THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MARCH 3, 1871.

Clare Castle where the mournful Caoin of the Church -mournful as the banshee wail-was heard by his

Dubin, Feb. 1.—The Lord Lieutenant held his first levee for the season yesterday at Dublin Castle. There was a very numerous attendance, representing all departments of the public service, the municipal bodies, the professional classes, and a fair sprinkling of the resident nobility and gentry. It was one of the largest levees ever held under a Liberal Government, many political opponents mingling with the supporters of the Ministry in a demonstration of loyal respect for the Queen's representative. The presence of a couple of Catholic clergymen was noticed as a novelty, attributable to the legislation which has abolished invidious distinctions and placed the members of all religious creeds on the same level. The Bishops who formerly attended were not present, and there was but a limited number of Protestant clergymen. No dignitaries of the Catholic Church attended. The National journals manifest considerable in-

terest in the proceedings connected with the administration of the Land Act. This is a healthy sign. The practical proofs which have been given in the land courts to the contrary have made it im- seated; Mr. John Martin, for Meath County, in the possible for them to represent that it is a delusion and a sham from which the landlord only can derive benefit. They are obliged to bear testimony to the liberal spirit of the law in dealing with the tenant's claims, and the impression which such an admission is calculated to make on the minds of the people will not be diminished by the fact that it comes from adverse witnesses. The Nation criticizes some of the decisions of the country chairmen. It contends that the clause inflicting a fine as a penalty for the removal of a tenant should be adhered to strictly, and that in no instance should it be dependent on judicial discretion. Were such a rule as this laid down we should have many cases like that decided by Mr. Robinson, Q.C., the Chairman of Cavan, in which a small tenant, who was only five years in occupation, was awarded compensation at the full measure of seven years. Were such an award made compulsory by the terms of the Act, and no power allowed to the Judges to reduce it if they they thought the circumstances of the case would make it excessive, the effect would be to make the pursuit of evictions a profitable one for the tenant. As regards the Cavan case, however, which has been freely commented upon, it is due to the Chairman, a lawyer of great ability and experience, to state that the fact that the tenant to whom he awarded seven years' rent as compensation was only five years in possession, did not come out in evidence, although otherwise reported in the Iceal Press, nor was his attention called to it in any way; and in measuring the amount of compensation he took into account a claim for improvementuts which he could not allow for, but which formed an element in consider- house. She left behind her "two furnished beds, ing the loss sustained by the tenant. The Irishman takes the Chairman of Londonderry to task for condemning any attempt to deprive the landlord of his fee by cumulative claims. It thinks that "he should have admonished not the tenants, but the landlords that eviction of a follow citizen was now a luxury to be paid for. The Trishman blames the tenants in the North for not pleading the tenant customwhich procludes eviction if the rent be paid-instead of making claims for compensation for disturbance. It also objects to the course adopted by the tenants of Lord Derby in the county of Tippenary, who have petitioned their landlord not to dispose of his Irish estates, and advises them to avail themselves of the borrowing powers given in the second part of the Land Act and buy the land themselves, thus showing the first example of a peasant proprietary.

The condition of Westmeath, some portions of

King's County, and one or two other counties in Ireland is alarming. Threatening notices are frequent, and many landlords and agents are unable to move in public unattended by police or armed servants. The Government, however, are taking measures to preserve the peace, and 150 additional police have been sent into Westmeath. The Marquis of Hartington has arrived in Dublin, and has been sworn in as Chief Secretary. The Limerick and Clare Farmers' Club has passed resolutions declaring that the Land Tenure Act, although a step in the right direction, is inadequate to meet the the Treaty of Union renders unnecessary. wants of Ireland, and that fixity of tenure must be granted. The Government intend to prosecute some cery Appeal, on Tuesday, judgment was given in an Armagh Jail until the next Petty Sessions on the of the participators in the Prentice Boys' Celebration

against recent decisions. They related chiefly to the claims of curates, who are affected very unequally hoped to be under the old system, having exchanged a precarious for a fixed income, with a prospect of maintained upon the voluntary principle. In other cases, where their incomes were limited and the parishes poor, the curates and small incumbents feel the pressure of the Act severely, their hopes of promotion being in many instances destroyed,-After many years' service they find themselves condemned to receive a wretched pittanee unless the Church Body takes their peculiar case into account, and deals as liberally with them as its funds will permit. Numerous questions are pending with respect to their position, and they are pressing their claims with auxious solicitude upon the Commissioners, who are acting fairly and considerately, though firmly and vigilantly, as they are bound to do, in administering the law. Some curious cases came before them yesterday. The Rev. W. F. Doboin claimed as permanent curate of St. James's parish. He is chaplain to Stevens' Hospital, which had been endowed with £1,000 by Mrs. Esther Johnson, the "Stella" of Dean Swift. In her will there is a singular clause in the Dean's handwriting, which evinced a prophetic sagacity. It was in these terms :-

"And if it shall happen (which God forbid!) that at any time hereafter the present Established Episcopal Church of this kingdom shall come to be disestablished, and no longer be the national established Church of the said kingdom, I do declare wholly null and void the bequest above made; and I do hereby divest the governors of the principal and interest, and in that case it is to devolve on my nearest relative living."

Judge Lawson remarked the curious coincidence that Dean Swift had made a similar disposition in his own will. He disallowed the claim, with the concurrence of Lord Monck, on the ground that chaplains of public institutions could not be re-

garded as parochial curates. The decision of the Lords Justices annulling the bankruptcy of Sir Colman O'Loghlen has afforded the utmost satisfaction to the numerous friends of the hon, member for Clare at this side of the Irish Channel. There are few public men so widely popular, and all classes, irrespective of political considerations, have shared the sympathy which his case excited. This feeling has found expression in the Press. A Conservative journal of high respectability, Saunders's News Letter, pays a generous tribute to his character, and congratulates the electors of the County Clare on the judgment of the Court, "which relieves them from the fear of losing the services of their most distinguished represen-

The Society for extending the Cultivation of Flax in Ireland held its annual meeting in Bolfast on Tuesday, under the presidency of Mr. John Mulholland, D.L. A report was read which gave statistical misery, that there were not young men who were 3,000 vehicles, heartily wished that every sort of ill-devised and olic does and must believe and maintain details, showing the extent to which the crop was preparing to go to America, the home and refuge of Midland Great Western of Ireland, 898 by the Ulster, heartily wished that every sort of ill-devised and olic does and must believe and maintain.

there was a deficiency to the extent of 34,350 compared with the year before, but the yield was fully equal, and was, in fact, higher than in any year since 1964. The difference in the weight of the crop is ascribed to variation of the weather rather than of the soil, its productiveness depending very much upon favourable alternations of sunshine and shower. Mr. Mulholland strongly advised the farmers to lay down a fair proportion of their land in that this year, the stoppage of agricultural work in France and other circumstances affording an opportunity for realizing larger profits from the crop. Some disappointment was expressed that the cultivation of flax in the South and West of Ireland had not been as extensive as was expected, considering the suitableness of the soil, but it is hoped that when the farmers come to understand the proper mode of treating it they will more extensively cultivate it. A sum of £500 was set apart for prizes to be given for the best scutched flax this year.—Dublin Corr. of Times.

The Irish members who were entitled to take their seats in the House of Commons on February the 9th, are: Sir Dominic Corrigan, for the city of Dublin, in succession to Sir Arthur Guinness, unroom of Mr. Corbally, deceased; and Viscount Newry, for Newry, in the place of Mr. Kirk, deceased.

One of those heartless incidents of the removal of Irish poor from England, which exemplifies the dealing of Blumbledom in that country with our people, occurred last week, and was brought to light in the Kilkenny Workhouse. Eliza Collesson, who appeared with five small children, and was a widow, had, after her husband's death some three years ago, been in the receipt of outdoor relief, when lately, without notice, she was seized in her own house, where she kept lodgings, and hurried over to Ireland. Here is her story: "Mr. Stubb's, the relieving officer, came to my house, accompanied by three policemen, dragged me out of my house, tore my clothes, and forced me into a cab, and kept me there till the policeman returned for my children and brought them out, and put them also into the cab; we were all driven off to the Shield's workhouse and locked up there for the night, and sent on here the next morning." She had means, and could keep herself up by keeping lodgers and needlework. The rent of her house was paid, up, she had "three beds expensively furnished, three tables, six chairs, a clock and three boxes of clothes." All these were left behind herher children dragged from their tea, which was filled out for them, and her house locked up. One Ellen Neary, a widow, also had a case substantially the same. She had two young children, one in arms, and was dragged away like Eliza Collesson, forced into a cab, taken to the workhouse and shot like rubbish into the pauper world of the Kilkenny worksix chairs, three tables, a clock and three boxes of clothes." The chairman was horrified at this detail. He stated: " I never heard of anything more cruel; and these cases show there are different laws for England and Ireland, for we have had English paupers in this house, and if we sent them back to England we would have been prosecuted for doing so. An Irishman may spend the best days of his life in enriching England by his labor, and, when he becomes old and infirm, if he asks for relief he is sent back to this country, to be a burden on the ratepayers." And why should not Englishmen do this? They make our laws like our paupers, and fit them, in the words of Curran, "like boots and shoes for exportation." Cruel as this is, it is only an illustration of the mildest phase of their legislation for a people that they declare cannot legislate for themselves .- Irishman.

SPLIT IN THE ORANGE CAMP. - A schism in the Orange body is not likely to result from the passing of a resolution in the Grand Orange Lodge abrogating the pledge heretofore taken by the members to support the Legislative Union. The vote upon it was twenty-two to eighteen, and the majority declare that they have not thereby become Repealers or members of the "Home Rule" Association, but only desire to free themselves from the obligation which "the passing of the Church Act, as infringing

BIGOTHY ON THE BENCH .- In the Courts of Chancase of Stewart v. Greene, in which a bill had been FER. 2.—The Church Temporalities Commissioners | filed by the heiress at law of the late Mrs. Murphy, sat yesterday and disposed of a number of appeals a legatee under the will of the late Hugh Kerelly praying the court to set aside a bequest made by Kerelly to the Sisters of Mercy of Ballinasloc and by the terms of the Church Act. Some of them their successors. The will bequeathed a portion of have reason to rejoice at its enactment, since it has certain property to the Superioress of the Convent secured to them for their lives a liberal scale of annuity. They will be better off than many could have that, although the Sisters were associated for the purpose of charitable works, yet as no obligation rested on them to devote themselves to such works, having their salaries doubled if the congregations the bequest was valid only for Mrs. Burke's lifecontinue to pay the amount contributed in churches time, but was invalid as regarded her successors, The Appeal Court, consisting of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Justice of Appeal, confirmed the Vice-Chancellor's decision. The Lord Justice of Appeal not satisfied with giving his decision added a sneer which comes not well from a judge. He observed that the convent was an association of persons without any legal bond, and who were under no obligation to expend their money on charitable purposes, but might expend it in luxurious living, or costly attire, or they might start a monster shop, or open a theatre with it. The Lord Justice might fairly complain of bad taste, bad feeling, and a want of gentlemanly good-breeding in any person who would observe of him that he may spend a portion of his salary in keeping an eating-house, an oyster-shop, or low public-house, and yet by what right does he presume to utter such bigoted nonsense? Is it because these nuns are women?

THE POOR-LAWS IN IRELAND .- Only a few weeks ngo the papers recorded how an old man died of hunger in one of the London workhouses, and how a young woman was sent from the workhouse to give evidence in a Court with her clothing wringing wet, it having just been taken out of the wash-tub. Father Peter Conway, P.P. of Killursa, has written a letter to the Lord Lieutenant, which is published in the Galway Vindicator, detailing the strange cruelty of the workhouse system in his part of Ireland, and illustrating it with examples. He says :-

The Poor-Laws, as at present administered in Ireland, instead of being a blessing are a curse to the poor. They are mocked, humbugged, persecuted, whilst the ratepayers, who are taxed, are plundered and robbed, and the go-betweens are corrupted and taught to job and trade on the vitals of the poor Thus the people are made disloyal and discontented, and the Poor-Law Commissioners are the head centres of this sad state of things in Ireland. Taking into account the present state of things, and comparing the present population with what it was in '48, I believe the people are poorer and more miserable. "But the poorhouses are not so crowded, and the rates are low." What a fallacy! The people are dead and gone, exterminated from their own country, and those that are at home will not enter the workhouses. In the year '48 the people were represented as loyal and content. Such is the policy of 1871. I believe they were never more disloyal and discontent, and no one knows the feelings of the Irish people at home and abroad better than I do. In 1848 I warned the Poor-Law Commissioners of the state of the country. In 1870 I did the same. Your Excellency knows the sad and fatal result. About two months ago I made it my business to visit every townland in my parish. I

cultivated last year. In the number of acres planted | the misruled Irish people. That these young men | 578 by the Waterford and Limerick, 913 by the Belcountry if they could "earn their bread by the Southern and Western of Ireland Company. The sweat of their brows."

> Lord Greville, of Clonyn, Castle, Delvin, has given a lease forever, free, of a site, together with a subscription of over fifty guineas for a school at Balrath on his estates, Mullingar. The school is now nearly finished and is considered one of the nicest in West-

> Amongst the several hundred valuable prizes to be listributed at the grand bazaar which will be held

> A number of persons are mentioned as the probable candidates for the representation of the County of Among the most prominent are Hon. Galway. Gerald Dillon, the Hon, F. French, C. Reddington, George Morris, Captain B. Daly, Captain Nolan, Mr. H. Henry.

> A number of shots and stones were fired lately nto a passenger carriage in a down train from Dublin when approaching the Doaamon station, near Castlebar. One of the missiles penetrated the window of a first-class compartment, and a lady was wounded about the head and face. The other missiles entered the adjoining second-class compartment without doing any injury beyond breaking the glass in the windows.

> We have reason to believe that the re-embodiedment of the Irish Militia will form part of the Ministerial proposals, and such a measure would be the natural and politic complement of our recent legislation. We have removed every removable Irish grievence, and we can now appeal with a good conscience to Irish loyalty. Moreover, it has long been known that owing to certain instincts of the Irish mind military service invariably brings fidelity in its train, -Times.

GREAT BEAUTY OF LIELAND. - We know of course, that Ireland is called the "Emerald Isle," and that the color of the emerald is green, but never had it entered into our imagination that there was anywhere in the world such verdure as it charmed our eyes to look upon in the rural districts of Ireland.— The slopes, the knolls, the fields of young grain, over which the breezes creep like playful spirits of the beautiful; the pastures dotted over with sheep of the purest wool: the hillsides, rising up into mists shrouded mountains, are all covered with a thick carpet of smooth, velvety green. But Ireland should also be called the Flowery Isle. There is not a spot in Ireland, we believe, where blessed nature can find an excuse for putting a flower, but she has put one-not only in the gardens, and in the meadows, but upon the very walls and the crags of saved, - Waterford Citizen. the sea, from the great, blooming rhododendrons down to the smallest floweret that modestly peeps forth from its grassy cove. The Irish furze, so richly yellow, covers all those places that might otherwise be bare or barren; the silkworm delights everywhere, from thousands of trees, to "drop its webs of gold;" the blooming hawthorn, with the sweet scented pink, and especially the white variety. clamber to hide the harshness of the mural supports; the beetling cliff of the North Sea are fringed with the most lovely flowers; and if you kneel almost anywhere on the yielding, velvety carpet, you will find little, well nigh invisible flowerets, red, white, blue, and yellow, — wrought into the very woof and texture. Ireland ought to be called the Beautiful Isle, for the spirit of the beautiful hovers on the island.—Exchange.

On January 20 a quasi-sanctimonious individual, with a bundle of "tracts," passed through Lurgan for the purpose, it was supposed, of "spreading the Gospel;" but, towards evening, happening to feel troubled with thirst, this worthy missionary pro-ceeded into a public house, with the object of quenching it, when the eye was placed upon a number of tumblers, which, as a matter of course, were abstracted and made away with. Acting-Constable O'Brien, hearing of the matter, had the party at once arrested and brought before John Hancock, Esq., J.P., to whom the theft was acknowledged. This would-be evangelizer was then remanded to bundle of "silent messengers," as the "tracis" ar sometimes termed, on which to ruminate as much as convenient in the interim.—Belfast Examiner.

The vacancy in the Parliamentary representation of Limerick County, caused by the promotion of Mr. Monsell to the office of Postmaster-General, was filled up on Saturday last by the re-election of that gentleman. For some days previously public expectation in Limerick had been on the qui vive in consequence of a rumor that the election would be contested, and two or three prominent nationalists. amongst them Mr. Ronayne, of Cork, and Mr. Isaac Butt, were mentioned as probable opponents of the Postmaster-General. The day fixed for the nomination of candidates, however, came, without bringing with it any opposition. Mr. Monsell was proposed by Sir Vere de Vere, Bart., and seconded by Archdeacon Cregan. The speeches of these gentlemen were in no wise remarkable. Sir Vere de Vere praised unreservedly Mr. Monsell and the Government to which he belonged, and seemed to imagine that when an Irish Catholic had become a member of an English Administration, he had rendered the greatest service to his country, and had reached the very pinnacle of true glory. Mr. Monsell, in returning thanks for his unopposed re-election, alluded in the briefest and most cautious terms to foreign affairs-"the subject was too sad a one." With reference to the Roman Question, he merely trusted that the same Hand which had guided his predecessors through previous trials, would restore the Pope to the position of independence essential to the discharge of his functions. The Irish policy of the Government he, of course, lauded to the skies; and wound up by denouncing as knaves those patriotic gentlemen who have come out of the ranks of what was the British garrison in Ireland and joined their countrymen in the landable endeavour to win "Home Rule for Ireland." Any one, we suppose, who joins in that stupid work of "embarrassing Mr. Gladstone" is a knave in Mr. Monsell's eyes .- Dublin Nation.

IRISH RAHLWAYS .- There were at the end of last year 1,975 miles of railway in Ireland, 151 of which belonged to the Belfast and Northern Counties, 107 to the Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford, 195 to the Irish Northwestern, 437 to the Great Southern and Western of Ireland, and 122 to the Ulster Railway Company. The total expenditure on all lines during the year for maintenance of way, works, etc., was £259,873; for locomotive power, £279,392; for repairs and renewals of carriages and wagons, £68,491, and for traffic expenses, £238,369. General charges amounted to £58,829, rates and taxes to £53,337, compensation for personal injury to £9,245, compensation for darzages and loss of goods to £8,938, £43,299. The total working expenditure was £1,029,-618, and the total receipts, as given in the traffic returns, £2,025,911, making a proportion of expenditure to total receipts of 51 per cent. The rolling stock consisted of 466 locomotives, 1,072 carriages for the conveyance of passengers only, 971 other vehicles attached to passenger trains, 6,835 wagons of all kinds used for the conveyance of live stock, minerals or general merchandise, and 341 carriages found that numbers were in great distress and of other descriptions, making a grand total of misery, that there were 500 young men who were 9,685 vehicles, 1,630 of which are owned by the

would be but too happy to remain in their own fast and Northern Counties, and 2,445 by the Great total authorized capital on Irish railways amounts to £32,828,218, of which £25,113,610 may be raised by shares, and £7,714,608 by loans. The total stock and share capital received is £20,644,129, £14,787,002 of which is preferential stock. The capital raised by loans and debenture stock amounts to £6,230 914 and the subscripitions to other companies to £14,305,284. An analysis of the passenger traffic shows that £13,308,677 passengers, as well as 12,007 season ticket holders, were conveyed during on the 15th and 16th May next, in aid of the Mater the year, that the passenger trains travelled 5,625,278 Miscricordiae Hospital, Dublin, is a portrait from life, and the goods and mineral trains 2,327,408 miles, in oils of Baron O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor of Ire- and that the goods traffic consisted of 355,818 tons of minerals and \$98,964 tons of general merchandisc. -Cork Herald,

Lord Derry and his Imaa Texants,-Lord Derby, in answer to his Tipperary tenants, has stated that he wishes to dispose of his Irish property from feeling that the interests of an absentee proprietor are not likely to be so well protected as those of a resident landlord. Being willing to meet the views of the leading tenants, he would be glad to receive from them offers for their holdings, " where the lot would not be an isolated one injuring the corpus of the estate," but he would not refuse other offers or sell for less than the market value.

A VERY SMART THISO.—The Freeman's Journal of been under the consideration of the Church Commissioners. Two neighbouring elergymen recently preferred their claims to compensation as curates of the Disestablished Church, and it turned out on investigation that the two gentlemen who were incumbents of adjoining parishes had mutually appointed each the other to the caracy of his parish -so that if the little game had not been discovered each would receive in addition to his life interest in his own incumbency compensation as curate of his neighbour. If there be truth in the story perhaps some member of Parliament would make it the subject of a motion,

SHAVER MINES IN TRELAND .- Mr. James Barron, G. S.I., writing to a daily contemporary says:

Many years ago Mr. Jukes and I stated that silver would be found on the west side of the hill of the Ballycorus lead mines. We were "poohpoohed," and no search was made. A valuable vein of silver was this day discovered by one of the workmen of the mines on that side of the hill, which promises to be of vast extent. It runs N.N.W., and has a dip of 15 degrees, which will render it easily workable. Fortunes will be made by those who once laughed at the advice given by one now unfortunately no more. This is another instance of the many occasions on which, had the advice of the geologist been taken, vast sums of money would either have been made or

GREAT BRITAIN.

Loxpox, Feb. 16.—In the House of Commons this evening Sir John Hay asked whether the Government had authorized the statement made by Mr. Odo Russell to Count Bismarck, on the 21st November, to the effect that the state of the Eastern Question would compel England to go to war with Russin, with or without allies, Sir John Hay wanted to know what preparation had been made to back up that threat.

Mr. Gladstone replied that Mr. Odo Russell's argaments were unauthorized, but bore an official character. Mr. Russell had been vested with cerover, and touches into living loveliness every point | tain discretion, and no specific instructions had been

sent him. His course in this matter was censurable. Viscount Enfield stated that the Government contemplates closing the British legations at the minor

German Courts. Mr. Gladstone made some explanations in regard to the Anglo-American Commission. It was empowered to discuss amicably all differences. Any difficulties arising were to be referred to the Home Government by cable, and instructions would be re-

turned the same way. Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, introduced the bill for the reorganization of the army, and proceeded to analyze the measure. In the course of his speech he declared that it was established now that the colonies must pay for their own cery Appeal, on Tuesday, judgment was given in an armagn and attribute the flexibility permitted to take the defence. Mr. Cardwell's recommendations include appeal from a decision of the Vice-Chancellor in the land the flexibility processors as the structure of the abolition of the purchase system of administration. tion, the form of service to be interchangeable, no more officers to be retired in a given year than the average number retired the five preceding years. Examination to precede commission, which must be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. The three classes of forces to be amalgamated, volunteers being considered as regulars—the standing force to be 431,000 men-the government to have power to appropriate railways in times of emergency.

There is to be a radical reform of the military system of England. Purchase will be abolished, and all promotion must in future go by seniority. The Horse Guards will be amalgamated with the War Office, and the commander-in-chief shall hold office only for a term of five years. The standing regular army is to number permanently 100,000 men.

The John Bull hears that in several London churches, should the royal marriage take place in Lent, there will be a special penitential office at the same hour.

THE PRESBYTERIANS AND THE PREMIER. - We see it announced that the Presbyterians, who are influen-tial in the three kingdoms, but chiefly in Scotland, are expected to make a vigorous attack, by their representatives in Parliament, on Mr. Gladstone for the sentiments expressed in his recent letter to Mr. Dease, which is held to indicate too favorable an attitude of the Government towards the Sovereign Pontiff. All is not yet unanimity however, it would seem, even among the Presbyterian body on this point. The other day, at a meeting of the Presbyterian ministers of Liverpool, convened for the purpose of protesting against the Premier's letter to Mr. Dease, two ministers startled the assembly from its propriety by their opposition to its object. The Rev. A. Rentoul rose and said, "he believed that the intention of Mr. Gladstone was to protect this country from the machinations of petty states, under whose power the Pope might be brought at any time. For example it was possible that the King of Italy might get the Pope under his thumb, and the 8,000,000 of our fellow-countrymen would no longer be under the power of the Pope, but in the power of the King of Italy, or some other petty sovereign." The Rev. J. A. Gardner, in seconding the amendment, said that: "The whole drift of Mr. Gladstone's letter was that, knowing a very large number of British subjects were Roman Catholics, he wished to preserve the dignity and spiritual independence of their Chief Pastor, in order that they might be truly ministered to. He thought it was too bad to insinuate that Mr. Gladstone had some political intrigue in view. On the contrary his whole life and policy went to show that he was an curnest, religious man, and that he possessed legal and Parliamentary expenses to £10,942, steam-boat, canal and harbor expenses to £4,303, and mis-cellaneous working not included in the foregoing to work. He only wished that he (Rev. Mr. Gardiner) and his reverend brethren might go down, as some of the priests of the Roman Catholic Church went down, into the very darkest lanes, and ministered in the most wonderful way to dying souls in places of wretchedness where he and his brothren would turn up their noses. So long as that system ministered to the poor in the way in which it did, he thought it deserved the respect of every true man. At the same time he disliked the ceremonial; he what it has that she opposes or refuses to accept is

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meaningless frippery about it was done away with. Yet it had a soul of goodness in it,

It is surely encouraging to see kindly and appreciative feelings like these making their way in quarters where, above all others, we have been used to meet with nothing but blind and rancorous animosity.--Tablet

Probably the ruling idea among the opponents of the grant is that the Queen is rich enough to provide for her own family without drawing upon the public taxes for assistance. The simple answer to this notion is that the Queen certainly might be rich enough to do all this if her estates were but left in her own hands, and managed with an exclusive view to her personal advantage But Her Majesty is not allowed any such freedom in the control of her property as is enjoyed by the least of her subjects. It is all taken out of her hands, and lodged in the hands of Parliament. Parliament, in its jealousy of royal power and its concern for popular rights, determined long ago that the Crown Lands should not be left at the disposal of the Crown; but that the Crown should surrender them to the country and take an allowance instead. It is on this understanding that what is called the Civil List is voted every year, and that applications are made for additional votes on the marriage or settlement of members of the Royal Family. The whole arrangement, from first to last, was conceived in the interest of the people, and in derogation, we the 20th ult, brings to light a matter that has just | may say, of the privileges of the Sovereign. The Crown was deprived of its estates, and put upon a stipend, like a Bishop under the Ecclesiastical Commission. When money was wanted, as in the case before us, Parliament had to be asked for it, although an equivalent had been previously received; and opportunity was thus given for any expression of popular opinion. As to the commercial aspect of the bargain, it was not an unfair one. - London Times.

> A strange case of cruelty is reported from St. Paneras, London (Eng.). An Italian couple named Nevelli hired a little girl from her parents in Somersetshire, to be trained by them for the bullet. It appears the girl, a child of nine, used to be sent out to beg and dance in the streets, and if she returned at night without a certain sum, she wasgiven nothing to eat, but used to be flogged most cruelly and locked up in a cellar during the night. The child was wofully emaciated in appearance, and her person covered with stripes from the frequent floggings she received.

UNITED STATES.

Let Us Have an Established Cherch!-We may as well make up our minds to a struggle in this great model Republic on the question of enforcing upon us a Federal Congressional education, under penalties-that is, an established church. An established State school system is an established church; to make it "compulsory" is to impose penalties on your religious sect, reader, or upon ours; and we do hereby distinctly give warning that we shall not only refuse with disdain the Federal legislation which is to be be provided for us, but that we shall exhort and encourage all liberty-loving citizens to resist and defy it to the uttermost extremity. To present to our readers a kind of indication of the foul current of public opinion upon this matter, we give them an extract from a most pestilential organ of the Radical party-pestilential, but popular. The Philadelphia Press says :- "Probably no movement ever started as a reform attained a popularity or importance so seen as that in favor of a compulsory educational law, Here, in our own State, it is making rapid progress, and this week a bill was introduced into the Legislature at Harrisburg requiring all healthy children, between six and cleven years of age, to attend some school three months in every year, under a penalty to the parent of imprisonment and a fine of one dollar per day. For the sake of the thousands of children in the Commonwealth who are growing up in ignorance in youth to develop into criminals when they arrive at manhood, we hope to see the bill become a law," "Imprisonment and fine?" but why not whipping? We used to inflict that in Ireland, with the wholesomest effeet, when people would not attend the services of our Castle Church,—N. Y. Irish Uitizen.

Solemn Words From An Old Church Warrior .-We cannot refrain from laying before our readers the following touching and manly words from the Are Maria of Jan. 28th. They are from the first number of a series of articles, now publishing, on the Religious Orders, written by O. A. Brownson.

Dr. Brownson is now an old man, and possessed as he is, of remarkable crudition, gifted with a mind of extraordinary logical and philosophical power, a close observer of passing events, a man of great experience, and a devout Catholic, his words come to us with double weight and unusual force and significance. We advise every Catholic to read the entire article; for apparently times are coming upon us when we shall have to declare in precise and unmistakable accents whether we are for God or for the world—the whole for one, or the whole for the other; for God, and the Church of God, like God, will divide with none :-

"I must myself confess, to my shame and deep sorrow, that for four or five years, ending in 1864, l listened with too much respect to these liberal or liberalizing Catholics, whether at home or abroad, though I had previously written against them, and sought to encourage their tendency as far as I could without absolutely departing from Catholic faith and morals. I had been taught better, and my better judgment and my Catholic instincts never went with them; but I was induced to think that I might find in the more fondly cherished tendencies of my non-Catholic countrymen a point d'appui for my arguments in favor of the teaching of the Church, and by making the distances between them and us as short as possible greatly facilitate their conversion. My faith was firm, and my confidence in the Church unshaken, but 1 yielded to what seemed at the moment to a wise and desirable policy. All I gained was the dis-trust of a large portion of the Catholic public, and a suspicion among non-Catholics that I was losing my confidence in Catholicity, and was on the point of turning back to some form of Protestantism or infidelity. But I was not long, through the grace of God, in discovering that the tendency I was encouraging would, if followed to the end, lead me out of the Church, and as soon as that became clear to me I did not hesitate to abandon it, and bear as well as I could the humiliation of having yielded to an uncatholic and dangerous influence.

The Holy Father, in the Syllabus, that great act of our century, shows what the Church thinks of liberal Catholics, that she can make no compromise with the world, and that she meets the errors of an age or nation only by opposing, directly in their tace and eyes, the truth that condemns them. Sho has nothing to accept from the world outside of her. She is Catholic, and Catholic not only because sho subsists in all ages and teaches all nations, but because she teaches all truth. All her principles are universal, and every one of her dogmas is based on a universal principle, which has its reason and necessity either in the Creator's own essence or in the constitution of the universe He has created and governs. There is no truth out side of her not included in the truth she holds and teaches. Outside of her there may be views of truth, theories, opinions but she holds and teaches the truth itself. Evidently, then, she can form no alliances with any-thing outside of her, and accept nothing from the world which if true, she has not already in its unity and universality. What modern civilization has that is true and good she holds and cherishes, find disliked the political organization, and he most neither true nor good. So at least every loyal Cath-

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