

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord John Russell, in his reply to Mr. D'Israeli, gives us to understand that so long as Catholic youth are permitted to attend the Queen's Colleges no new penal law will be enacted against the Catholic people of this kingdom.

It appears that our Ministers are bestirring themselves in a quiet way to make good the deficiencies in our defensive establishments. Enlistment is visibly carried on with activity in the metropolis, and by report in the provinces—especially Ireland.

JEWISH DISABILITIES.—MILLER v. ALDERMAN SALOMONS. M. P.—This important case came on for argument on Monday week. It will be remembered that when Alderman Salomons took his seat as member for Greenwich last year, and took all the oaths required by law except the words "on the true Faith of a Christian," the plaintiff brought the action to recover certain penalties which, he contended, the defendant had incurred by voting in the house notwithstanding his refusal to depose on the true Faith of a Christian.

THE ENGINEER'S STRIKE.—Both masters and men are active in widening the strike and in preparing for the worst. The co-operative establishment will be started in a few days, the votes from the branch societies being almost unanimous in favor of the project.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND FARMER CANTRELL.—On Wednesday last the Duke of Wellington being on a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle, took a stroll thro' the streets of Windsor, intending to visit the Sheet Barracks, where the 2nd battalion of Grenadier Guards are quartered, his grace being colonel of that regiment.

RIFLE CANNON.—A nine-pounder field artillery gun has been grooved at the Royal Arsenal on the rifle principle, and experiments will shortly be made with it in the marshes to ascertain its merit compared with the usual nine-pounder field battery gun when charged with spherical shot.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT AT THE ROYAL ARSENAL, Woolwich.—On Monday an accident occurred at the Royal Arsenal, which might have been attended with awful consequences. It is invariably the case on the receipt of new guns from contractors to test them by an extra charge of powder, varying according to the size of the gun and description of ordnance.

OUR "SACRED" EXHIBITIONS.—A few days ago the chief objects of interest in York Minster were pointed out to a party of six by a verger—the whole survey occupying about half an hour. On offering remuneration the official informed them that the charge was one shilling each, thus receiving "six shillings" for half an hour's perambulation of the cathedral and

use of the tongue. "Is it not disgraceful," says one of the party, "that visitors to a cathedral of a Christian church should be charged just as they would be on a visit to Wombwell's menagerie, or an exhibition of wax-works—with this difference, that in the latter case you know what you have to pay beforehand; in the former, a stranger is fairly entrapped? Do the Dean and Chapter know of this system of charging?"

We find in the Spectator, the following notice of one of the effects of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, which we were gravely informed was not a persecuting measure at all:—"The respected member for Carlisle, Mr. Phillip Howard, has pointed our particular attention to a letter from Mr. Scott Nasmyth Stokes, the Secretary of the Catholic 'Poor School Committee,' to himself, which he has had published in the Morning Chronicle. It seems that the Ecclesiastical Titles Act has had the totally unexpected and fatal effect of intercepting from Catholic schools the promised aid of the Committee of Privy Council on Education.

A correspondent of the Cambrian says:—"There is a young woman, resident near Rockliff, who lately fancied that she was in possession of the degree of faith in which St. Peter himself failed. She thought she could walk upon the waters without sinking. A day was set apart, and many spectators came to witness the miracle; she was taken into the midst of the river Eden and there set upon the water, but instead of walking upon it she, of course, sank into it.

The following singular advertisement appears in an English paper:—"Wanted, by a young lady, aged 19, of pleasing countenance, good figure, agreeable manners, general information, and various accomplishments, who has studied everything, from the creation to a crocheted, a situation in the family of a gentleman. She will take the head of his table, manage his household, scold his servants, nurse his babies when they (when they arrive), check his tradesman's bills, accompany him to the theatre or in walking or riding, cut the leaves of his new books, sew on his buttons, warm his slippers, and generally make his miserable life happy. Apply, in the first place, by letter to 'Louisa Caroline,' Linden Grove, and afterwards to papa, upon the premises. N. B. The wedding finger is size No. 4 (small).

A DISGRACEFUL CIRCUMSTANCE.—A short time ago, we (Stanford Mercury) are informed, a poor woman, named Jackson, was delivered of a still-born child at Whaplode Drove. The clergyman demanded 9s. 2d. fees, and the sexton 1s. 6d., for the interment of the same. The poor man was not able to raise this amount; so at midnight he interred his child in a recently-made grave. The circumstance being made known, the sexton, with his iron "grave-laster," proceeded to search for the morsel of humanity: he found it, took it up, and it was placed for one night in a closet in the church-yard. Afterwards the child was taken and placed before the poor man's door, accompanied with a most unchristian note. The child had been interred about eight weeks! We should have entertained doubts respecting the strict accuracy of the above extraordinary statement, had not our correspondent assured us that he has seen the clergyman's note sent with the returned corpse.

UNITED STATES.

IRELAND'S ANNIVERSARY.—We understand that our Irish citizens will observe the approaching festival with more than usual honors. Arrangements are now being made by the committee who have conducted the cause of the Exiles, to celebrate the day by a public dinner to be styled "The Irish Exile delegation dinner," by which it is intended to reciprocate the attentions and hospitalities of the citizens of Washington on the occasion of the visit of the delegation to that city.

LECTURE BY ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—The distinguished Archbishop of New York will lecture at Tripler Hall, New York, on the evening of the 8th of March. The subject will be an historical exposition of why the United States is constitutionally neither a Catholic nor a Protestant country, but a land of complete equality of religion before the law.

EXILE MEETING IN ST. LOUIS.—A meeting has been held at St. Louis, Mo., at which the Mayor, Hon. Luther M. Kennett, was President of the meeting, and addressed the assembly before taking his seat. The committee made a report embodying appropriate resolutions which were adopted. The meeting was eloquently addressed by Messrs. McBride, Grace, Donovan, and Blennerhasset. The well known sentiments of Catholics and Irishmen in reference to Kossuth and his cause, were energetically expressed by the speakers and enthusiastically applauded by the meeting. The following resolutions were read and adopted:—Resolved, "That a committee of three be appointed to wait on Louis Kossuth, when he visits this city, and request him to sign a petition to the Queen of England, for the release of Wm. Smith O'Brien and his companions in exile. The chairman named R. S. Blennerhasset, John C. Ivory, and Alexander J. P. Garesche, as said committee." We should like to be present when that committee waits on Kossuth.—Shepherd of the Valley.

COMING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—The Kentucky Whig Convention has nominated Mr. Fillmore for election.

The Whig State Central Committee of Maryland have adopted resolutions nominating President Fillmore for re-election.

Orestes A. Brownson, editor of Brownson's Review, Boston, delivered a lecture on non-intervention, in Cincinnati, on Tuesday evening. As this was bearding the lion in his den, he met, in the course of his remarks, with considerable hissing, to which he replied:—"I care nothing for that; I came here neither to win your applause, nor to escape your hisses. I came here to tell the truth, and if God gives me strength, I will tell it. (Tremendous cheering) I am an American citizen, and I should well deserve your hisses if I had not the courage to speak freely what I know to be true."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

It is stated that the value of labor is so greatly enhanced in some portions of Michigan by the emigration to California, that \$26 a month and board is readily commanded.

LIQUOR LAW IN NEW YORK.—The remonstrances against the enactment of the Maine Liquor Law, presented to the Legislature, are at present more numerous than the petitions in its favor.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN OHIO.—This Law now is before the Ohio, as it has been before the New York Legislature. An immense number of petitions have been presented on both sides of the question. On the 31st inst., a remonstrance against it, signed by 4,900 voters was presented.

The Maine Liquor Law, which had passed the popular body of the Rhode Island Legislature, was lost in the Senate—Yeas 11, Nays 20.

The following is one of the resolutions passed by the liquor dealer's meeting held in Buffalo on Saturday evening:—Resolved, That man is a rational being, superior to the brute creation, and that any law which requires or compels him to drink with the ox and ass, or eat grass, is degrading to his nature, and demoralizing in its effect.

ORIGIN OF THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—It is stated that this bill passed the Lower House of the Maine Legislature with the confident expectation that it would be defeated in the Senate. As the members of the Senate did not like the idea of assuming the responsibility of defeating the bill, they passed it for the Governor to veto. When it was brought to Governor Hubbard, he expressed his indignation at their folly in passing such a bill, and saying, "If they want the bill, let them have it," he puts his official signature to it, and it became the famed Maine Law.—Catholic Mirror.

NEW PROTESTANT THEORY IN RELATION TO THE DELUGE.—A clergyman of Cincinnati—Rev. Mr. Stuart—has broached a somewhat novel hypothesis respecting the scriptural accounts of the deluge. He insists that it is an allegory, and assumes that the ark is intended to represent the church established by Noah and his posterity, into which was incorporated every principle of doctrine and duty necessary for the salvation of man at that day. To enter the ark was to be confirmed in the life of religion which it represented. The flood of waters he considers the emblem of an inundation of evil and impiety, and refers to various passages in Daniel, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and the New Testament, for the purpose of showing the encroachments of fallacious reasoning and false principles are not only compared in the scriptures to floods of waters, but are actually called floods and the overflowing of rivers. This, he argues, is the real import of the flood in the time of Noah. The perishing of the millions by the deluge is to be understood, he says, in a spiritual sense, as the perishing of souls by the overwhelming influence of sin. In a lecture upon the subject, delivered by Mr. Stuart, he advances many plausible arguments in support of his theory. A literal flood, like that described by Moses, the reverend gentleman says, could not have taken place. Men of science reject as an absurdity the idea of a universal deluge having occurred since the creation of man. Geology utterly confutes this supposition. The learned Dr. Buckland, the orthodox Dr. Hitchcock, and many others equally worthy, have abandoned it; and none stand out for the literal flood except a stubborn few who make the omnipotence of God the scape-goat of physical impossibilities. These are Mr. Stuart's views as we find them reported in a Cincinnati paper, and we give them as some what startling innovations upon the general belief.—New York Sunday Times.

INSULT TO THE SPANISH AND BRITISH CONSULS.—The New Orleans Delta of the 12th inst., contains an account of a gross outrage offered to the Spanish and British Consuls by a band of disorderly filibusters in that city. From the moment the arrival at the Balize of the Colon was announced, crowds began to collect who made towards the wharves, particularly to the Government wharf. They had likewise provided themselves with tin trumpets, with the intention to hiss every thing appertaining to Spain, and they cursed and swore that they would not be content with hisses alone, but, if it was necessary, they would resort to acts. When the Spanish flag was hoisted on the Government wharf, it was hissed and also when the Colan began her return salute. There were several persons who signified their intention to haul it down, in order to tear it in pieces, and with this object approached the flag-staff. But, for the honor of truth, we are bound to state that they were only prevented by the firmness of the artillery officer, who told them they must first trample on him. Dissisting from their design, and continuing their cries and insults, they turned their eyes towards the river where the steamer was anchored, and saw approaching a small boat in which was returning Mr. Mure, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul. When he stepped ashore he was hissed and insulted until he reached his carriage, into which he sprang, ordered the driver to escape without speaking a word. We do not know what may be the results of the insult heaped upon the British Consul. The steamer (the Colon), was afterwards moored to the Government Buoy, near the Algier Ferry, when she was repeatedly hissed and insulted by the persons crossing the river in the ferry boat.

SPIRITUAL RAPPINGS.—A Dr. Scott, a clergyman, has recently been lecturing in a mad sort of way on these manifestations at New York. According to his own account he was an unbeliever in the genuineness of the miracle until he had been led from New York, where the spirits would not communicate with him, to a country parish, whence they condescended to refer him to Auburn, where he had a conversation with his mother, and other deceased relations. This, of course, silenced all doubts, and he determined to commence an apostolate. In company with eleven other persons, he was led by his unseen guides from one part of the union to another towards some mountains, where he was told that he would be nearer God, until at

last he naturally enough desired to stop; but the spirits with a laudable attention to creature necessities, whispered his wife that she could get no board where they were. Accordingly they passed on further, and were then warned to stop on the farm at which they were arrived, and to purchase it, as the owner wanted to sell out, which turned out to be the case, as he shortly came and offered it, saying that he could see the strangers were Yankees from the East, in search of a bargain. Having bought the farm, they remained there some time, with what spiritual advantage does not appear, and the Rev. Doctor was then directed to proceed to New York and preach the speedy coming of Christ, which command he professed to fulfil by pouring out the farrago of balderdash, of which the above is a sketch. He says himself that if he had heard the same things from others a few months before, he should have set the speakers down for insane, which it will be very charitable, if his hearers do in his own case.

ELEGANT EXTRACT!—The following passages, from a leading article of the Weekly Jubilee, may give our readers some idea of the blind, wicked fanaticism to be found amongst the religious adherents of Kossuth in the North. If such men are to be the framers and guides of public opinion, it little matters whether they be credulous dupes, or cunning knaves. The evil is the same:—"The Jubilee of liberty will come, no human arm can stop it. Woe! to the State—Woe! to the Nation—Woe! to the Congress that dare fling themselves in the battle-path of the Almighty. Let those who dream of Constitutional Law and Liberty beware! Let the servants of the sovereignty beware how they insult and lord it over that sovereignty.—For, if the people resolve to do a thing now! they will not wait to be hurribugged by drunken Congress-men and wire-pulling politicians. When the breath of God stirs among the people, and urges them to action, they will bury in the shining dust of their glorious march, their recant representatives, and make the earth to tremble beneath the omnicite thunder-shot of a people wide awake and in action. Believing that Kossuth is God's messenger, and the Elijah of a new age in which the people, as the Christ of God shall come forth in glory and mighty power and judgment, taking vengeance upon the Despots, and bringing to judgment every wicked Law, every unholy practice, every thing that oppresses, degrades and enslaves a fellow mortal. We go for Kossuth!"

RELIGION IN OREGON.—A writer from Oregon, in giving a sketch of religious matters there, has the following facts and figures:—Population of the Territory, 20,000; Methodist Episcopal Church Ministers, 15; Methodist Protestant Ministers, 4; Congregationalist Ministers, 6; Baptist (Missionary) Ministers, 5; Baptist (Anti-Missionary) Ministers, 6; Presbyterians (New and Old) Ministers, 4; Associate and Associate Reformed Ministers, 2; Cumberland Presbyterian Ministers, 4. The same writer mentions that literary institutions have been commenced in Oregon, by the following denominations:—Methodist Episcopal Church, Congregationalist, Baptist, (Missionary,) Presbyterian, and Associate Reformed Churches; and there is also a well endowed Female Seminary, under the special care of all the denominations. He adds, that "the worst thing about Oregon is the difficulty of getting into it."

The writer has omitted two things—first, what religion will the young ladies profess when they come out of the "well endowed Seminary, under the care of all denominations?" Whether are they likely to be Methodists, Episcopalians, Baptists, or Presbyterians? The second omission we can ourselves supply. Be it then known, that in the portion of the Archdiocese of Oregon, within the United States, there is one Archbishop, one Bishop, 27 Priests, 23 Churches, 23 other Catholic missionary stations, 2 Academies for young men and two for young ladies. Thus it will be seen that the Catholic Church has more Clergymen in the district of Oregon, than any three of the sectarian churches together—and with regard to education, all the sectaries by clubbing together, have but one seminary, while the Catholic Church alone has four.—Catholic Instructor.

EFFECT IN PARIS OF MR. WEBSTER'S KOSSUTH BANQUET.—Mr. Webster's speech at the Kossuth banquet in Washington has provoked sharp animadversion in several of the Paris journals. The Journal des Debats deems the purport of the speech and the toast "extraordinary, strange, repugnant to law and history." The Assemblée Nationale says:—"The most serious attention is due from the great European powers to what has passed at Washington. The Government of the United States, impelled by the Democratic passions that rule over it, has abandoned the policy of George Washington. It no longer restricts itself to the interests of trade and navigation, but dreams of exercising an influence over European politics. Any measure taken against the envoy of Austria at the American capital, must be considered not as the quarrel of Austria alone, but as the common quarrel and concern of the Old World, resisting the absurd pretensions of the American Republic."

THE KING OF BELGIUM AND THE CONFISCATION OF THE ORLEANS PROPERTY.—It is said that King Leopold received the news as to the confiscation of the Orleans property with extraordinary stoicism, and made an observation to the following effect:—"If this unfortunate circumstance had occurred before it pleased the Almighty to take the Queen, she would have suffered much. As to my children, however, may the future never bring them a greater calamity."

Stories circulate in the Paris salons, and are greedily listened to, of the sub's inflicted upon the courtiers of the new power, and even upon their ladies. The other day Count Flahault paid a visit to M. Molé, and upon his entrance two ladies rose and left the room. M. de Flahault looked surprised, and asked why the ladies retired? "For the same reason," replied M. Molé, sternly, "that I should have retired myself, had I not been fixed to this sofa by the gout." The Countess Le Hon, on paying a visit to Madame de Girardin, after the name of the latter's husband had figured on one of the lists of proscription, was received by the lady of the house standing. The visitor seems, at first, to have taken this formal posture as a ceremonious deference to her influential position, and as she condescendingly invited Madame de Girardin to sit down, and asked why one who had been upon intimate terms with her should use the ceremony of standing up in her presence. "Madame," replied Madame de Girardin, very gravely, "I am standing up until you go away."