## THE FRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. ----- JANUARY 29, 1858.

- Obrit 26 Thel step thildren, bowever, wele permitted tebraemain in the house, sherr mother haying, fortan-ately for them, been born in Old England. In an-swer to M. Humphreys, secretary to the magistrates, the applicant stated that she had not been taken be fore any police magistrate in London, previous to be-ing conducted on board the vessel, and that the party whichad charge of her removal was at person named Frest, the general conductor for deporting Irish pau-The treatment which these miserable creatures rederve at the hands of Frost is well known from several cases tried in our local police court in which his " agents" have been concerned. His conduct in the present instance has been uniform with that in all his acts. From the statement of the widow Cody. it sppcars that he compelled her to go on board the twessel at half-past seven o'clock on Wednesday night. The following morning the vessel departed, and she and her helpless children, insufficiently clothed and fed as they were, had to endure all the misery of a ... deck passage, and that, too, on a night which, for another reason than its inclemency, might have in-duced him to treat them with humanity. The statement of the poor woman having; been taken down, the magistrates-Mr. Donegan and Sir William Hackett-directed her and her children to be removed to the workhouse and lodged there for the present. Two other women named Margaret Sullivan and Mary Anne Smith, the former a native of Tipperary, the latter an Englishwoman by birth, stated that they had been over in the same boat with Mrs. Cody, and under similar circumstances. The bench ordered Sullivan to be sent to Tipperary, and Smith to be removed to the workhouse, with the view of having her case and that of Mrs. Cody enquired into.

A BIBLE READER .- BELFAST POLICE COURT .- DEC., 24 .--- A man named Robert Solomon Kane, dressed in a rusty ragged black coat, with a large cravat or muffling kerchief round his neck, and presenting a Lord Lovel sort of tout ensemble, was placed before their worships.

Mr Tracy-Thero are two charges against this man one for begging and-

The Chief Constable-The other for being drunk and using party expressions.. Constable Neil sworn-About half past six o'clock

yestorday evening, this man was coming up Great Victoria Street, drunk, and cursing by his Saviour, that he was a Protestant and a Presbyterian, and regarded neither man nor Pope' (laughter). I arrested him and brought him to the office; there's his Bible. [The book handed in.]

Mr Tracy-Why, was this man possessed of a Bible 1

Oonstable—Yes; he preaches (laughter) Mr Coates, solicitor—I heard him preaching at the quay, yesterday (laughter). He had a very large congregation; he is a clever fellow and preaches every Sunday, (laughter). Mr Tracy-Oh, this is, indeed very abocking.

Prisoner-I will toll your worship the truth of it; I own I was guilty; I happened to meet a friend from the Scotch Greys, and when we came to the railway terminus he took me in and treated me. I was for a short while in the asylum, and when I get a glass of whiskey it affects my head, as Arthur Hill Thornton can tell you (loud laughter) ; I don't drink whiskey ; I am well known about this place since '41.

Mr. Tracy-And what have you been doing about this place since 1841?

Prisoner-I was a Scripture Reader under the King's system.

Mr. Tracy—The what system? Prisoner—The Baptist system.

Mr. Tracy-You're a disgrace to any sect or calling, You must be a very great impostor and a hypocrite. You were heard blaspheming Him whose servant you profess to be.

Constable Morton-Between three and four o'clock he was preaching at the quay with a large crowd round him; after he had finished, he called on the people to allow him something, as he had no other way to live ; he got a good deal of money.

Mr Tracy-Was he drunk at the time? Constable-No. Sir, he was quite sober.

Prisoner-I did not taste whiskey until six weeks ago, for the last fourteen months. From that time to this I have not drunk four glasses of whiskey. Mr Tracy (to Mr Coates)-Was he drunk when

you heard him preach? Mr Contes-No, Sir; he had a very respectable congregation around him; he is a clever fellow.

Prisoner-I have a hand that is disabled, and a leg, Sir. Thornton is here, and will tell you my character.

Mr Tracy-On my word I have heard enough of your character. Prisoner-I own I was guilty.

The Belfast Newsletter announces, with an apparent air of authority; that the report of the Endowed Schools Commission, which will be made public in a few days, will advocate the opening of all school endowments to persons of all religious denominations

REARCLIOUS SEAMEN, -- A number of rebellious iverpool seamen, have been punished by Irish magistrates. Fiftcen seamen belonging to the barque Constitution, bound for New York, were taken to the Belfast Police-court, on Saturday the 26th, and charged by the master of the vessel with having refused to work the ship. The charge was proved, four of the ringleaders were sentenced to be imprisoned for 12 weeks each, and the remaining 11 for four weeks each, at hard labor, and to forfeit their wages.

COUNTY DOWN RAILWAY .- We (Downshire Proteslant) understand that it is the intention of the directors; to open the railway throughout between Downpatrick and Belfast, in the month of June or July next. It is stated that the late propitious weathe has saved the contractor a very considerable sum of money-so much, it is alleged, as £10,000.

The Kilkenny Moderator says that numbers of mechanics who had gone to England from that locality have returned, owing to the scarcity of employment in the former country, consequent on the commercial crisis.

A private subscription, amounting to £750, has been got up for the purpose of discovering the perpetrators of the Kilskyre homicide, for which there are now twelve persons in custody. No new evidence seems to have turned up, although it is said Miss Connell has identified one of the prisoners by a mark on his wrist. On Sunday, Dec. 13th, in Cavan cathedral, the Rev. John M'Enroe, C. C., referred to the outrage in a most feeling discourse, and took occasion to denounce Ribbonism as the source from whence it sprung. It is said that one of the men in jail is inclined to turn approver, and that the Attorncy General, we are informed, has declared, that when he has before him evidence to justify him in doing so, he will issue a special commission, if the assizes were only a fortnight away.

CHRIBTMAS CURIOSITIES OF THE "BALLYMENA OB SERVER."-" As we write," says the Ballymena Ob-server, "on this Christmas Eve, a full-grown and very beautiful butterfly is flying vigorously about our office. It was caught in the open air by Mr. Joseph M'Auley, of Mill-street, on Wednesday. A pair of sparrows are busily engaged in the construction of a nest at no great distance from our premises, and a pair of magpies are employed in like manner in a neighbouring townlaud. A stalk of wheat, the second crop this season, and now in full ear, may be seen in the garden of Mr. Henry York, of Tamlaght O'Crilly; and a swallow was observed in flight over Shane's Castle nursery grounds on Tucsday last. These facts are ample proof of the unusual mildness of the season, which for uniformity of temperature is without precedent in the memory of any resident of this locality."

Our readers will remember our giving the coarse, insolent letter of the Rev. Arthur J. Presson, who rushed into print the other day to claim the soldier's orphan's-the young Kirleys-as Protestants. One result of this conduct of Mr. Preston has been to expose his connection with a systematic scheme of proselytism. The Rev. J. M'Hugh, a Catholic clergyman, has reproduced a report of a case in the Rolls Court in 1841, in which it came out that Mr. A. Preston became virtually possessed of an estate belonging to Gaptain Richardson, and when he had re-presented the advantages of having a colony of Protenants on the estate, the result being to seriously embarrass Captain Richardson by the diminution of his income in letting the farms to Protestants at a lower rental than to Catholics. It was alleged that he had mismanaged the estate, and the object of the application to the Court was to compel the Rev. Arthur Preston to render an account. Mr. Lilton for the plaintiff, Captain Richardson, insisted that the Rev. defendant had induced the plaintiff to change his tenants (the Catholics), and substitute Protestants in their places; and that he (the Rev. Mr. Preston) had always represented the Protestant tenants as well able to pay their rents; and he (Mr. Litton) read a passage from a letter of the defendant (the Rev. Mr. Preston) to the plaintiff, describing the substituted tenants as "very industrious," and, above all, as "pious, good Protestants." These exposures produced, however, no effect upon the Rev. Mr. Preston, for, in a characteristic reply to the Rev. Mr. M<sup>4</sup> their most appalling developments? Description-be Hugh, he neither admits nor denies his identity with it never so laboured-could not convey to those who the case alluded to, and cannot discover what the have not visited its wards, even a faint idea of the historic recollections" have to do with his proselytising predilections. At length, however, the Rev. Rector and Prebendary (for he is a pluralist) has confessed that he is the individual who has carned such notoriety. The Rev. Mr. Preston thus refers to that litigation :- "A Chancery suit of fifteen years' standing, in which I was one of the defendants, and which, if it proved anything bearing on the present case, would most distinctly negative Archbishop Cullen's charge of prosely tism against me." The Rev. gen-tleman, says the Dublin Evening Post, must have unbounded confidence in public gullibility when he reasons in this fashion. What he says, in effect, is this, that his being concerned as defendant in a Chancery suit of fifteen years' standing, the plaintiff in the suit being the landlord ruined by the "Protestant Colony," negatives a charge of proselytism against him! Anything so ludicrous in the shape of logic has not for a long time fallen under our notice. To any person of common sense and impartial judgment, it would appear that Mr. Preston's connection with the "Protestant Colony" in his parish rather was a proof, and a very strong one, of his proneness to proselytism, and his total unfitness for the office of spiritual guardian for the children of a Roman Catholic soldier-a post for which he had been selected by those discreet agents of the Patriotic Commission, whose "impartial conduct" was recently lauded in the official reply of the Honorary Secretary, Captain Fishborne .- Weekly Register. SIR JAMES OUTRAM.-So much complaint has been justly made as to the treatment of Catholics in India that we are sure our readers will be interested at hearing that whilst this distinguished officer, the companion of Havelock and Sir Henry Lawrence, has carned for himself a high reputation among his Protestaut co-religionists, "the kindness and protection which he has invariably afforded to the too-often neglected members of the Roman Catholic communion reached the ears and obtained the thanks of the present Pope, who caused a gold medal to be struck and transmitted to him a few years since, as a testimonial of gratitude for the kinduces displayed by him to poor Catholics under his command, or stationed within his residency" (Scinde). We extract the above from an (unpublished) narrative of that distinguished officer's services, which has been submitted to us, and we are glad to place on record in the pages of the Tublet the good deeds of one of another communion. The Dublin morning organ of the Irish Derbyites exclaims vehemently against the appointment of Lord Clanricarde to a post in the Ministry of Lord Palmerston. It is charged against the noble Marquis that while holding the office of Post-master General but eight Protestants were recipients of his bounty. The Evening Post doubts the truth of this statement, but remarks that, if even well founded, the objection " comes with a very bad grace from a journal which has been the organ of the Derby Government, which during the whole period of its existence never had appointed a Roman Catholic to any office of emolument under the Crown."

that Vincent de Paul resolved on sending his first the enthusiasm of leachers and the chriosity and Missioners to this country. It was a period of Jubilation in Ireland, and Rinuccini imagined that the victory on the Black-water should necessarily restore to the Catholics their forfeited estates, and the cathe drais and churches to their rightful inheritors. O'Neill was proclaimed the Judas Maccabeus of his nation, Rinuccini, in his buileting to Rome, described him as the saviour of his religion and race, and the gallant French, who sympathised with the Irish in their grandest struggle for the 'dominion of hearth and shrine,' chivalrously applauded the victor of Benburb, whom they had learnt to respect for his protracted defence of Arras. What myriad hopes and interests crowded that year 16461 The Irish people were then in possession of nearly the whole island, and their religion, for which they had suffered so much during the dynasties of Tudors and Stuarts, was about to raise her head once more, still radiant and beautiful, natheless the crown of thorns with which the persecutor had encircled it. Sharing the general enthusiasm of the hour, Vincent de Paul, at the command of Innocent X, sent eight of his priestly confreres (five of whom were Irish) to assist the native clergy in re-cultivating this portion of the Lord's vineyard, so long laid waste by the swords and torches of English and Scotch undertakers; and they accordingly repaired, at the solicitation of O'Dwyer, Bishop of Limerick, to that old city, which was the first scene of their evangelical labours in Ireland. For fully six years they toiled zealously side by side with the native clergy, secular and regular ; nor did they falter for a moment in their labour of love, till Linerick, despite the brave efforts of its garrison, thinned and stricken down by plague and famine, fell into the hands of Ircton, after sustaining a siege of five months. The 'curse of Cromwell' had then come upon wretched Ireland, her last hope seemed to have been blasted for ever, and no alternative presented itself to the remnant of the people save that of taking service under the banners of France and Spain. Vincent de Paul's missioners, with one exception, succeeded in effecting their escape to France, where they related to their father and founder the sad overthrow of the Catholics, and the heroic death of Terence Albert O'Brien, Bishop of Emly, who perished on the gibbet, because he had exhorted the gallant garrison to hold the city till their magazine had furnished them with its last cartridge. Notwithstand-ing this sad and unexpected overcasting of his hopes Vincent did not despair of the future success of his missioners in Ireland ; and, in the meantime, we find him comforting and relieving the Irish exiles who thronged the streets of Paris in want and misery, after having escaped from the vengeance of Ireton, of whom Ludlow, his friend and historiographer, relates one or two facts, not distanced in atrocity by those attributed to Nana Sahib. Vincent did not despair of Ireland; and, as though the spirit of prophecy had been bestowed upon him. he foretold that the blood of the martyred Irish would not be forgotten before God, and, that sooner or later it would produce a new harvest of Catholicity.' That prediction has been realised to the letter in every province of Ireland; but the harvest of Catholicity, ripening for a term of over two centuries, has nowhere grown more healthfully and abundantly than in the city of Dublin. Wonderful as that 'harvest' has been, one may question whether Vincent de Paul ever anticipated that his institutions would strike such deep root in Irish soil. Was it revealed to him that an outpost of his Lazarists would one day be established

under the shadow of that rifted castle still haunted by memories of Strongbow and the Bruce ? Had he any foresight of the beneficial influence which his Irish branch of the 'Congregation of the Missions' was destined to exercise in city and hamlet; as well as on the ripening intellect of youth, who come from the 'ends of the earth' to the school of Castlenock? Can anything on this earth be more grateful to his sainted soul than the holy philanthropy of his ' Bro-therhood,' the lay apostles of mercy to the poor and infirm, who but for them might perish unvisited by a single ray of hope, divine or human, in the noisome garret or cellar? How incontestible are his claims to the respectful love of mankind; and how numerously multiplied are those claims! For every phase of human suffering he has bequeathed some anodyne ; and generation after generation has justly hailed him as the best and truest philanthropist this world has ever seen. What words of ours could adequately describe the holy labours of his daughters, the Sisters of Charity, in the wretched cellars and garrets of this city, for many a year, when they alone had to encounter sickness, famine, pestilence, and death in many blessings which suffering humanity is hourly receiving in that Hospital consecrated to his name, of which not alone Dublin but all Ireland has reason to be proud. Reader, if you would desire to see a sight calculated to heighten your gratitude and respect for Vincent de Paul, visit his Hospital in Ste phen's-Green. Contemplate the devoted labours of his daughters-the Sisters of Charity-ministering, as none but they can minister, to the weary soul and agonized body, cheering the disconsolute, and kindling hope in hearts from which this world and its mockeries had banished all hope of amelioration here or hereafter. 'The charity of Christ doth urge us,' is their device, and their whole life is a practical commentary on the inspired words -- Nation. THE ANCIENT UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN-BY DR. NEW-MAN - At the end of the thirteenth century, the question of a University in Ireland had been mooted, and its establishment was commenced in the first years of the fourtcenth. This was the date of the foundstion of the Universities of Avignon and Perugia, which was followed by that of Cahors, Grenoble, Pisa, and Prague. It was the date at which Oxford in consequence lost its especial preeminence in Science; and it was the date, I say, at which the University of Dublin was projected and begun. In 1311 or 1312, John Lech or Leach Archbishop of Dublin, obtained of Clement the Fifth a brief for the undertaking; in which, as is usual in such documents, the Pope gives the reasons which have in-duced him to decide upon it. He begins by setting forth the manifold, or rather complex, benefits of which a Uuniversity is the instrument; as father of the faithful, he recognises it as his office to narture learned sons, who, by the illumination of their knowledge, may investigate the divine law, protect instice and truth, illustrate the faith, promote good government, teach the ignorant, confirm the weak, and reparties, who had originated the undertaking, had also to carry it out; and at the moment of which I am speaking, by the fault neither of Prelate nor laity nor by division, nor by intemperance or jealousy, nor by wrong headedness within the fold, nor by malignant interference from without, but by the will of heaven and the course of nature, the work was suspended :-- for John de Lecke fell ill and died the next year, and his successor, Alexander de Hicknor, was not in circumstances to take up his plans at the moment, where de Lecke had left them. Seven years passed ; and then he turned his mind to their prosecution. Acting under the authority of the brief of Clement, and with the sanction and confirmation of the reigning Pontiff, John the Twenty second, he published an instrument, in which he tays down on his own authority the provisions and dispositions which he had determined for the asscent University. However, ic soon appeared that there was somewhere a hitch, and the work did not make progress. It has been supposed with reason, that under the unhappy circumstances of the time, the University could not make head against the necessary difficulties of a commencement. Another and more definite cause which is assigned for the failure, is the want of funds. The Irish people were poor, and unable to meet the expenses involved in the establishment of a great scat of learning, at a time

eagerness of students ; or, if these causes still wore in operation, they had been directed and flowed upon seats of learning alrendy existing in other countries. It was the age of national 'schools, of 'colleges and endowments; and, though the civil power appeared willing to take its part in foundations of this nature in behalf of the new undertaking, it did not go much further than to enrich it now and then with a stray lectureship; and wealthy prelates and nobles were not forthcoming in that age, capable of conceiving and executing works in the spirit of Ximones two

conturies afterwards in Spain. A further attempt in behalf of a University was made a century later. In 1465, the Irish Parliament, under the presidency of Thomas Geraldine, Earl of Desmond Vicegerant of George, Duke of Clarence, Lieutenant of the English King, had orected a University at Drogheda, and endowed it with the privileges of the University of Oxford. This attempt, however, in like manner was rendered abortive by the want of funds; but it seems to have suggested a new effort in favour of the elder institution at Dublin, which at this time could scarcely be said to exist. Ten years after the parliament in question, the Dominican and other Friars preferred a supplication to Pope Sixtua the Fourth in which they represent that in Ircland there is no University to which Masters, Doctors of Law, and Scholars may resort ; that it is necessary to go to England at a great expense and peril; and consequently they ask for leave to erect a University in the metropolitan city. The Pope granted their request, and, though nothing followed, the attempt is so far satisfactory, as evidencing the perseverance of the Irish clergy in aiming at what they felt to be a benefit of supreme importance to their country. Nor was this the last of such attempts, nor were the secular behind the regular clergy in zeal for a University. As late as the reign of Henry the Seventh, in the year 1496. Walter Fitzsimon, Archbishop of Dublin, in provincial Synod, settled an annual contribution to be levied for seven years in order to provide salaries for the Lecturers. And, though we have no record, I believe, of the effect of this measure, yet, when the chapter was reestablished in the reign of Phillip and Mary, the allusion made in the legal instrument to the loss which the youthful members of society had sustained in its suppression, may be taken to show, that certain benefits had resulted from its chairs, though the education which they gave was not of that character which the name of a University demanded.

A private malt house, in full work, was discovered lately, in Kilkenny, by the constabulary.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSION IN NEWCASTLE.-Mrs. Margaret O'Don-nell, widow of the late J. O'Donnell, Esq., of Kilbreedy, daughter of the late Cant. Thomas Hobson, of Her Majesty's 34th Regiment of Foot, and niece of Samuel Hobson, Esq., L.L.D., has been received into the Roman Catholic Church by the Very Rev. John Brahan, P.P., and V.G. of Newcastle .- Munster News.

A SUITOR FOR THE PRINCESS ALICE .- Although no official intimation of the views of the Dutch Court has as yet been conveyed to this country, we believe there is no doubt as to the intention of the King of Holland to demand the hand of the Princess Alice for the young Prince of Orange. Neither of their Royal Highnesses has arrived at a marriageable age, it is true; but that circumstace is no bar to such a proposal as that to which we allude; and if the idea should hereafter become a reality the match is one which must be considered as in every respect suitable. That the idea of an English matrimonial alliance is seriously entertained at the Hague we are assured upon the authority of those who are in a position to be well informed as to what is passing in the Dutch Court : and we have been told that if the contemplated proposal, when made, shall be acceded to by Her Majesty it is intended to send the Prince of Orange to this country to complete his studies, as his grandsire did, at one of the English Universities -Cambridge most probably - and to mature his intimacy with the Royal family.-Court Circular.

An important work remains to be done in the tew weeks before the meeting of Parliament-to prepare the means for a united and, therefore, successful attack upon the managers of the Patriotic Fund. The tactics of the enemy are abundantly evident. They refuse to answer alike the questions of their own subscribers, and the grave charges of men of the highest dignity and station. Their reason is that they have no answer to give; their pretext is that a

Our new year opens with revenue tables, that make one fear that the progress of this great coun-try has been arreated; Both upon the year's and upon the quarter's revenue has there been a decrease -the quarter's decrease some £800,000, and the year's £1,800,000. Decrease in the customs, decrease in the excise, decrease in the property tar, and de-crease in the stamps, are facts which the Legislature must discuss when the Parliament meets in February. The miscellaneous items of income, however, as well as the postal, seem to be in a healthy state.- Weekly Register.

The Daily News this morning expresses great dissatisfaction with the Acts of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Cowper with regard to the abuse of patronage, &c. It says the public must not believe in the permanence of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet. The House of Commons has hitherto been tame and characterless, but the Palmerston cry is on the wane, and the maintenance of Lord Palmerston in power will no longer be regarded as a primary duty or a political obligation .- Weekly Register.

COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES BY THE INDIAN MUTINY. -We believe we may state with confidence that the Government of India have received instructions from nome to grant compensation to all persons who have lost property through the mutinice. We have not heard the precise nature of the arrangement, which we believe is to be settled by a committee; but we have heard that the compensation is to be awarded upon a certain regulated scale, according to the rank of the person. Of course, by this means some persons might receive less and others more than they lost; but the plan has the advantage of being simple and speedy in operation.

ANGLICAN CONSISTENCY .- More than seven years ago, Dr. Philpotts of Exeter used the following solemn language in addressing the Archbishop of Canterbury on the Gorham case :-" I have to protest, not only against the judgment pronounced in this cause, but also against the regular consequences of that judgment. I have to protest against your Grace's doing what you will be speedily called to do, either in person or by some other exercising your authority. I have to protest, and I do hereby solemnly protest before the Church of England, before the Holy Oatholic Church, before him who is its Divine Head, against your giving mission to exercise cure of souls within my diocese, to a Clergyman who proclaims himself to hold the heresies which Mr. Gorham holds. I protest that any one who gives mission to him, till he retract, is a favourer and supporter of those heresics. I protest, in conclusion, that I cannot, without sin-and by God's grace I will not-hold communion with him, be he who he may, who shall so abuse the high commission which he bears."-(Letter, &c., p. 90.) These are noble words, uttered with the solemnity and sanction of an oath. The Archbishop of Canterbury did give Mr. Gorham mission in Dr. Philpott's diocese ; and yet Dr. Philpotts communicated with Mr. Gorham as long as he lived, and does communicate to Dr. Summer; and is yet in possession of the See of Excter, and of a Golden Stall at Durham. About the same time, Dr. Pasey, Mr. Keble, Mr Thorp (Archdeacon of Bristol,) and Mr. Bennett of Frome, in a protest declared, "that any portion of the Church which does not abandon [as in the Gorham case] the essential meaning of one article of the Greed, forfeits not only the Catholic doctrine in that article, but also the office and authority to witness and teach as a member of the Universal Church." This declaration, made seven years ago, they have neither retracted nor acted upon. Dr. Pusey and Messrs. Keble, Thorp, and Bennett still belong to "a Church" which they themselves have declared to have forfeited all claim to be a part of the "Universal Ohurch." -Weekly Register.

THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND MULOTED IN £2,000 .--- WO understand that an action of damages for defamation was recently raised in the Court of Session by the Rev. Mr. Mackellur, of the Established Uhurch of Clyne, against His Grace the Duke of Sutherland, the damages claimed being £2,000, and that a decree for that sum has been obtained, his Grace having failed to enter appearance. The ground of the action is said to be founded on a letter written by one of the Dake's agents containing defauatory statements regarding Mr. Mackellar .- Northern Ensign.

IMPORTANT TO THE ARISTOCRACY .- Noble families, who support Lord Palmerston, or feel disposed to desert Lord Derby, are most respectfully and humbly informed that two Cathedral Stalls, one of Bristol, the other at Gloucester, have (D.V.) just become

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Mr Tracy-You are a gross hypocrite. One of the worst of men. You went out preaching and begging and then got drunk, and acted in a manner disgrace-ful to any man, and particularly disgraceful and disgusting in a person who professes to be a teacher. You are to pay a fine of 10s and costs, or to be imdisorderly conduct you are to be imprisoned for one month.

A PROTESTANT PROTEST AGAINET SOUPERISM .- The respectable Protestant inhabitants of Kilkenny have presented a memorial to their Bishop against the continuauce of the Souper crusade in that city. They

We, the undersigned Protestants of Kilkenny. beg leave to lay before you the following remonstrance against the further continuance of 'the Irish Church Mission' in Kilkenny, and respectfully solicit your assistance in their removal on the following grounds :---

"We have long anxiously watched the progress of the mission. Any opinion we may offer cannot be deemed immature or precipitate.

"We believe the good results we would all desire to see realised have not attended on its labors, while much unchristian feeling and Ill-will have arisen from them.

"We believe the class of men employed as 'Seripture-readers' by the society are not possessed of such tact, judgment. and forbearance as would be requisite in a locality constituted as Kilkenny is. This conclusion is founded on facts known to many of us by personal observation, and we would implore of your Lordship to use the same means in forming your estimate of this case.

"It is to this we would refer, in a great measure, the inadequate success of the mission in Kilkenny. Angry passions and exasperated feelings are not favourable to cool judgment or calm conviction, and it appears to many of us, as a matter of regret, that duties so well worthy of the educated and ordained Minister should have been delegated to parties not so well fitted for them by education, social position, or controversial aptitude. Whether this conclusion be just or not, it is certain that great offence has been taken by our Roman Catholic brethren at what they consider to be insults offered to their creed and religious prejudices; and while this state of feeling exists, it is our belief that no good can result from the operations of the present mission in Kilkenny."

The Kilkenny Journal says :

"On Monday the Protestant Bishop, living in this city, issued his reply to the Protestant memorial requesting the discontinuance and removal of the Soupers from Kilkenny. Dr. O'Brien has declared Souper-war against the Catholics of this city, in his reply. He sides with the Jumpers, and believes they are doing a great deal of good !"

THE MOORE TEA FRAUDS .- It is stated in one of the local papers that Belfast is not yet done with the disreputable revelations in connexion with John James Moore's ingenious frauds on the Customs. It is deemed prudent for the present to withhold particulars, but there is a strong rumour that a very patient investigation has enabled the Customs' officials to trace tea on which no duty has been paid to several other houses in the town, and the loss to persons is expected to be very great.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL .-- Catholie Ireland will always cherish a grateful remembrance of Vincent de Paul. It was in the year 1646-that memorable year when Owen O'Neill routed the Scotch Puritans at Benburb, und when Rinuccini, the Nuncio, sent when other similar institutions already existed. The their captured banners as votive offerings to Rome- time had passed when Universities grew up out of

Commission appointed by Her Majesty can reply to no one, out only report to Her. The advantage which they hope to derive from this is that they will avoid all cross-examination ; they will present to Her Majesty a calm, dignified, and plausible statement, putting forward only what suits their purpose and suppressing everything unsafe; and we must prepare ourselves beforehand to see, as the immediate result of that policy, a statement such as will enable the Protestant world, which hears only one side, and wishes to think all Catholic complaints groundless, to raise a cry of triumph, and proclaim that the administration of the Fund has been uniformly just and fair. Our policy is as plain as theirs. Darkness and evasion is their only hope ; ours is in light and publicity. Were it any other than a Catholic grievance, there would be no cause for anxiety. A Parliamentary return would at once be granted. which would lay bare the disgraceful conduct which Lord Colchester, Captain Fishbourn, and the rest, are labouring, by means utterly without precedent in England, to conceal. Was it ever heard of before that men in the position of gentlemen, and otherwise men of honour, who would shrink from any dishonourable act in private life, as from a pollution, should undertake the management of a charitable fund, and then refuse to tell, even to the subscribers whose money they are administering, what they have done with it? This is, at this instant, the case with Lord Colchester and Captain Fishbourne. They have been formally asked, and refuse to say, what children they are paying for ; where these children were placed ; what were names, regiments, and rank, in the service of their fathers, and the place and date of their death. Upon these points subscribers to the Fund have sought and have been refused information .- Weekly Register ...

THE INDIAN GOVENNMENT BILL .- The Sunday Obscover contains the following announcement :---'The bill of Lord Palmerston will, in the first place, abolish the East India Company as a controlling body altogether, and vests the power in a board es-pecially to be formed for that purpose, which will net directly under the crown, and be responsible to parliament. There will be a new Secretary of State for India, who will be assisted by a board constituted somewhat similarly to the Beard of Admiralty. The great difficulty, however, will be in finding a man of sufficiently high political standing to take the office for the first time. That the bill will meet with great opposition there can be but little doubt : but that it will eventually pass there can be no question, although, perhaps, not this session. The East India Company is a body of immonse power and influence. Many of the high aristocratic families of this country are intimately mixed up with it, and would deprecate any alteration of a system which affords so convenient a provision for the junior branches of their families. At the same time those constituting what is called the Manchester School are, to a man, in favour of a radical Indian reform. At the same time it must not be forgotten that such a measure as an Indian Reform Bill is fraught with considerable danger to any government. The opposition to the government in the present House of Commons is comparatively insignificant, and Lord Polmerston can always command an overwhelming majority. If, however, the Conservative party make up their minds to oppose the bill, their rank will be considerably swelled by those who are interested in the affairs of the East India Company."

vacant. The stipend of each is £500 a year, with a prebendal house in a healthy southern climate. The duty is easy, light, and agreeable, the Minor Canons undertaking the harder work, and being always ready to act as substitutes in the pulpit. Residence is only required for three mouths in each year. These stalls are consequently very admirably snited for the younger sons of great houses, who may at present he kept, inconveniently and inconsiderately, waiting for family livings to fall in, especially as they can be held with the cure of souls claewhere. " Honourable and Reverend gentlemen" 'vho are powerful on the fallen nature of man, are requested to send their applications to the Honourable William Cowper, M.P. Those who are vehement on the authority of the Church will be pleased to forward their solicitations in the ordinary way to the Lord Chancellor's secretary. No testimonials are required. Reclesiastics not aristocratically begotten or connected will be good enough to abstain from troubling Lord Palmerston and the Lord Chancellor. Such persons are referred to the Bishops of their respective dinceses and the authorities of the universities and their colleges. And it is announced for future guidance that the closer relations which were formed at the last general election between the government of the Ducen and the aristocracy of the land has rendered it absolutely necessary to appropriate all crown benefices to Clergymen of superior birth. Applications from the lower classes cannot be attended to. -Daily News.

A SCOTCHMAN'S ADVICE TO REV. C. H. SPURGEON. -John Glen Parker residing near Kilmarnock, Scotland, having recently visited London by an "excursion train," went to bear the Rev. O. H. Spurgeon, to whom he tenders the following morsel of admonition : "There is no denying, sir, that you are a clever lad, and I have little doubt but that your piety is of the right stamp. At the same time, you must excuse me for saying that the fewer you print of your sermons the better. George Whitefield (to whom you have been likened) fell ninety degrees in the public esteem after a volume of his discourses was published. Folks wondered that words which had made them half crazy when they heard them spoken, were so tume when read in a book. There is something in the way you comb your hair, and in the appearance of your uncommon mouth bristling with buck teeth, which leads people captive whether they will or not. This cannot be put in print, and consequently what seemed gold when coming from the pulpit, is dull in a volume. If still a bachelor, take a plain man's advice, and do not he in a hurry to wed. Young women are the best feeders of a congregation, and their enthusiasm cools down, like oatment porridge in a keen cutting March northerly wind, when the minister they ran after gets-a wife."

The cost of attempting to launch the Leviathan has already exceeded the entire amount (£81,000) paid by the Government to the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the Himalaya.

There are no less than thirty three Mormon meetng houses in London and its suburbs.

THE HEIGHT OF ASSURANCE .-- At the meeting of the Chambers of Commerce, which took place in Glasgow, one of the members complained in strong terms of the want of accommodation in Glasgow, whilst that gentleman had been allowed to overdraw his account in the Western Bank by £6,000 .- Ocol. that.

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