and in-structed in the religion of their fathers.— Dublin Telegraph.

SECTABIAN BIOCERY IN HULL.-It would be a gross libel upon the really liberal and enlightened Protestants of Hall to suppose that they have heard, with other feelings than those of deep disgust, the annonneement that the Rev. Lorenzo Moore, Incumbent of Drypool, has refused to lecture in the hall of the Trappes, senior Catholic Priest of Hull, to appear in the list of subsequent lecturers at that institution. We have often heard of ignorant, narrow-minded bigots pretending to find in religious differences, and in the separation of creeds, excuses for separation in the performance of works of general benevolence; but this is the first time that we ever heard of any person with pretensions to education and respectable Church of England establishments, into which Ca-, social standing refusing to occupy a platform from which the discussion of religion and party politics is excluded, on the ground of the personal religious opinions, not of a previous, but of a subsequent historical and scientific teacher. If the committee of the Hull Machanias' Institute had been the first teacher. the Hull Mechanics' Institute bad given that precedence to Mr. Trappes to which his birth and antecedents so well entitle him, we could easily understand how a vain, weak man, like the Incumbent of Drypool, might be provoked to resent an apparent slight to a Clergyman of the Established Church; but the Rev. Lorenzo Moore had the foremost place fessedly wrong. They have expended a considerable assigned him by the committee. He was to fill the portion of the Fund, and intend expending the rest ball with the fragrance of his eloquence some weeks before the Catholic Priest was announced to trend in Establishments, and in erecting schools where the teachers and the teaching, the management and the direction are solely and exclusively Protestant, premost careful avoidance of all grounds of reasonable most careful avoidance of all grounds of reasonable cisely as if there were no such beings in existence as the Catholic orphans of Catholic soldiers. But, say serable plea-so disgraceful to a Christian Clergyman-set forth in the letter addressed to the commonstrous misdirection of the Fund, "There were no mittee. Now, it should be known to the public generally that, ever since his promotion to the incuraprofessions for the exclusive reception of Roman Ca-tholic children." And why, let us ask, in the name burning to achieve some notoriety in Hull. Impatient of the circumscription of his fame within the modest limits of the Barmston Drain, he tried hard to evoke on both sides of the river IIull the expression of a wish for a repetition of those barren lectures upon the theology of St. Alphonsus Ligouri with which he sought to awaken the fervour of his searct congregation on the occasion of his taking possession of his parish. But as his hearers had never before heard of the celebrated Neapolitan Bishop, and as most of them did not care a button about what was preached in the kingdom of Naples, or what was believed by Catholics, there was really nothing for it but to try the effect of playing the bigot and the Pharisce in the face of the whole community. This has been done; and the result is such an expression of contempt for the intolerance of the Incumbent of Drypool as must seriously disquict him. Henceforth liberal-minded Protestants will repudiate all sympathy with the conduct of a Clergyman capable of acting in the narrow, persecuting spirit thus manifested by the Rev. Lorenzo Moore. He doubtless funcied that by flinging an insult at the Catholic Priest he would have an applauding mob at his heels; whereas he will now learn to his cost that Mr. Trappes is known and respected by Protestants and Catholics as one of the best specimens of a frank, honest, liberty-loving English gentleman is this part of Yorkshire. The Rev. Lorenzo Moore is manifestly out of his element in Drypool. His place is with the Rev. Mr. Dallas, as assistant-secretary, and as one of the Reverent directors of the Ifish Church Missionary Society. He is lost in so matter-of-fact a place as Hull. The tea-table picty which blends the sweet breathings of prayer with the soft notes of the piano-which combines the elegancies of mixed evening costume with the graces of drawing-room devotion-in which the Rev. Lorenzo Moore is said to delight-is apt to beget, in the minds of honest-hearted Englishmen, a suspicion not always favourable to the leading Clerical performers. ireland is the place for apostles of this school. There they can always find abundance of safe scope, without ceasing to shine annually in the florid and fanciful reports of one or other of the great No-Popery societies .- Hull Advertiser.

THE ORGINS OF INFAMY.—The Spartaus are said o have made their slaves drunk, in the presence of their children, to inspire them with a loathing for debauchery. The citizens of New York may have on Wednesday night of this week an opportunity, on some of the public streets, of giving their children a disgusting spectacle of the excesses to which human beings incapable of self-government can go. Some of the offscourings of Europe who prowl about the back streets of New York propose on that evening to exhibit their unfitness for human society by celebrating in a procession their affection for the crazed and infamous monsters who have expiated on the guillotine in Paris their crime of a wholesale assassination. It is an abomination against law that it would be well to suppress peremptorily, except for the motive suggested in the commencement of this paragraph—that it may be best to illustrate the importance of preserving the spirit of self-govern-ment, and supreme obedience to law, by permitting lutil stated in the report that 166 orphans who had lost both parents had applied for relief. Half of these, if not more, might have been Catholics; but being without friends, they were probably all admit-