

THE STATE PRISONERS.—We have seen a requisition in course of signature, calling upon the high sheriff of the town to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants to memorialize the government for the release of Smith O'Brien and his fellow exiles. Of course this movement will have the cordial good wishes of every Galwayman—we may almost say—without distinction of political or religious feelings.—*Galway Mercury*.

SHIRT MAKING IN ULSTER.—The Belfast Northern Whig says:—"We must not omit referring to the establishment, in our province, of a branch of industry which has already imparted comfort and hope to many otherwise desolate hearths—we allude to shirt making on a wholesale scale, indeed. Derry city appears to be the centre of this new industrial movement—not less than 14 houses in this line being now established there, principally representing London and Glasgow firms. Some of these houses will turn out from 500 to 600 dozen shirts weekly, at prices varying from 4s to 30s per dozen for making: and we are happy to learn that the fair sempstresses of the locality referred to have already established for their work an unrivalled character, some of it being really exquisite. We cannot understand why Belfast should not participate in the benefits of this novel enterprise. We trust it soon will.

GREAT BRITAIN.

JEWISH EMANCIPATION.—The Bill for removing the legal disabilities under which the Jewish subjects of the Crown still suffer, has passed through those stages in which it might have been seriously menaced in the House of Commons. It has been read a second time by a decent majority—nearly double the actual majority which carried the first reading,—and having passed through committee without any material alteration, we do not anticipate any serious resistance to its progress through the final stage to the House of Lords.—There, however, the battle will be fought inch by inch,—and we confess we do not see in the present state of parties, or in the manner in which the measure has been supported in the Lower House, anything to warrant the conclusion that the Peers will now depart from the course which for six years, they have undeviatingly pursued with reference to this question.—*Catholic Standard*.

The despotic party on the Continent must be amazingly pleased at the accounts continually published in the daily journals since the Parliament met of the bribery, corruption, and perjury which prevailed in the late elections. The Liberal party abroad, basing their hopes on acquiring for their respective countries a Representative Assembly somewhat like the House of Commons, must be equally dismayed at learning the immoral means by which that Assembly—the great champion of liberty—is brought together. England's example has a world-wide influence; and probably neither the bribers nor the bribed, whether favoring despotism or freedom, thought for one moment as they passed the filthy lucre from one to the other, how deeply they were injuring the character of their country. How many election petitions are in all to be tried, what with compromise and withdrawals, we know not; but probably the whole number will be little short of a hundred, and already 13 seats have been declared vacant in consequence of bribery or treating.—*Economist*.

We have no very exalted opinion of the worldly wisdom of our Free Church clergymen; and this, we dare say, they will accept as a compliment. But, seeing that they have been taken in more than once by pretenders to ultra-evangelicalism, we are rather surprised to find that they should still be open to imposition.—On Sunday last, great excitement was caused by the non-appearance, in the Free East pulpit, of a flaming denouncer of Popery, who had been announced to preach, and of course to carry away some of the money much needed for the Sustentation Fund, in order that he might apply it to the conversion of the Catholics.—It turns out that the rev. "tramp" had placed himself in circumstances which would have rendered any clerical countenance given to him quite scandalous.—We refrain from giving the particulars. Indeed, some versions of the story are not fit for ears polite. The reverend gentleman left Aberdeen, having only got a little money—not a tithe, we believe, of the 240l which he is said to have taken from the 'no-Popery' people of Edinburgh.—*Aberdeen Herald*.

ANOTHER CRIME OF THE JESUITS.—At the annual meeting of the Liverpool branch of the Irish Society, held at the Philharmonic Hall, on Monday evening, Dr. McNeile, who presided, stated that Queen Elizabeth "sent over to Dublin founts of Irish type, in order that the Scriptures might be printed in the Irish language. Some years elapsed," he continued, "before the translation was made, and when it was ready for printing the types could not be found, having been stolen by the Jesuits from Dublin, and carried off to Douay, where, instead of being used in the Queen's interest, they were employed to print Popish tracts for circulation in Ireland." The Doctor did not condescend to explain how the Jesuits contrived to accomplish this very clever trick.

AN ULTRA-PROTESTANT.—Mr. H. Herbert, as chairman of the Southampton Election Committee, reported to the House that a person of the name of Bower was tendered as a witness by the petitioners. On the new Testament being handed to him he stated that he conscientiously objected to take an oath. He was asked whether he belonged to any sect—Moravian, Quaker, or Separatist? He replied that he was a Separatist, but, on the declaration provided for that sect by the act of Parliament being read by the clerk, he declined to accept it, stating that what he had meant in saying that he was a Separatist was, that he had separated from all sects. Thereupon, under the authority of the act, he was committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Wesleyan controversy has brought forth bloodshed at a place called Yeadon, near Leeds. On Sunday Mr. Everett, an expelled Minister, was announced to preach in the Wesleyan chapel, but was prevented by a legal process served upon him. A mob of the reformers, becoming exasperated, attacked the house of the chapel-keeper, Thomas Mann, declaring they would turn him out; and as the mob began to break the doors and windows with stones, some one from within threatened to fire. In about half an hour after the disturbance had begun, a gun was discharged by some one from within, and the shot entered the legs of Hiram Yeadon, who is now under medical treatment. After this the constables were called in, and took five men who were in the house into custody, who have been remanded by the West Riding magistrates for a fortnight, that the wounded man may be able to appear.—*Guardian*.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—Complaints are made, that just as "wreckers" on the sea-coast take advantage of misfortune to plunder the shipwrecked mariner, so country-people, flocking to the railways after these terrible misfortunes, avail themselves of the confusion and distress to walk off with carpet-bags and articles of value belonging to the passengers. In this case it is said that a good deal of property was afterwards missed.—*Spectator*.

The Rev. James Nisbett, formerly Anglican Curate at Cleobury Mortimer, was found guilty of willfully uttering a forged bill of exchange for £300 to Mr. Hughes, the prosecutor, an attorney, at Worcester.—He obtained £255 on the bill drawn by R. Mitchell, and accepted by William Robert Nisbett; the former he represented to be a clerk in the goods department at Vauxhall station, and the latter his brother, managing his estates in Ireland. The prisoner was sentenced to ten years' transportation.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Monday, what is rather foolishly called "the infernal machine case" was tried—the trial not being about an infernal machine. Several weeks ago, some Frenchmen succeeded partially in duping the French Embassy, and setting Sir Richard Mayne and the Detective Police to work, by a clumsy fabrication of the discovery of an "infernal machine" in a kitchen in Theobald's Road,—five rusty gun-barrels and some wood-work,—intended to destroy the Emperor of the French! While the Police were looking after this "plot," they detected something more tangible performed by the Frenchmen. The upshot was, that on Monday last D'Albert and Charon were tried for stealing a trunk belonging to a fellow-countryman, containing clothes, pistols, and fifty-two sovereigns. The prosecuting counsel made a flourish about the "plot," the intentions of the British Government, and so on—and there ended the "infernal machine" part of the business. D'Albert was convicted of the robbery; the other man was acquitted.—*Spectator*.

At the Central Criminal Court, George Corton, a young man of twenty, has been convicted of stabbing his father "with intent to murder" him. The proof was clear; and sentence of death was record.

SUSPECTED CHILD-MURDER.—On Wednesday afternoon, 2d ult., a woman was observed going beneath the Lynn Bridge, near Brieche Toll, Linlithgowshire (looking carefully around her) and then turn away back. The girl who noticed her, through curiosity, went down to the water, which was frozen over at the time, and saw beneath a hole in the ice the naked body of an infant. She alarmed her father, who came and took the body away. It was a full-grown male child. On the Friday afterwards it was ascertained that the woman belonged to Whitburn, about four miles north from Lynn Bridge, and her daughter, it was rumored, had a child recently before. They have both been taken into custody, and the whole matter is being investigated by the proper authorities.—*Edinburgh Advertiser*.

OUTRAGES ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

(From the London Chronicle.)

The Bill for the Protection of Women and Children, introduced by Mr. Fitzroy, will go far to redeem what is, we fear, a national disgrace. Whether we are in any degree indebted for it to the somewhat vivacious and personal reply which the "Women of America" sent to a recent address from their British sisters, it is superfluous to inquire. Anyhow, the stern realities of our police courts equal, if they do not surpass, the fictitious horrors of Mrs. Beecher Stowe. It is high time that we began to look at home. Whether the crimes of trampling upon a wife, beating her on the head with a poker, kicking and lacerating her person, are peculiar to England or to our own times, we know not. We suspect that, even when "England was merry England," there was always a good deal of coarse brutality about the boasted British character; and savage domestic tyranny, at least in the lower ranks of society, is, we fear, no new phenomenon in our annals. Still it can hardly be doubted that cruel outrages upon women, chiefly perpetrated by their husbands and paramours, are largely increasing.

The member for Lewes has based his motion upon six cases, which were brought before the metropolitan police courts in the months of November, December, and January last. We have glanced through our own file for a period of two months only, from the middle of December till the same period in February; and in addition to the six instances enumerated by Mr. Fitzroy within that period—and besides the actual murders committed by Horler on his wife, and by Dobson on the girl, his concubine, at Wakefield—we find, in London alone, the following frightful catalogue. We confine ourselves to the dry facts, without adding to the ghastly circumstances of brutality:—

1. December 16.—An elderly man, John Parrett, in Bethnal-green, beats his wife, after keeping her in a state of starvation.

2. December 29.—Robert Caunt, at Hammersmith, is convicted of a most ruffianly assault on a publican's wife. The magistrate urges the necessity of an alteration of the law, especially regretting his inability to inflict hard labor with imprisonment.

3. Jan. 9.—John Stokes kicks his wife brutally on the body, until she is a mass of wounds.

4. Jan. 12.—W. Bethell beats his mother with a heavy hammer on every part of her person.

5. Jan. 13.—Bernard Standen makes indecent proposals to a poor little girl of eleven years of age. The innocent child refuses his solicitations, whereupon the brute knocks her down with a heavy stick, and beats her.

6. Jan. 16.—Michael Callaghan beats his wife on the head with a hammer, inflicts several wounds, and fractures five ribs.

7. Jan. 23.—James Dove, a "Protestant," beats his wife because she is a "Catholic." He has been constantly in the habit of tearing her clothes and assaulting her. On this occasion he inflicts blows on the face and head till she is covered with blood, and is with great difficulty prevented from getting her down and trampling on her person.

8. Jan. 26.—A great coarse ruffian, Smith, is brought to the court for wantonly upsetting the tray of a little miffin-boy, who, upon complaining, is knocked down and brutally kicked and maimed by his assailant.

9. February 3.—Denis Ragan, in broad daylight, commits a filthy act of indecency, accompanied by an assault on a young lady, who, upon remonstrating, is immediately knocked down by a violent blow on the face.

10. Feb. 5.—Joseph Miles is fined for a most savage assault on his wife, whom he nearly murders

with a thick stick, because his supper was not ready. On a previous occasion his brutal violence had kept the woman in the hospital for thirteen weeks.

11. Feb. 10.—Thomas Kent commits a savage assault on Mary Steadman, a poor prostitute. Without the slightest provocation, he walks up to her and knocks her down with great violence, regretting that "he had not done for her," as he "had often threatened to do."

12. Feb. 12.—John Cokley thrusts his tobacco-pipe into the eye of a poor woman who came to fetch her husband home from the public-house.

13. Feb. 17.—The keepers of a brothel in Wych-street—a man, and the woman with whom he collaborated—brutally assault the servant-girl of the house, nearly beating her to death. They are fined five pounds each, which is paid by the man, who produces a bag of sovereigns.

14. Feb. 19.—Mary Anne Griffin cuts her child's throat.

15. About the same period Thomas Macket throws the girl Lee, with whom he had cohabited, into the Regent's Canal.

These instances, as we have said, are all taken from the records of the London police courts; but we cannot omit to add the horrid case in which the child Mark Connell was starved to death by his stepmother, with the father's connivance, near Bristol.

Here, then—including Mr. Fitzroy's list—are more than twenty instances, occurring within two months, in London alone, of the most foul and savage attacks, committed mostly by men on women and defenceless children. The old chivalry of common life, which held it base to lift a hand against a woman, seems to be extinct; and things have come to such a pass that a poor man's wife only claims from the law of England that measure of protection which is freely awarded to a dog or an ox.

We fully concur in the proposal to try corporal punishment. Threatened flogging has stopped amateur regicide; and its salutary terrors may have some weight with women-kickers, and with those filial filars who beat their mothers with hammers.

UNITED STATES.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—In the Mass. Legislature, Mr. Butler, of Lowell, from the Special Committee on the subject of the destruction of the Ursuline Convent, has reported a bill "relating to the sufferers by a mob at Charlestown," granting indemnity. The report states that the Committee concur in the opinion that the good name and fame of the Commonwealth demands that an adequate indemnity be granted to the sufferers by said mob. The bill provides for a Board of three Commissioners "to hear all claims; that notices of the times of hearing be given; that the Commissioners shall award to each claimant not more than his or her actual loss amounts to, or to their representatives.—*Boston Pilot*.

CASE OF SPRING-MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.—A very considerable sensation has been produced in Philadelphia, by the discovery of an extraordinary deception which took place in the formation of the jury for the trial of Arthur Spring. It appears that a man named Corr was summoned to act as a juror in the several cases to be brought before the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Corr was in bad health, and, under the impression that he could act by deputy, sent a neighbor of his, named Charles McQuillan, to act as his substitute. When Corr's name was called in Court, McQuillan answered to it, and was sworn in as a juror, not only on the trial of Spring, but in several other cases which had been tried previously, during the sitting of the Court. On the evening that the jury returned their verdict against Spring, and after the return of that verdict, Judge Doran, who acted as his counsel, received an anonymous letter informing him of the deception practised by McQuillan. Upon these facts Judge Doran, on Saturday, moved for a new trial, and also for an arrest of judgment.—*Catholic Instructor*.

STATE SCHOOLS.—If any Catholic hitherto ignorant of duty in the matter, be desirous to know whether he can with a good conscience patronize infidel schools, he need only say one word to his pastor, and he will be informed that the voice of Peter has been heard again and again and in thunder tones, condemning, denouncing and anathematizing the whole scheme of mixed or godless education, and its fanatical abettors. There is no mistake about this. The trumpet of the Vatican gives no uncertain sound, and the Prince of the Apostles speaks with no double, stammering tongue. Peter has spoken; and that voice of solicitude, vigilance, and authority has flown across the loud sounding waves of seas and oceans, and been echoed heartily by the assembled hierarchy of the United States, as well as by the Bishops individually speaking from the pulpit and through the press. Catholic Bishops, pastors, journalists, writing with the general approbation of Bishops, have agitated the question from one end of the land to the other, until now there is hardly an excuse for ignorance on the subject. If your son or your daughter is attending a State-school, you may be as certain that you are violating your duty as a Catholic parent, and conducting to the everlasting anguish and despair of your child, as if you could take your oath of it! You ought not to be able to rest an instant, to bargain, labor, recreate, eat, drink, sleep with common comfort, until you have removed your child from that proximate occasion of spiritual ruin in which, perhaps ignorantly, perhaps thoughtlessly, you have placed him. Do you wish him to be a reputable, thriving member of society; a comfort and a prop to your old age; and honor to your name; but above all, a Catholic man, and an heir of heaven? Take him away from that school.—Perhaps he has been too long there already. Perhaps he has already contracted habits of vice, or infidel principles, which he will carry to his grave, and into the endless world beyond. Take him away. Let him rather never know how to write his name, or spell his way through the plainest paragraph of a newspaper, or perform the simplest calculation, than become the bound and chained slave of Satan, than rise up at the last dread day of account to curse you in all the unavailing repentance and bitterness of final despair. Take him away, if you do not wish your bad of death to be tormented with the spectre of a soul which God has given you as a sacred trust, surrendered to the great enemy of mankind.—Take him away, and let him be a poor, a hewer of wood and drawer of water; let him incur the scorn of an enlightened age; let him be accounted by lettered infidels and heathens only an ignorant Papist, rather than incur the anger of his God and the loss of his soul. Take him away let what will be the consequence.—*Western Tablet*.

PROTESTANT FANATICISM.—A man whose name is Samuel Cole, residing in Washington County, Ohio, who was made insane from the workings of the spirit-rappings delusion, became possessed of the idea that he must offer, like Abraham of old, a sacrifice to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. He accordingly proceeded to carry his object into execution, by taking off one of his feet, which he succeeded in doing, some days since, in a very scientific manner, and with heroic determination that would compare with the self-sacrificing deeds done in earlier ages. His family fearing that some other of his limbs might be demanded in a like case, had him conveyed to the Lunatic Asylum, at Columbus, where he is now in the enjoyment of as much liberty as the nature of his disease will warrant the superintendent of that institution in granting him.—*Roman Guardian*.

It is said that Barnum and Gavazzi are to divide the profits of Gavazzi's present tour.—*Ibid*.

MORE VICTIMS.—The Lockport Courier says, a well known merchant of that village—H. Nichols, Esq.—has lost his reason, "owing to some communications that have been made to him by the mediums from the spirit world." Apropos, the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum at Utica says that insanity is fearfully on the increase in this State. From Monday until Friday last, five days, seventeen new patients were admitted into this institution—the greatest number before admitted, in so brief a space of time. There is no doubt that this increase is owing, in a great measure to the unhealthy state of excitement caused by the "spiritual" humbugs of the day.

THE IRISH HEART.—One of the most admirable traits of the Irish character is the fine vein of true golden affection that runs through it. It is a perpetual thing to find in the newspaper accounts of how poor women, who have come from the old sod, and, from day wages, have saved enough to bring over either an infirm father, a desolate and starving mother, or a brother whose life was an eternal toil, with hardly a subsistence.—These are noble traits of character, and may be found every where among the Irish peasantry. We see that even so far off as Australia what is so common in this country is noted. An Irish paper states that at the Limerick Post Office letters are continually received enclosing from \$50 to \$500, sent by poor emigrants to their poorer kin to help them onward from the desolate home of their birth to those far off golden fields.—*Mobile Tribune*.

CASE OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF SANTA FE.

As the particular circumstances connected with the exile of this distinguished Confessor of the Faith are not so generally known as they ought to be, we give the following abridgement of the proceedings at the meeting at New York:—

The name of the distinguished Prelate, as this address beautifully expresses, "will hereafter find a place in the same catalogue with the great Athanasius of Alexandria; with the eloquent Chrysostom of Constantinople; with the illustrious Popes who at various periods have been persecuted and exiled for the faith; with the noble martyr of Canterbury, Thomas A. Becket; with the great Von Vischerig, late Archbishop of Cologne; with the living Archbishops of Turin and Cagliari, who have all suffered exile or martyrdom for the same cause which compelled the Apostles, in their appeal from the decisions of a human tribunal, to ask whether it was right that they should obey men rather than God. It is to us a glorious reflection, that the whole spirit of the primitive apostleship is thus exhibited, from time to time, in the fidelity of their successors. What would become of the Holy Catholic Church if her supreme Pontiffs and high ecclesiastical dignitaries should degenerate into men of the world, liable to be frightened or bribed into treachery towards the divine trust which God had committed to their charge? Of this we can have no apprehension. The Redeemer of the world provided against it, and His Almighty arm is powerful enough to sustain those whom He has sent, if they will rely upon Him for strength, from the highest to the lowest."

The Most Rev. Archbishop Mosquera is a native of the country from which he is now exiled, and belongs to one of the most distinguished and patriotic families in his native land. The family is wealthy, and the Archbishop was at least so, as he expended some time ago nearly \$10,000 of his own private property upon an ecclesiastical seminary, which the Government of Granada has taken and appropriated to other uses!

It might naturally be supposed that a country like New Granada, a Republic, indeed, in name, "the inhabitants of which are Catholics, and itself professing to be a Catholic State, should recognise the clear distinction between civil and ecclesiastical authority—allowing each to move freely in its own sphere so long as the one did not intrench on the legitimate prerogatives of the other. All this was secured by the constitution and laws of New Granada when Archbishop Mosquera was consecrated as Metropolitan of Santa Fe de Bogota. He broached no innovations on the constitutional civil or legal element of the country; but the Legislature of that country invaded his ecclesiastical, and, hitherto, recognised rights. One of their first invasions was a law, passed in April, 1845, that when any civil tribunal should admit an accusation against any ecclesiastic, whether Priest or Bishop, the accused, simply because he was accused, should resign his office into other hands, and, if he refused to do so, should be exposed to imprisonment, banishment, and other penalties. Another encroachment on the rights of conscience and the liberty of the Church was enacted on the 27th of May, 1851. By this the right of appointing Pastors was taken from the Bishops of the country and vested in a parochial club, composed of the heads of families in each parish—thus taking from the bishops, whose functions by divine appointment it is, the power to govern the Church of God. It is unnecessary to speak of other atrocious acts of civil violence, not only against the ecclesiastical authority of the Archbishop of Bogota and his suffragans, but also against his private rights in alienating ecclesiastical property, which had been realised in great part from the ample resources of his private fortune."

To consummate their injustice, the venerable Prelate, although in a very delicate state of health, is now driven into exile!

In the proceedings of the legislature of Granada, we have another painful instance of the depths to which nations, as well as individuals, will fall, when they presume to interfere in affairs beyond their jurisdiction, and over which they are entirely unfitted to rule. If the rulers of New Granada do not retrace their steps, we have no doubt that they shall have deep reason to regret their unjust usurpations.

It is understood that the venerable Archbishop will proceed to Europe early in April.—*Catholic Instructor*.