## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--APRIL 11, 1862.

between three and four hundred. Since then, all who survived that dreadful time have returned to their ancient faith, and the pretty Church of Cape Olear, built at an expense of £2,000, by the Irish Church Missions Society, is as bare of a congregation as if its incumbent were in receipt of the fattest vithes in Ireland. Sherkin has been visited by a peculiar misfortune. The great storm of January raged with extreme violence in that locality. Even Baltimore habour did not escape its fury. Fish were driven by the waves into the fields over cliffs forty feet high. In this tempest sixteen of the Sherkin fishing boats were wrecked, nine of them being totally destroyed. The parish priest, the Rev. Henry Leader, had application made to the Fishery Commissioners by Captain Dunne, the inspecting commander of coast-guards, for some assistance in replacing these boats : but the commissioners had no funds for such a purpose. Upon Clear Island the privations are of the worst kind, as in bad weather communication is cut off for a fortnight together from the main land; and to people who live on purchased grain, it can be easily understood how severe a source of misery this is. Some small drainage works were entered upon by the landlond, Sir Henry Becher, but they amounted to only £50, and the relief afforded by that sum, in a district so large and to a population so numerous, was, of course, merely infinitesimal. With such a state of things under his eyes, the Rev. Mr. Leader has felt himself compelled to ask for public aid for his poor flock .- Cork Examiner.

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We are informed that a number of gentlemen, taking into consideration the amount of distress which prevails, have formed themselves into a committee to afford outdoor relief to the poor who are unwilling to enter the workhouse. The place of meeting is in Barrack Street, and we understand that on Wednesday out of 1,600 applicants, they afforded temporary relief, bread, or the equivalent in money, to 430 people. \_Northern Whig.

At the Mayo (Ireland) Assizes, a poor man, named Joyce was tried the other day, for the third time, on a charge of perjury in regard to evidence given by him on the prosecution of a person for the murder of one of Lord Plunkett's bailiffs in Partry. On this occasion the Crown Prosecutor had the effrontery to challenge every Catholic on the jury panel, for no ostensible cause but because they were Catholicsan insult and an outrage, of which, we trust, the Attorney General will take cognisance, and ultimately a jury of 10 Protestants and 2 Catholics were sworn. After a long trial the jury was discharged without finding a verdict, there being, as reported, 7 for a conviction and 5 for an acquittal: Hence it is clear that the " packing" system failed in its scandalous object, and that there must have been at least three Protestants for acquitting the accused. We have have all cried out against infamous system of excluding Catholics from the Jury panel by the Sheriff, in Protestent Armagh, but what are we think or say of Catholics being virtually expunged from the panel in Catholic Mayo, by the officer of the Crown, and representative of the Attorney General? We need hardly express our entire conviction that the flagrant act was not done with the same sanction of the Attorney General, and that he will at once administer such a rebuke to his subordinate as shall prevent the of military law, by an immediate council of war. repetition of such an outrage upon decency, justice, and the feelings of his countrymen - Weekly Re-

Amenities of an Ohange Barrister. - In the Armagh libel case " Armstrong v. Quinu," the jury, after being locked up all night, were discharged at half-past six on Friday morning, not being able to agree to their verdict. The foreman stated that they were unanimous in condemning the conduct of Mr. Armstrong in evicting his tenantry under the circumstances which was the subject-matter of the libel. During the whole trial there was a conflict between the court and Mr. M'Mechan, one of Mr. Armstrong's counsel, who had been provoked by the assertion of Mr. Whiteside, the lending counsel on the other side, that "it was a case that ought to bring a blush of shame on the face of the man that advised it." In retaliation Mr. M'Mechan said that Mr. Whiteside should be attending his Parliamentary duties instead of being there defending a "sacerdotal slanderer,"-characterising his speech for the prisoner "as mere slang, idle boast, calumnious, contemptible, mean, and unscholarlike." Mr. M'Mechan stated that he had been at the bar since 1831, and he still wore a poor stuff gown, Mr. Whiteside and his brother-inlaw (Mr. Napier) having raised forty-seven Queen's Counsel over his head. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in his charge, consured these unwarrantable attacks on had been sitting up on the Treasury Bench, in the Mr. Whiteside, which he had tried in vain to prevent. gloom of the chair, advanced to the table and pro-He said the case showed that all criminal prosecu-tions should be conducted by the Government as in chief. Lord Palmerston sat bolt upright, and looked Scotland, and then they would be conducted under a due sense of responsibility. The cause of action was a letter published in the Irish papers by the Rev. Mr. Ouinn, a Catholic Curate in the parish where the evictions occurred, in which he exposed the harsh conduct of the landlord. The defendant justified the alleged libel, and the non-result is stated above.

FLOODING OF THE DOWNPATRICK MARCHES. - The Recorder states that there are several hundred acres of fine land covered with water, which the judicious outlay of a few thousand pounds would render arable and highly productive. It is really a great pity that some effort is not being made to drain those marches.

COMPLIMENTARY PLOUGHING. - On Saturday, the 8th instant, the extraordinary number of seventy-six ploughs assembled on the lands of Coolnahern Park, near Castlederg, to turn up a farm lately purchased by the Rev. J. O'Flaherty, P.P., Ardstraw West. Mr. Robert Hoey, of Erginagh, a hale old gentleman of eighty-two, with his usual kindness and ability, superintended the work. The persons present were liberally and gratefully entertained during the day by the reverend gentleman. It is very pleasing to know that the majority of the ploughs belonged to Mr. O'Flaherty's Protestant neighbors-a graceful act of kindly feeling on their part, which must have left a deep and durable impression of a similar nature on the minds of the reverend gentleman and his co-religionists .- Derry Journal .

The Great International Exhibition of 1862 will perhaps possess nothing more surprising in its line, than the article which has left Galway to be exhibited within its walls. Mr. H. Abbott, proprietor of the Angliham quarry, has sent forward an immense slab This massive piece weighs 5 tons, of black marble. and is 211 feet in length, 3 feet 4 inches in width, and 9 inches in depth. - Galway Express.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords. - The Italian Kingdom. - The Marquis of Normanby moved an address for copies or extracts of any despatches from Sir James Hudson, her Majesty's Minister at Turin, relative to Government presecutions of the press during the last two years; or from Sir James Hudson or Mr. Bonham, her Majesty's consul at Naples, respecting the issue of certain proclamations, or orders, from Generals Cialdini and Vorelli, from Commandants Gelatri, Narbone, De Virgili, and others, whereby the populations of various portions of the Neapolitan territory were last year subjected to arbitrary military execution without any form of process, and without any previous declaration of a state of siege; or from Sir James Hudson calling attention to statements of facts as to the condition of Southern Italy made by Neapolitan deputies of the Parliament of Turin, and reported in the official records of that assembly. He could not agree with the statement put forward in the words which Earl Russell said were used by Count Cavour respecting the press at Turin-that no Government prosecutions should from that time be issued against the newspapers. He wondered how the noble earl could place implicit reliance on any sent up to their lordships' House a telegram contain- ious to learn .- Nation.

ing the assurance from Count Cavour which held good for not five years but for five days. But the conversation between the noble earl and the late count, in which those words were used, took place in 1857, and should not have been applied to the present time. Three weeks after the noble earl took office he (Marquis of Normanby) held in his hand a decree issued by Count Cavour, which suspended the publication of L'Armoniu for three months. Again, immediately after the battle of Solferino, the same ournal came under Government censure for a leadng article in which it commented on the course likely to be adopted. Again, in the past year, on the 6th of March and a few weeks before the death of Count Cavour, no less than five prosecutions of the newspapers in Milan and Turin were instituted on the most frivolous pretences. So much had he to say with regard to the noble earl's statement that the Conservative press of Turin was no longer prosecuted. Their lordships would recollect that the Duke of Argyle related a conversation which an Italian gentleman in which the latter expressed an opinion that a certain proclamation which appeared in L'Armonia was not genuine, and assigned as a reason for this opinion that before he left Turin he accidentally heard some one speak of it and mentioned that it had been suppressed; but as the conversation took place on the 26th Feb., and the document in question appeared on the 19th, he could not within seven days have come from Turin and been able to mention that some time before he left such a procla-mation had been cancelled. But the noble earl had said there was no civil war in the Neapolitan territory. If there was not, he should wish to know why 80,000 men were under arms there; how also could the noble earl account for the fact that the town of Alcamara, with 16,000 inhabitants in it, had surrendered on the 20th of February to 1,000 men who favored the old policy, and that the national guard had refused to act against this small force? For his part, he believed that the late Governments of Italy still reigned in the hearts of the people, and that their sovereignty would exist when the noble earl and the approvers of their new policy had passed away.

The Marquis of Normanby quoted for the House several of the blasphemous and butcherly proclamations of the Sardinian Generals. Here is one with which we would not sully our pages were it not that we know some few of our countrymen have been deluded into a notion that those Sardinians were giving "liberty" and regeneration to Italy: - "Soldiers!-Be inexorable as fate; against such encmies pity is a crime. We will drive out and annihilate the sacerdotal vampire-the Vicar, not of Christ, but of Satan. We will purify with fire and with steel the regions infected with his impure, slime. Ascoli, Feb. 3. 1862 .- General Pinelli"-The author of this fiendish production declared in another of his proclamations that "he would shoot every one who did not bow down before the cross of Savoy"-the flag of Victor Emmanuel. Another of the Sardinian Generals, P. de Virgilii, proclaimed that -" In all the communes a rigorous and general disarmament shall take place. All the ditizens who fail to give up arms, of whatsoever kind they may be, shall be punished with the utmost rigour reactionists taken with arms shall be shot. All who spread alarming reports shall it considered reactionists, and punished summarily by military law." Irishmen who attempt to defend or apologise for such conduct as this should, to be consistent, defend the cruckies of Oliver Cromwell, and Queen Elizabeth's Generals in Ireland. - Nativa.

The House of Commons on Friday night witnessed an amusing instance of the Irish Chief Secretary's coolness - I use the word in its now popular sense and his assumption of official importance. On the motion that the House go into Committee of Supply, for the purpose of voting the revenue and packet estimates, Mr. Kinnaird, member for Perth, brought forward the subject of alleged religious persecution in Spain, and asked the Prime Minister if any and what steps had been taken by the English Government in the matter. Lord Palmerston rose, and with the defeat of Longford still in his mind, took the onportunity, in his brief address, to have a fling at the Catholic clergy in general. Now, it is an understood thing, and indeed the invariable practice, that whenever the head of the Government has replied to any question of the kind, the discussion, so far as the Treasury bench is concerned, ceases. The Speaker was about to put the question, when Sir Robert, who his astonishment. The House was very thin at the time, particularly the Opposition Benches, and the noble lord was in consequence so far relieved from the humiliation which such an exhibition of insubordination amongst his subordinate officials would have occasioned him had it been witnessed by Disraeli and his friends. I do not pretend to the gift of prophecy, but I should venture to say with some confidence that Sir Robert Peel never again feel it necessary to endorse the statements of his political chief .- Cor. of the Cork Examiner.

The Court of Chancery has this week decided that two children, aged respectively six and two years, shall be educated in hostility to the religion of their father, he baving left his will, made upon his deathbed, distinct and positive directions that they should be educated in his religion. Of course, it is needless to add that the father was a Catholic, for in no other case would such a decision have been thought of .-In fact, any lawyer would have advised that the attempt was ludicrous, if the father had been a Pro-

testant, an infidel, or a Jew .- Weekly Register. An Incumbent of the Established Church, a cor respondent of the Union, writes in favor of the restoration of Extreme Unction. He sees only one difficulty. "According to the custom of the Western Church, the power of consecrating the oil is restricted to Bishops, who usually discharge this particular duty on Maunday Thursday; and I am sure my diocesan, who is a Palmerstonian appointed, would not do it either on Holy Thursday or any other day. Possibly this obstacle might be got over by appealing to some Catholic minded Colonial or Scotch Bishop for the consecration of the oil." He evidently writes with a desire to strengthen the Establishment He says:-"In this age, when the Bible is generally read, and the history of the Holy Church throughout the world inquired into, Churchmen not unnaturally expect to be satisfied on the matter of anointing the sick and dying." A leading article in the same, says that the reason why the English Communion service is no attached to the Baptismal service continually, is that "the fact is familiar to all liturgies that no Orthodox Eucharist Office is so maimed and imperfect as the English rite, and that there are several heretical missals which for surpass it. And yet, with a strange deafness to the voice of Primitive times, we find our Bishops anxious to cut off a branch of our communion from one chain of connection with the rite by which bread was broken in the upper chamber at Jerusalem." This last remark refers to the demand made by Her Majesty's Bishops for the formal repudiation of the Scotch Communion service.

A Post-Office Robbery. - A serious robbery was committed at the General Post-Office, London, on the 10th instant. A sum of several thousand pounds was forwarded from a house in Waterford to merchants in London in a registered letter. The postman who takes registered letters from the office is obliged to sign a receipt for them. In this case a postman was called up to the "pigeon hole," through which, it appears, such business is conducted, to sign the receipt and take the letter. Some one answered, signed, and went away rejoicing with the thousands of pounds in his packet It was not the postman, for he happened to be on his beat at the time; whom it statement of the late Count Cavour. The noble earl | was the Post-Office know not, but they are very anx-

lime to mention in my last letter that Major O'Reilly had presented himself at the bar of the House of Commons and taken the oaths and his seat for Longford. His appearance was looked forward to with some interest, and when he took his seat between the honorable members-Major Gavin and the O'Conor Don by whom he was introduced -a number of members, of whom several were English gathered round and chatted with him for a considerable time, In person seen from a distance, he bears a slight resemblance to Mr Gregory, one of the nattiest and best built men in the house, and has the quit case and bearing of a soldier and a gentleman. He is of middle stature, well set up, dark visaged, wears a flowing beard and moustache, and looks not more than thirty. I have been told that he was present on Wednesday at a convocation of the London University, which was also attended by several members of the Society of Jesuits of Stoneyhurst, that establishment, in the absence of a Catholic university, with power to grant degrees in this country, having, like many other collegiate institutions, found it necessary to become affiliated with the London institution. The question before the convocation was the right of country members to send their proxies in case of elections to represent the University in the Synod. The honourable and gallant gentleman spoke on the question, and his address was marked by such ease of delivery and logical power that general attention was excited, and the enquiry went round "who is he?" They were surprised to find "the vilified" of the Times, a modest marvels!-that an Irishman could fight and talk and. logically reason.- London Correspondent of Cork Examiner.

ONE OF SHAFFESBURY'S CHARACTERISTICS .- The Earl of Shaftesbury is known to be a serious nobleman, but few, perhaps, know how very serious the noble Lord is. The subjoined extract from the speech which his Lordship is reported to have delivered on the Lunacy Bill in the house of Lords, exhibits a seriousness so profound as to be impervious to a joke :-He recollected perfectly well, as showing how little the greatest medical authorities were acquainted with what was going on in the world, that when the sanity or insanity of a lady was in question, he (the Earl of Shaftesbury) was maintaining strongly that she was sane, and fully capable of managing herself and her affairs, when a medical gentleman came up to him and said, 'But, my Lord, you do not know that the lady has subscribed to the conversion of the Jews? (laughter). If that gentleman had been acquainted with the world, he would have known that hundreds of thousands of persons of the most saue minds had done the same thing." Innocent Lord Shaftes bury ! If that nobleman had been better acquainted than he is with a wicked world, he would have discovered that the question insinuating subscription to the conversion of the Jews to be an act of insanity was banter; that the practitioner who ventured to put it to him was, in doing so, taking the liberty of, as the common people say, chaffing him. The doctor, doubtless, was perfectly aware that hundreds of thousands of pounds had been subscribed for the purpose of converting the Jews, and as there were very few converted Jews to show for the money, nearly all of it had been thrown away.

The Divorce Court, up to July, 1861, lad disposed of 445 petitions for a dissolution of marriage. 410 of these petitions were granted.

'A most important case, Hill c. Hill, came before Vice-Chancellor Ward yesterday. The question raised was as to the religious education of the "inant plaintiffs," whose father had, by his will, directed that all his chitaren should be educated and brought up in the Catholic faith, he being himself a Catholic, but the mother a Unitarian. The Vice-Chancellor, in the course of his decision, made some important admissions. "There could," he said, be no question as to the prima facie right of the father to control the religious education of his children and to have his wishes listened to with singular attention -- with an attention, indeed, which would overbear every other consideration but that of the actual welfare of the child. But throughout his life the father had allowed the children to be openly introduced, by the aid and at the request of their mother, to a form of religion utterly opposed to Romanism. He allowed her to select a governess who was certainly not a Catholic. He altered his former will by leaving the children to the guardianship of one whom he knew to have most determined feelings on the subject of religion; and, under all these circumstances, there father of his right of controling the religious education of his children. The directions, therefore, for he education of the children to be settled at Chambers would not include instruction in the Roman Catholic faith." Here you see, first, the evil results of mixed marriages, and secondly, the fatal consequences of lukewarm and indifferent Catholicism -- London Cor. of Dublin Telegraph,

there has been a decrease on green crops of crops of .... 36,974 acre A decrease in cereal crops of .... 15,701 "
A decrease in meadow and clover of 47,969 " 36.974 acres. There has been an increase in flax of 19,271 acres, leaving the total decrease in the extent of land under .... 81,373 " . a the year 1861, as compared with 1860, there has been a decrease in the number of horses of .... Cattle of 138.316 61 Pigs of .... 173,096 Sheep have increased by 1,893, but, estimating the entire loss on live stock at a very moderate valuation, the sum is set down in the Government tables as ....£1,161,345 There has also been a decrease in the number of human beings in Ireland. During the first seven months of the year 1861, the number of persons who left this

IRISH STATISTICS .- In the year

1861, as compared with 1860,

country was .... 45,508
From this it is plain that, in a country which is almost entirely pastoral and agricultural, there has been in one year-which in this respect is very like the years that have gone before it-a vast reduction n the number of its inhabitacts, in the quantity of land under cultivation, in the amount of the crops, and in the number of its cattle. While all this reduction has been going on no new sources of wealth have been opened, no new trade or manufacture has been introduced, no old one developed. And the country in which these things occur the orators and acribes o the Government declare to be prospering. This is the condition of affairs which they call progress! For this they tell the remnant of the Irish race, not yet rooted out of Ireland, to be thankful, to be grateful to their rulers, and reverent to the laws! Because of this change from bad to worse the English Viceroy goes about this country rejoicing; in these mournful facts he finds a subject for mirth and boasting; he giggles and dances while the country dies; he speaks her winding-sheet as if it were a wedding robe, and he grows eloquent in admiration of the tinsel on her coffin .- Nation,

How will the future historian of English civilization under Queen Victoria be able to explain the prevalent passion for tampering with the supernatural? None of the terrific agencies of nature which are said to inspire and intensify credulity have denoralized the present generation; few of us have felt an earthquake or seen a volcano; sword and pestilence, fire and flood, have for years past carried off but a small percentage of victims; and education, more potent than the "parson" of olden times, has laid the most refractory ghosts of our country churchyards. Yet, so far from superstition being extinct or dormant, we have clear proofs of its existence, and think. A practical joke is a practical joke, and we myself, and dat was the pint wid me." some reason to fear that it is on the increase both in should be very sorry to spail legitimate sport, but

seances at the West-end of London, Gipsies and fortune-tellers are pandering to a like morbid craving for communion with the kingdom of darkness among peasants and servant girls. We would not, indeed do the former gentlemen the injustice of comparing their motives or scientific attainments with those of their humble imitators. They do not extort money by playing ou popular terrors, or profess to impart powers which may be used to the injury of others. Still the demand to which they minister is virtually the same. The Wimbledon Gipsy, who all but persuaded Mrs. King to buy "something to do her good," dropping hints about her husband dying within the month, and the old sorceress who exacted 30%. of a Devoushire laborer "to cross the planets" and cure him of cataract, belong to the same great fraternity, and in medieval times would have been consigned to the same doom with the most aristocratic adepts in spiritualism. The followers of Messrs. Home and Forster would probably express their creed in very much the same terms as this last poor simploton, rfter he had been robbed of his earnings :-"I don't know that I believed it, but I thought there was something in it." They might smile at one of his reasons, -" I thought she was a promising person, as she said she was the seventh daughter of a seventh daughter," and they would scarcely attri-bute a common ailment to having been "ill-wished; burn in sentencing the female astrologer at Exeter, said he did not believe "that there were many foolish people who would act in such a way as the prosecutor had done." We cannot agree with his Lord-ship, for the proof is before us that persons of high rank, and not destitute of common sense, do actually countenance practices which only differ from vulgar necromancy as the genteel fee of a guinea differs from an old gown and a shilling or two. The de-tails of one of these sittings with Mr. Forster were given in our impression of Friday. Common tableturning and the noisier methods of spirit-rapping seem to have had their day, and the last invention in the arts once called "black," but now refined into amusements, is a species of epistolary correspondence with the departed. Putting together the "constant lurches of the table," the presence of "something that rubs against your knees" (surely heathen and early Christian spirits were impalpable) and the prohibition to look under the table, which we believe is peremptory, we cannot think that the answers of spirits to questions folded up in paper are at all more wonderful than the feats of M. Robin or Professor Frikell. The sudden emblazonment of a deceased friend's Christian name in red letters on Mr. Forster's arm is certainly startling, nuless we suppose all the names usually given in baptism to be mescrioed there in invisible characters, and the right one to is one pregnant with significance, that ordinary conjarors work, through the medium of accomplices, mechanical apparatus, and legerdentain, portents Nay, more, we remember an instance in which a " whened," who used to travestic clairvoyance successfully by contrivances of his own, recented his fessedly by means of chairvoyance, apon linding that the more profitable trade. Cases like these were us that there is no miracle which can be wrought by mortal man capable, in itself, of proving the aguice of the agency by which it is effected. The most transcendent signs and wonders often admit of the simplest explanations. In that wild outburst of apecutative superstition which preceded the acepticism of the Freuch Revolution, the fabulous magnificence of Cagliosito might well dazzle the Parishina ipto thinking him master of the philosopher's stone. The bubble burst when he was discovered to have been the agent of a secret society commissioned to spend any sums that might be required to keep up the preztige of his mysterious character. No man of plain sense would pretend to detect in an hour the impostures which an ingenious mind, exercised on deception for a lifetime, and aided by the choice of place, and the regulation of light, might play off before him. He must often keep a discreet silence or confees, with Dominie Sampson, that the phenomena are 'prodigious" and beyond his power of analysis, while he may have a perfect right to reject the theory had been what amounted to a total abdication by the of them which it is the performer's interest to suggest. There is one short method of confuting the pretensions of spiritualists which can be appreciated the tomb, and employing their ghostly faculties for purposes of revelation and prediction, how comes it with a subordinate position in the world? Why do war and diplomacy to belligerent Governments? A man who could summon up genii to do his bidding, and read the hearts of the dead and living, would aspire to some loftier sphere of action than a morning exhibition in a drawing-room at a guinea a-head Granting that it would be inconsistent with his dignity to accept challenges to discover the number of bank-notes enclosed in boxes, he would feel a lofty and serene pride in showing his superiority to the rest of mankind. The alchemists of old, though they claimed he such superhuman attributes, labored for objects which no man can despise-for wealth, for health, for length of days. There must be some degeneracy in the ambition of their descendants if, gitted with authority never before vouchsafed to mortals, they witch their aims no higher than competence and popularity. Such an argument as this might not occur to the simple country-folk who are theeced by fortune-tellers, and the example of Mrs King, the wife of a surgeon at Wimbledon, who seems to have been only deterred by the price from purchasing the Gipsy's magic bottle, shows that a belief in witchcraft is not confined to the poor. Among the rich we suspect that a taste for spiritualism is chiefly kept up by reports that such and such persons of eminence have entire faith in it. To this it is, perhaps, an adequate answer that other persons of equal rank and a more critical turn of mind are alleged on the same hearsny evidence, to have found out the key of the whole system. At all events, we should very much like to have in the witness-box the philosophers and statesmen whose names are thus used, and to ascertain from them at first-hand what they are prepared to swear that they have seen -how much, in short, of their testimony consists of facts, and how much is made up of loose deductions from fact. As for the statements that may be found in books, we freely confess that, if a thousandth part of them be true, it is enough to prove not only that spirits walk the earth, but that they must enjoy a perpetual leave of absence from their proper headquarters. The misfortune is that books cannot be cross-examined, and yet that those who rely upon what they have read or heard from friends are apt to interpret any home questions that may be asked them as reflections on their personal veracity. There is, however, one way of verifying the truth of spiritnalism which, we doubt not, would satisfy the public. Let its champions request the Royal Society, or some other scientific body of high repute, to appoint a mixed committee of savans and lawyers, in the nature of a jury, to test such experiments as may be submitted to them. If Mr. Forster can convince them of his influence over the unseen world, he will remain master of the position. It, on the contrary; the spirits prove reluctant to quit the ground to

which they have been accustomed, and shrink from

scientific interrugation as the revolving tables shrank

from Faraday's apparatus, we shall know what to

Major O'Reilly. - London, March 14.-I had just Mr. Home and Mr. Forster hold their fashionable | things, and, if a serious demand is made on our belief, let us have a serious inquiry into its cree bility -London Times.

## UNITED STATES.

Letters have been received lately from our Most Rev. Archbishop, stating that his health is much improved. He is now in Rome, and will remain in that city until after the Festival of Pentecost, the day appointed by the Holy Father for the canonization cf twenty-three Martyrs who laid down their lives for theirflocks in Japan. His Grace's reception in tie Eternal City was of the most gratifying character .-N. Y. Metropolitan Record.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN THE ARMY -A PRO-SELYTIZING COLONEL. - The colonel of the Forty-eighth regiment of New York Volunteers, which forms part of the Union army near Savannah, has, it appears, indulged in an exhibition of intolerance towards his Catholic soldiers that should not be passed over in silence. The men fell under his displeasure by refusing to attend ony other than the ministrations of a Catholic priest, although the Colonel, who performed the duties of a parson as well as that of communder of the regiment, ordered them, on pain of punishment, to turn out with the Profestant portion of the soldiers. Finding that they would not submit to this violation of their rights as citizens of the or something of that kind;" but they may depend United States, they were ordered to do extra duty, upon it that they are indulging the same propensity from which their fellow-soldiers of other denominasurprised to find "the vilified" of the Times, a modest for dealing with occult powers which has peopled tions were exempt. We had supposed that the counsoldier and a gentleman, and still more—marvel of the imagination of successive ages with successive try had witnessed the last of these exhibitions of ideas of supernatural agency. Mr. Justice Black bigory and religious intolerance when the "Know Nothing " party went the way of all subhamay things, but it appears that the old spirit of persecution which characterized that ephemeral organization has not yet died out, -: 1b.

The Senate of the United States has, by a vote of 32 to 10, passed the Joint Resolve to extend national aid to such Slave States as shall see fit to initiate emancipation, in the exact words used by the President in his message on the subject.

PROSPECTS OF THE WAR IN THE SOUTH . The 11dependent of New York has a correspondent at Washington, who is supposed to be in the confidence of the Gove nment, and who reports that the leading military authorities tately thought the back of the rebeltion broken, but now believe that the war will be continued yet for a long time. They think else that its continuance involves of necessity abelition, to which the Government will be forced .- Me treat Heraid.

Despondent - The Boston Traveller takes a very desponding view of the Northern cause. It says : That the secessionists do not think of giving up the contest, is so palpable to all intelligent observers that to state it is to secure its admission. They are just as determined to-day not to submit as they were on the day aft rathe battle of Bull Run Char troops hold no ground in any one of the seceded states but be brought out at the right time by processes known that which has within their camps. Nashville, which we hold, is as hostite to us as Richmond, which we do not hold, and do not seem to be in the way to get hold of. Fear of our soldiers keeps the more at the. ing Southerners from action in some places; which cheat the senses gate as effectually as these, loyal feeling there is apparently formore and gate in than there was in the darkest period of the contest to us. The women of the South, who know if it can ...en will not mattreat them, insult the Unionesis on heresy and took to performing the same tricks, pro- all possible occasions, and through them the cosmon sentiment of their country ands expression. Then Mrs. Polk, the widow of one who was its divisthe United States, and who was not a disumonest, me cults a Union General, who waits upon her as a matter of respect, by demanding that the independence of the Southern Confideracy should be acknowled ged."

THE RECIPROCITY THEATY IN CONGRESS, Mr. Spaulding made a speech in the House of Representatives on Saturday which is said to have made a mark d impression. His argument, as quoted by the New York Tribune's correspondent, was : " Phat by the operation of the treaty we now lose at the rate of \$2,000,000 a year, which are sorely needed to early That the Canadians are in effect made on the war. estizens of the United States by the treaty, without being required to bear any of the burdens of citizenship. That they are in justice bound to pay a fair daty on their exports to out markets for the copyantages they derive from them, and from the use of our reilronds, canals, takes and harbors. That this war will heavily tax our own property, and that Cauadian property ought not to come in competition with it in our own markets without submitting to equal bezation." He further says: -" The House was incredulous at hearing that the treaty could not be terand applied by the duffest capacity. If there exist minated by a six months notice, and members crowda power so marvellous as that of raising spirits from ed around the speaker to examine the clause which limited its Juration to ten years from September 11, 1854, and after that required one year's notice of mat the possessors of so mighty a spell are content abrogation. Mr. Spaulding, before quitting the thoor, announced his purpose to apply to the President to they not at least apply their art to stockjobbing, or terminate the treaty." These people all make this distance all rivals in commerce, or sell the secrets of mistake. They will probably find out if they look at the treaty again, and the date at which it went into operation, that it must run ten years from the summer of 1855, and one year after that for notice, taking it to the summer of 1866 .- Montreat Guzette.

A COLORED FALSTAFF -I noticed upon the hurricane deck to-day an elderly darkie with a very philosophical and retrospective cast of countenance, squatted upon his bundle tensting his shins against the chimney and apparently plunged into a state of profound meditation. Finding upon inquiry that he belonged to the Niath Illinois, one of the most gallantly behaved and heavily loosing regiments at the Fort Donelson battle, and part of which was aboard. began to interrogate him upon the subject. His philosophy was so much in the Falstaffian vein that will give his views in his own words as nearly as my memory serves me:
"Were you in the fight?"

"Had a little taste of it, sa"

"Stood your ground, did you?"

" No, sa, I runs." "Run at the first fire, did you?

"Yes, sa, and would hab run soona, hab I know'd t war comin."

"Why, that wasn't very creditable to your courage." "Dat isn't in my line, sa-cookin's my perfe-

shum " "Well, but have you no regard for your reputa-

tion ?" "Reputation's nuffin to me by de side ob life."

"Do you consider your life worth more than other people's?'

'It's worth more to me, sa."

"Then you must value it very highly?" "Yes, sa, I does - more dan all dis wuld - more dan a million of dollars, sa, for what would dat be

wuth to a man wie de bref out ob him? Self-preserbashum am the fust law wid me." "But why should you act upon a different rule from other men?"

"Because different men sets different values upon

dar lives-mine is not in the market." "But if you lost it, you would have the satisfaction of knowing that you died for your country." "What satisfaction would dat be to me when de

oower ob feelin' was gone?" "Then patriotism and honor are nothing to you?"

"Nuffin whatever, sa-I regard dem as among de anities." "If our soldiers were like you, traitors might have

broken up the Government without resistance. "Yes, sa, dar would hab been no help for it. I wouden'f put my life in de scale 'giust any Gobernment dat eber existed, for no Gobernment could replace de loss to me."

"Do you think any of your company would have missed you if you had been killed?"

"May be not, sa a dead, white man ain't much to dese soiers, let alone a dead nigga-but I'd a missed

It is safe to say that the dusky corpse of that Afthe highest and lowest classes of society. While there is fair play in miracies as well as in other rican will never darken the field of carnage.