O'Connell family, for power to have mass again cele-O'Uonner the private charel of Darrynane, which had braved in the private of the Liberator, his Holiness lapsed since the death of the Liberator, his Holiness lapsed most gracioualy to accord the pritilege. Dr. Kirby, President of the Irish College, the Rev. Dr. Kirby, President of the Irish College, Rome, to Mr. Morgan O'Connell, communicating the grant or this magnifest in having it in my power to feel the greatest process intentions, and to enable the farther your venerated father again to have the consolation of assisting at the adorable sacrifice of the alter, in the same chapel where he so often knelt, ine simi, and in which he so often nourished with the bread of and in which sacred fire of Catholic zeal, which enaangels time to emancipate his Catholic countrymen, and vindicate with so much success the rights of our holy religion."

We understand that a statement was lately laid before Major-General Eden, C.B., by the Rev. Canon browne, pointing out the justice of affording the Gatholic prisoners confined in the Cork District giliary Prison an opportunity of having mass on Sindays, and asking a moderate remuneration for that purpose. The General, it appears, kindly forthat purpose application to head-quarters, and we are sarded the application to head-quarters, and we are happy to learn that Major-General Peel has been happy to learn the favour sought nappy to grant the favour sought, and to allow an pleased to give £35 as remuneration. The Catholic soldiers confined in the Cork Military Prison are now somers common Sundays for the future, and we are informed that the bishop has appointed the Rev. William Cunningham to fulfil that duty.—Cork

THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.-A correspondence between Sir C. E. Eardely and Lord Derby appears in the Times, referring to the proposal of a settlement of the Maynooth question by paying a sum down, and in particular to a correspondence held some time ago between Sir Culling and the Premier on this subject. Lord Derby thus state the essence of that conrersation; "I said nothing whatever of vested insee a settlement of the question on the principle of payment of a sum dewn which might be found acpa) mean to Protestants and Roman Catholics." Sir Culling admits this to be a correct statement. He adds that Lord John Russell approves the payment of a sum in full; and that the proper sum has been variously estimated at £100,000 by Mr. Spooner: £240,000 by himself and some who agree with him: and at £300,000 by Lord John Russell, who has autherised him, he says, to state to the Liverpool Conference of Evangelical Christians, that "as an impartial spectator"-whatever that may mean-he considers that that would be a fair sum.

The Freemun's Journal, as the organ of Catholic party, again repudiates the proffer of £300,000 as compensation for the Parliamentary endowment of Maynooth. This would be 10 years' purchase-too good a bargain for Sir Culting Eardely and his friends and followers. Nothing short of a capital which would annually produce the present grant on a sound prestment will satisfy the Irish people. But if the Government propose 25 years as the basis of the purchase, then, perhaps-only perhaps-negotiation may be possible. The State alone, however, will be dealt with, and on no account are the Dissenters to have a finger in the Maynooth pic. Thus stand the case at present .-- Cor. Times.

FRANCE AND THE GALWAY PACKET STATION .- The Paris correspondent of the Globe speaks of the pro-bability of an Imperial subsidy being given to the Galway Atlantic Line for the conveyance of French mails to America. Mr. Lever, who was to have an interview with the Emperor on the return of the court, has gone to Helgium to enlist that Government in his scheme.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—The Times in a communication from Valentia respecting the Atlantic telegraph, says-" Up to the present time, the length which has been underrun in order to substitute the shore end has, strange to say, been found uninjured, though it is not expected that this will be the case when the whole twelve miles shall be removed, and replaced with the stout cable. It is of course looked upon as certain that laying down the shore end must improve the condition of the whole cable, else, of course, the expense and labor of submerging it would never be attempted. Even in its present state the signals received at Valentia are occasionally as distinet as those of some overland wires, and should any improvement take place, when the shore end is added on, there are many who profess themselves confident of working through the whole wire for some time to come at least."

Lance-corporal Sinnot, of the 84th, a native of Wexford, has received the Victoria Cross, for daring acts of bravery performed at Lucknow, in India.

Evictions.-On Monday last John M.O'Hara, Esq., subsheriff and a party of police, accompanied by a party of Loughrea lads, viz, Jack Mallone, Mick Sheehan, Mick Ford, Pat Entry, Pat Keating, Pat Donohue, Dan Donohue, and Jack Barret, for whom jaunting cars were provided, proceeded to the lands of Moyglass lately purchased in the encumbered Estates Court by Patrick O'Hare, Esq., and dispossessed and razed to the ground the houses of James Malion, Bridget Mahon, Michael Gernou, Pat Martin, Michael lahey, Sabina Failon, John Duggan, and John Healy; in all, nine houses and about forty persons. The subsheriff next proceeded to Mount Palier, near Athenry, where the Crow-bar Brigade evicted a person named O'Malley .- Galway Vindicator.

The general practice at present is to fix the rent too high. The landlord allows arrears to stand over and accumulate. There is a tacit understanding that these arrears are not to be called for, but the landlord retains his legal right, and by this means he always keeps the tenant under prossure—often under gross oppression. On numerous estates every yearly tenant-and leases are still too much a novelty in Ireland-is regularly served every year with a notice to quit, whether cause may have arisen or not, so that he may be at any time turned out should be fail to conform in all things to the will of his landlord or of the agent. That is not a wholesome condition of things notwithstanding what the admirers of territerial authority may think, and untill it be remo-delled and the tenant enabled to hold a position of some independence and self-respect Ireland cannot permanently improve.-Star.

AREXET OF A RIBBONNAN .- Considerable excitement was created in Macroom on Wednesday by the arrest of one of the leading members of a Ribbon Society, which for some time past has been holding secrei conferences in that locality. The name of the party in custody is stated to be Riordan, and he is in possession of information which, in conjunction with facts already known to the police, will enable them to arrest the ringleaders not only in Macroom, but in several towns in the county. It is understood from some expressions which the prisoner has used since his arrest, that he is inclined to become Queen's evidence against his accomplices. The "Phonix Association," as it is called, had branches much more numerous and widely spread than would be supposed compatible with the apparently peaceable condition of the country. A special investigation into the facts was held by the magistrates of the Macroom bench, on Wednesday, but of course the proceedings were private, as their disclosure would have tended to place parties on their guard, and to defeat the ends of justice. It is understood that further arrests will be made in a few days. - Corle Con-

RIBANDISM. - The Carlow Scatinel (rabid Protestaut) gives this account of the spread of the Riband conspiracy in the province of Leinster:—"We so, amazement by the unexpected outrage, hurried to the gret to learn, upon unexceptionable authority, that rescue of the two wounded and bleeding men, and the Riband conspiracy is extending likely to the three dragged of their murderous assailants. Finnegen rounding counties through the agency of delegates; and Callaghan, bleeding and fainting from loss of and unless the local authorities of levery county (ex.) blood, were hastily carried into a house close by

usurp sway in districts during many years remarkable for industry and tranquillity. The 'delegates,' as described to us, appear at times as travelling deal-'ers, frequently as mechanics out of employment; and their head-quarters are held at publichouses, to which they invite persons who are named in their instructions; and they have been known to indulge in the Rome, to Mr. Application to make the service of this high-favor:—"I need not say that I men into a confederacy the main features of which the main features of which are outside the confederacy the main features of which were lately traced from Ulater to Dublin; from that (by detectives) to the county of Kildare; but, suspecting that the authorities were on the alert, they turned to the county of Wicklow from the Sallins station, when all trace of these rullians was lost.— Ribandism exercises an appalling tyranny over the farmers of every district in which it takes even temporary root, as their 'servant boys' are usually prominent members of the body. This confederacy aims at the regulation of 'wages and diet' as they do at present in the counties of Kerry and Cork. They assume the right of adjudicature in the management of land; they dictate to the domestic circle by proclaiming marriage, on pain of death, between the farmer's daughter and one of their body; finally, if the farmer's sons enter into the conspiracy, it assumes another phase—that of compassing the death of those in the occupation of land who do not surrender it to the former occupants, who may have given 'their good will of it, for a consideration, some ten or twelve years ago, and at this point agrarian outrages and murder commence. We desire particularly to advise young men to avoid being seduced into these murderous confederacies. The ruffians who are most prominent in swearing in unhappy men are the first who give information, and either save themselves from expatriation or the halter by accepting the reward offered for the detection of offenders against the laws. Should not this simple fact operate as a caution to those who think that unlawful oaths present a barrier to the discovery of crime?"

The newspapers are ringing the changes on the 'Ribbon Societies," the "Agrarian murders" there rershion, that I said was that I should be glad to therests; but what I said was that I should be glad to the destination on the principle of unsuccessful,) attempt at murder. "Landlord leagues" for exterminating the people, and organisations of young Orange swells for assassinating a priest in every parish in which a landlord will be shot! After reading the sanguinary articles and letters in the Orange newspapers, one might, without any great stretch of imagination, fancy one's self, not in this civilised land, in the middle of this boasted nineteenth century, but a dweller beyond the Rhine in the mediaval ages of the Vehm tribunals. Evidently our Orange editors have taken to re-read ing Anne of Geierstein, and in their heated fancies they confound the Ribbon or Rockite Clubs with the Vehm-gerichts, and consider every priest who does not follow the example of Dean Kieran of Dundalk as a sort of "Black Priest of St. Paul's." If one might judge from the letters, in every shade of atrocity up to the bloodiest bue, with which the Daily Express has teemed for the last fortnight, purporting to be the production of landlords, it would seem that something like the ghost of the said Black Priest is the bag that rides the landlords' dreams o'nights too. If all the landlords were like those who write these insane and diabolical letters in the Government organ, in three months there would be no bad landlords in Ireland; all the British troops that could be spared now would be insufficient to protect them rom the avenging fury of a whole people driven to bay. But there are still enough of sane men not wholly divested of the feelings of humanity and reason, even among the landlord class, to save the whole from destruction; and it is to be hoped these will take some prompt and wise measures to avert the catastrophe which the incendiary writers in the Daily Express are trying to cause. Much as one must condemn and detest the assassing who, with blackened faces, sometimes shoot a landlord from behind a hedge, one must equally abhor the masked would-be murderers of whole nation, who fire their deadly missiles through the columns of that bloodhound press at a people they dare not face in a fair field. I would denounce alike the miscreants who ventilate their ferocions aspirations (if the word may be used to express wishes so base) in the Duily Express, and those who are so weakly wicked as to join secret and illegal combinations, political or predial, which places them within the power of the law,that law which has rarely been their "friend." but too often a two-edged sword in the hand of the oppresser. Justice has not been always blind in Ircland; in days gone by she merely wore a bandage, which she sometimes slipped off her eyes as dexterously as harlequin removes his can of invisibility in the pantomime, in order that she might smite her victims with the surer and deadlier blow. But times are altered now, and Justice, in our higher courts at least, holds the balance with a steady and equitable hand. But, although there is only a reasonable prosnect that an Irish Catholic may now obtain legal justice in Ireland, there is a certainty that if he comm ts a legal offence the law will not fail to punish him rigorously. Hence it is necessary that he should not place himself within its danger by committing the crime of joining any illegal society. O'Connell's famous motto is true now as when he had it painted on the walls of Conciliation Hall, "The man who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy." And it is equally true that the man who gives strength to the enemy commits a crime,-a crime against himself and against his country; and therefore, if for no other reason, the people should be counselled and commanded by those who can speak to them with the voice of persuasion or of power, to avoid joining illegal societies as they prize the happiness of those who are dear to them and the welfare of the country they all ardently love .- Dublin Cor. Tablet.

> MORE URANGE KNIFE-PRACTICE.-FRIGHTFUL OUT-RAGE AT RICH-HILL.—We have just been put in possession of the facts of an outrage, an attempted assussingtion, perpetrated recently at Rich-hill in the County of Armagh, which fearfully illustrates that systematic use of the assassin's knife which appears to have become an established Orange institution in this province. On Thursday evening, when the train from Armagh stopped at the Rich-hill station it discharged a number of passengers, returning from the Armagh races, among whom were two men named James Finnegan and James Callaghan, farm-servants in the employment of Mr. Patrick Connolly, a wealthy farmer and road-contractor, residing at Dromard-Jones, near Rich-hill. When Finnegan was moving away, a man named . (we omit the name until we get more accurate and detailed intelligence), a nutorious Orange leader of that very Orange district, stretched out his foot and tripped him. Finnegan turned round and said, "What do you mean?" The other replied with a blow, and, suddenly drawing a knife, made a thrust at the side of his throat, missing the throat, but nearly cutting off his ear and gashing his cheek Finnegan wears a bushy beard, and by this the force of the gash across his jaw was much diminished. But the intending assassin was not satisfied with this: he swept the knife suddenly with a back stroke across Finnegan's throat, as be staggered back, and following up stabbed him over the shoulder-blade, the aim this time being as before at the side of the throat. He stabbed him again and again, inflicting, we are informed, on his victim seven wounds. In the meanwhile, Callaghan (who, by the way, is a Presbyterian), seeing his fellow-servant so murderously assaulted, ran to his assistance, when immediately two desperate fellowssons-rushed upon him, with open knives, and (aided by another fellow who has since abscouded) cut and hacked at him with savage ferocity. At this time, the spectators, who had been struck with

off, coolly boasting that if they had not been prevented they would have slain their victims. But the sequel to this affair is, perhaps, the most curious portion of our correspondent's communication. In the evening the three cut-throats were arrested by the constabulary and taken to the police-barrack at Armagh. Next morning, when, brought before Colonel Caulfield and Mr. Winder, the local magistrates, they were let out on bail on charge of a common assault, in a very off-hand and friendly manner, and not only that, but summonses were actually granted to them for a cross-case of assault (a very old and approved Orange trick) against the two wounded men who lay at death's door! Matters vazzi lectured once in the Rotundo, but the manwere in this state when Mr. Connolly, who had been at Keady fair, returned home. Finding his two servants lying horribly wounded and in imminent peril of death, he immediately applied to Mr. Millar, the Stipendiary Magistrate, and the physician in attendance having reported that Finnegan and Callaghan were in such a condition that he could give no certain hope of their ever recovering, Mr. Miller went to the bed side of the wounded men and took down their depositions. He then issued a warrant for the arrest of the perpetrators of this atrocious outrage: and the father and two sons were seized, handcuffed, and taken off to the county prison at Armagh. We understand that the chief alleged offender in this case is a man of rather respectable standing. He is a road-contractor and a farmer, and comparatively wealthy, and, it is said, a sort of favourite with certain local landlords and magistrates not remarkable for very liberal tendencies. He and his sons, all strong able-bodied fellows, are notorious in their district as Orange leaders. Rich-hill itself is a very Orange neighbourhood; the Catholic population is very thin in the whole district, there being only two Catholics of comparative wealth (Mr. Connolly and another) in that troublous region. Why a man in the position of the assailant should have assaulted so savagely a poor, humble farm servant, like Finnegan, is a marvel which we cannot undertake to explain. But there is one ominous circumstance in the case, very startling as an indication of what seems to be an organised system of assassination. From this and previous like atrocities it would seem that Orangemen in Ulster go about now regularly armed with dagger-knives, prepared for riot and blood-shed. Our readers have not forgotten how the widow's son was slain at Lurgan, by a gang of low Orauge ruffinns, armed with these dagger-knives. And the recent case is fresh in everybody's mind, where in Tandragee a young man, about entering the home where his aged mother lay dead, was set upon by a band of Orangemen returning from their revels, and stabbed and hacked with knives, with brutal ferocity. This last case at Rich-hill, where three persons of comparatively respectable station, came with knives in their possession, and made a murderous assault upon two humble unoffending men, would seem to indicate that the use of the assassin's knife is now a thoroughly organised Orange institution. We have here hesitated to publish the names of the alleged intending assassins until fuller and more deailed particulars reach us. It seems almost incredible that men in their alleged position could have committed a crime so fearful and so wanton .- UL-

The following life-like portrait of the Loyal Orange "Protestant Boy" is from the Feuilletor of the

Mr. Agar Stukely, manufacturer of carts, waggons and wheelbarrows, was a notorious character in the town of Bunlora. He was one of a class once very numerous in parts of Ireland where Orange rowdyism had the upper hand, and not yet quite extinct. He was a bully and a brute, the terror and abhorrence of peaceful folk. Large of frame and strong of limb, he, like all cowardly bullies, took advantage of his superior physical power to maltreat the weak; and, cing an Orangeman, in favor with the local petty rulers of the people, he found immunity invariably from the consequences of any outrage committed by him, however brutal and unprovoked. There is not a district in Ulster at present where Orange ruffianism holds its ground that the institution is not represented by some bully of this kind, half coward half brute, ready with knife or musket, against the feeble and unprotected, in the consciousness of safety and pardon for his rascality from those to whom the abuse of the law is entrusted.

In Bunloia, as elsewhere, the Orangemen held periodical festivities. In November, when they gathered to drink perdition to Guy Fanx and the Pope-or in July when they met to toast the "glorious, pious, and immortal memory" of the Dutch scoundrel who murdered his own guardians and robbed his father-inlaw of a kingdom-they got drank with religious consistency, and then sallied forth from their den to wreck the homes of their poor Catholic neighbors .--In his more youthful days, Agar Stukely was the foremost leader in these holy raids upon Popery. His great physical strength and reckless ferocity had quickly won him the front rank amongst his fellows: at drinking, at speeching, at rioting, he was equally great; and with the aristocratic Orange section, the petty local lords and judges-urbiters of life and death over the oppressed Catholic pessantry-Stukely, who was invaluable at elections and country meetings, as mob leader ready for anything, was a special favorite. This assurance of the protection of the gentry inspired the ruffian, who was pretty much of a paltroon after all, with double recklessness and brutality towards those who had no redress against him-for it was worse than vain, it was a dangerous folly, to prosecute Agar or any of his gang, before the Orange magistrates at petty sessions for any outrage they might commit; and his name had long been a name of terror in the district. Though so intimately associated with piety and Protestantism, Stukely was a well known profligate, drunkard, and perjurer-false and wicked in every relation of life. His cruelty and brutality to a son and a daughter, had driven the one into the army and the other to a life of hopeless depravity. In a drunken fury, he murdered his unfortunate wife, at a time when he was publicly associating with a woman of abandoned character. For this offence, he was lodged in jail, tried, found guilty by a packed jury of brother Orangemen of manslaughter, "with circumstances of mitigation," and spent six pleasant months in prison, in a snug cell with a soft feather bed and every appliance that could make happy the lot of a public ervant who had retired from the world for awhile .-On his discharge from jail (from which in any well governed country the fellow's departure would have been only at the hangman's drop) he was received in triumph by his brother Orangemen, who entertained him at a public feast, and afterwards, when soficiently drunk, sallied forth with their liberated leader at their head to smash the houses of the Catholics, and closed their frolic by setting fire to a wretched cabin, the solitary inmate of which, a poor, crippled old woman, was found next morning by the constabulary to have been burned alive in her miserable That awkward little matter was near giving bed. trouble; but the Orange magistracy were then completely in the ascendant; newspapers or newspaper correspondents had not begun to disturb their repose in Bunlora; and the affair was hushed up.

In addition to the storm, we are suffering the visitation of Signor Gavazzi, who, in the opinion of the ignorant, is endowed with powers he does not possess, for many actually think this repulsive-looking ecclesiactical mountchank has the malefic power, as he evidently has the will, of bringing misfortune in the shape of bad weather or otherwise to Ireland; the memorable frost which we had five years ago, at the period of his former visit, was attributed in the vulgar mind to his presence, as the present storm is. don't believe that the wretched old women who

in which Jeremy Diddler accomplished that difficult omen whose presence indicates the approach of foul weather. The miserable man seems to excite little "weeds" which the Pope flings out of his gurden, cspecially those noxious exotics from Italy, which they tend and cherish as flowers of rarest quality. Gaagers finding but a beggarly account of empty benches, have transferred the performances to a small conventicle called York-street Chapel .- Dublin Cor. Tablet.

Mr. Carden, of Barnane, has published a long narrative relative to his persecution of Miss Arbuthnott. lle concludes with the following promise :--" In conclusion, I here renew, no longer to individuals, but to the public, the assurance that in regard to this young lady I can never be guilty of conspiracy or violence of any sort; and if my heavy recognisances are estreated, as some predict, it will not be by reason of any original aggression of my own. From her whose weakness is the foil of virtues, which under different circumstances, would place her name among those on which the poor and the lowly love to dwell, I crave forgiveness, should these lines ever meet her eyes, for having taking a course which nothing but the extrordinary nature of the case could have induced not to adopt. My feelings of regard and devotion to her remain unchanged, and will continue untill that great day when hidden mysteries and farspread delusions shall be revealed and corrected in the sight of Omniscience."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Record is in an amusing fluster. It states:—
The Prince of Wales leaves London this day for Berlin, and we have good reason to believe that His Royal Highness is about to winter in Rome." It cannot suppress its "emotions of alarm." True, there are many intrestings objects "in the city blasphemously styled eternal" (apropos of which we are favoured with some questionable antiquarian lore); but it dreads " the influence of those crafty Jesuits, whether they belong to the Romish or the Anglican Church, who have traced all the secret avenues to the human heart, and tried all the springs by which they may best move its sympathies, or steal their way into its citadel;" and "cannot doubt that the General of the Jesuits will do his best to gain something by the Prince of Wales's visit to Rome." A lurking suspicion creeps out that it, all the while, is making a fool of itself. The Record "trusts that we shall not be deemed senseless bigots;" but then-"It is the boast of the House of Brunswick that a protest ngainst Rome constitutes its title to the throne."-We have been in the habit of supposing that Prince Albert Edward sprang from the a House of Saxe Cobourg."- Weekly Register.

The London Morning Advertiser mourns over " the present deplorable condition of the Church of England,"-asserts that "the State is virtually endowing Popery inasmuch as the majority of the livings in the Establishment are held by persons who are more or less deeply tainted by the leprosy of Puseyism, which is synonymous with Popery," and contends that a Free Church of England is manifestly the great want of the time.

THE "FUNNY PULPIT."-Sunday afternoon lectures to the working classes have been resumed in several places. The Rev. A. Mursell has lectured at Man-chester the last two Sundays on "Stand at Ease" and "Lodgings to Let." This is going quite fur enough out of the beaten track. The titles of some of the lectures are open to positive objection on account of their flippancy. Thus, at Huddersfield, the Rev. J. Hanson has been lecturing from "Breach of Promise;" and at Halifax, the Rev. W. Walters has taken as subjects, "Love's Labour Lost," and "Light of Other Days."-Birmingham Gazette.

The Committee of the Protestant Dissenting Deputies have resolved that the bill of last year for the total abolition of church-rates, which passed through the Commons and was rejected by the Lords, should be introduced to the Commons, and pressed forward without delay at the opening of next session.— Timer.

A few weeks since a young couple living in Freshwater, and who attend the Baptist Chapel, intending to enter upon the matrimonial state, had the banns published at the parish church, and no objection was then raised, but on the day appointed for the wedding, when the loving couple were getting ready for the occasion, they received a notice from the minister, stating that he would not marry them on account of their not having been baptised! This, of course, was a great disappointment to them, and they were obliged to lead a life of celibacy a little longer, until the necessary arrangements were made for their being married at the Baptist Chapel at Newport, which took place a few days since. It is indeed as-tonishing how much trouble the Church of England

will take to make Dissenters .- Hampskire Independent. Lord Brougham delivered a speech at York, in advocacy of the Institute of Popular Science. In the course of his address, which appears to have been the speech of the night, Lord Brougham made some noiceable observations, advocating the employment of Sisters of Mercy, and in defence of the Bishop of Oxford at Bradford. Noticing that the wrongs and hardships of women had not been brought before the Social Congress at Liverpool to the extent they deserved, and that they had been called to account especially for the emission of two branches, one cultivated in this country, and the other not attended to at all, Lord Brougham observed :- "The one that has been cultivated is the establishment of what the French call 'Sisters of Charity' among us - persons who in that country, being a Catholic country, are nuns, and are bound by vows which are disliked in this country; but in Protestant countries, where there are no vows at all, the same institution has taken place, and with the same most happy-I will add the most blessed result. [Applause.] Knowing and among others from the nature of our admirable countrywomen, who in some respects are no better natured than any other women-knowing there is a kind of self-will about those who are in these establishments, as we of our sex have occasion to know-[laughter]-we don't always find when we experiment on a small scale, the managers have not found it always perfectly easy to make them live entirely well together. Those difficulties we don't disguise, but we endeavour to meet them in the front, and with the blessing of Heaven on our endeavour, we seek to give this great benefit and boon to our countrymen. [Applause.]"

Dr. Tate delivered his "primary charge," on the 10th of Nov., to his clergy at St. Paul's Cathedral, Bishop advised the clergy not to be sanguine in their hopes, for where church-rates have once been refused, all chance of recovering them is gone. He looks to a land rent-charge being imposed in rural parishes in lieu of the rates, but he cannot hope that such a substitute will be found in towns. Generally speaking, the Church now a-days must not look to be propped up by the secular powers if it forfeits the affection of the people. With respect to Puscyite practices, the Bishop vigorously condemned them. The Bishop commented upon a published letter addressed to him by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Liddell, in reference to the summary dismissal of Mr. Poole. With respect to the services in Exeter-hall, the Bishop stated that the incumbent of the parish in were burned as witches in England and Scotland in which that building is situated had taken a mistaken the days when, the light of faith having been rudely view of his responsibilities. The Bishop also dwelt, ereise the names to the name of the resistance o

"THE HEALTH'OF THE POPE."-Proposing the toast feat;" nor do I attribute to Signor Gavazzi any of the Pope before that of the Queen is a usage with higher supernatural power in that way, than any of Catholics, in these realms very horrible in the eyes these; at worst he only resembles those birds of ill- of their "separated brethren." It is a usage which some mean-souled, cowardly, time-serving " Cawtholics" have a terror of, too, as we know too well in a clear gain to Protestautism, and who eagerly transplant to their garden of the Saints those "weeds" which the Pone fings out of the saints those Belfast; poor creatures of whom it is scarcely unimmortal souls;" poor pitiful being who are per-petually on their knees before the golden calf of Protestant respectability," and who sadly grumble that they can't be Protestants themselves without "getting damned for it." That honest, truthful Catholic custom of paying honor to Christ's Vicar on Earth, before honoring any mere earthly and political power, is a grievous stumbling-block with these sectarian bigots and pitiful "Cawtholic soles." The former have denounced it as flat treason, and the latter have wriggled round it, again and again, with terror-stricken imbecility. It is well to have the case fairly and unreservedly stated at last; and we are glad to find it frankly and cleverly put by our able London Catholic contemporary, the Weekly Register.

THE PROTESTANT BISHOP OF OXFORD .- Of what

evail is it to the Bishop of Oxford that he has so nany handles to his name when all mankind are of accord in determining not to take up his name by any one of its handles? He is the Right Reverend Father in God Dr. Samuel Wilberforce-a trusty and well-beloved Councillor of our Sovereign Lady that Queen-Chancellor of the Most Noble Order of the Garter-High Almoner of England-and lifty grand things besides; yet throughout the length breadth of England, from Berwick to Lizard Point, from Aberyswith to Lowestoft, he is known only as Soupy Sam. There may be, and probably there are, a few persons of musical car and delicate literary tastes who prefer to call him Saponaceous Samuel, but the great majority of his countrymen scorn such refinements, and the Bishop of Oxford is possing through the successive stages of human life as Soapy Sam. It is by that name that he is known to his contemporaries, and posterity will not fail to recognise him by the same fond familiar appelation. The charm of the designation dwells in its marvellous appropriateness. Every word that falls from the lips of the unctuous bishop justifies the sobriquet, and never was it more strikingly vindicated than by the speech which he delivered last Saturday at Bredford, in Yorkshire. How sefuly are the sentences takers ented!-how olenginously do they glide along!-in what a luxuriant lather of sebaceous words is every thought and sentiment enveloped !--- Yet as terpenting is a main ingredient in the manufacture of sont, even so a keen corresive satire larks beneath this oily surface, and the observant reader cannot fail to detect throughout the speech, the working of that acrimonious spirit which makes Sam at once the souplest and must carcastic of bishops. How rapid is the transition from oil to turpentine in various passages of his speech, and how characteristic is the following remark on the absence of toleration !- " In our days the absence of teleration confines itself to A few masty articles in the new-papers (cheers and laughter, followed by a storm of hisses). going to say, if you will wait a minute (bisses and interruption), to a very few masty articles in an tynewspapers, and to a few basty hisses from racing mouths (112). Here is a heap of mastiness for you, which well deserves the attention of the Sanitary Commissioners. And what adds to the beauty of the thing is, that the nasty hisses came not from the musty mouths of Papiets or Irishmen, but rather f one the inspired lips of the friends and patrons of that godly corporation known as the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." Q Oxford's Bishop; wheely and touthfully have you been called Soupy Sam. The cap fits you to a night re-Well have you won it; may you wear it long."-London Corr. of Dublin Fr. Journal.

The parish of Chelses is populous, and contains people profesing all kinds of religion, from that of the Roman Church down to Mormonism, which :5 we believe, the latest invention on the subject. If is also a highly Liberal parish, very important in 162 own eyes, and considers its claims to be represented in Parliament as simply irresistible if it could obtain anything like justice. It has, also, a Board of Guardians, who are supposed, by law, to protect the poor and to administer justly the law which enables there to levy heavy rates upon their fellow-parishioners. The Guardians are chosen by the ratepayers, and represent the principles, habits, and opinions of their neighbors, that is, of the majority, for the Courdians of the Poor, like the guardians of the public purse, have the honors of submitting themselves to the pleasures of a contested election. They are, therefore, the chosen of the parish, liberal men, and we must accept them as such, for the majority has no choice. These Cheisen Guardians have in their hands at this mument several children who have hitherto been brought up in the Catholic Faith, but who, through the death of their parents, and the ignorance of relations, if any exist, are being gradually tortured into the heresy which these Gnardians profess. Even in cases where these men could not interfere with the faith of the children who fall into their hands, they have contrived by ingenious devices to corrupt them. They would allow the Priest to have access to them but at rare intervals, and on days which they knew to be inconvenient. When they found that the Priest, with a generous disregard of himself, did attend, they then changed the hour, and told him that he could see the children only during play time. That was a successful stroke of Satan, for the children, mixed up with the Protestants, thught by the same master out of the same books, were already half corrupted, and it was more than they could, de would, do, to sacrifice a half holiday for the sake of learning their Catechism. This is not all ; last week they determined that a certain number of the children then in the workhouse, whom they knew and acknowledged to be, and to have always been, Catholics, should be sent to their school at Anerley, to be "brought up as Protestants." This notable resolution was adopted by the Board on the suggestion of the chairman, who evidently cared nothing for the great difficulty that arises in various quarters, justice, and in whose eyes the rights of the children were of no importance whatever. The law of England for some centuries has given Protestants power over Catholicz, and they will not forego it, though they are no longer obliged to practise it in such s diabolical manner. These poor children, known 🐱 be Catholics, are at the mercy of a merciless Board of Guardians, and so far as these men are concerned, they shall pay for their poverty with their souls and bodies in hell, for ever. The British public which is astonished at the Mortara case thinks nothing of this official insolence. The Chelsen Guardians, who, if they were consulted, would restore the young Korture to his Hebrew parents, are perfectly content to steal the poor Catholics who fall into their unclean hands, and to "bring them up as Protestants." The London. Church-rates and Puscyism were the topics | children in the workhouse become slaves, it seems, chiefly adverted to. With respect to the former, the and the Guardians become their owners, for on ne other supposition could this system be justified which allows them to educate children in a religion different from that in which they had been bitherto nurtured. The master, too, of this Chelsen workhouse is a man of kindred spirit. He had heard, he said "that a prayer had been offered up for the children who had been tampered with at the workhouse." This was a great offence, it seems, against the dignity of the master, for he" wished to know on what authority that prayer had been made." If he could discover the instigator of the act he might probably prosecute him, for the poor man evidently hates prayer, and agrees with Lord Brougham that a prayer for the conversion of a sinner is an insult to that sinner, and ought never to be tolerated. It is unlucky for them, people that we must pray for them; we cannot help it; they deprive us every mode of approaching them quenched in those countries, ignorance believed in de- and at considerable length, upon the desertion of the by their insolent contempt of common desency, and