tion was the very Wiseheart who was put to death under the Cardinal's administration, but those of Hamilton and Wiseheart, even were they instances of death for religion, would prove nothing. The murder of Cardinal Beaton mark-

selves with effigies. We repeat, the Calvinists were engaged in a conspiracy. The nobles were the conspirators, the Calvinistic clergy their tools. Laing, the Protestant historian, says that Knox, when he began to assail the Church, did so in safety, in the Castle of St. Andrews, "and while the conspirators kept possession of it he preached publicly under their protection." So it was with Luther at Worms. Heretics have ever been the willing instruments of wicked men.

was tried for heresy, before a Catholic Archbishop

of Glasgow, he was only doomed to be burned in

effigy, and that, we believe, was the last trial for

heresy. The Calvinists did not content them-

When the Catholic Church was despoiled, the spoils of the Catholic bishoprics (says Laing) were engrossed by the nobles. Thus, Morton, the Regent, on obtaining a grant of the revenues of St. Andrews, bestowed the see on a needy dependent, to whom he gave a slender stipend, and the same expedient was adopted whenever an episcopal benefice was vacant.

"The Reformation was effected," writes the Protestant historian, "by the sword." Calvinism must share the reproach with Mahomedanism of having been originally planted in blood.

The first penalty paid by Scotland was the loss of her nationality and independence. Then came also civil war and intestine strife-constant bloodshed—slaughter and torture.

The reign of blood and torture began under Calvinism. Before this era, there had, at the utmost, only been isolated instances: now thousands suffered: a whole nation was enslaved. The Protestants first extirpated the Catholics by the sword, and the last of the Catholic prelates and priests perished by the halter. Then the disciples of a pure gospel fell to persecuting each other. First, the Episcopalians tried by torture to convert Calvinists to Episcopacy. "Under Charles I.," writes Laing, "two courts of high commission were erected at St. Andrew's and Glasgow, of such transcendant jurisdiction that every ecclesiastical court was subordinate, and with such inquisitorial powers, that every individual could be cited and examined on his conversation, conduct, and religious opinions; excommunicated and outlawed if contumacious; imprisoned and fined if obnoxious or guilty." Such were the first fruits of Protestantism; and the Protestant Archbishops of Glasgow and St. Andrew's presided at the infliction of tortures, even after the civil power had forbidden them. In their turn the Calvinists became triumphant, must contain a list of tolls. He felt so sure of it, and repaid torture with slaughter. To use the that he recorded and published the fact, without taklanguage of a Protestant historian, "The triumph of the Covenant was followed by executions without number; even those who laid down their arms on the promise of mercy were inhumanly butchered at the instance of the sanguinary preachers."

The Revolution came, and with it the establishment of Calvinism, and the massacre of Glencoe. The Calvinistic nobles now had their way. And their policy was to absorb the land as much as possible in their own hands. They had plundered the Church; they now oppressed the people. The extirpation of the Highlanders commenced under George I., and has been carried on by a fatal course of expatriation to the present day. The work we have already more than once noticed, "The Highland Clearances," describes the process. "Few instances," it says, "are to be found in modern European history" (few !none) "of such a wholesale expatriation, and with such revolting circumstances." These circumstances we shall expose. Meanwhile, enough to add, that the foremost in this infernal work have been the great families most active in destroying the Catholic Church, and that they found ready tools in the clergy of the Calvinistic Church. "Black was made white, or white black, as it answered their purpse. They did not scruple to introduce the name of the Deity, representing Him as the author and abettor of all the foul and cruel proceedings carried on. The principle of evil was in the ascendant. The tyranny of one class, and the wrongs and sufferings of the other, had demoralizing effects on both. The national character and manners were changed and deteriorated, and a comparatively degenerate race is the consequence. This was already manifest in the year 1822, when George IV., made his famous visit to Edinburgh. The brave, athletic, and gallant men who, in 1745, rose in thousands at the call of their chiefs, were no longer to be traced in their descendants. Many vices, hitherto almost unknown, began to make their appearance, and drunkenness and incontinence became frequent-and religion, from the conduct of the (Calvinistic) clergy, began to lose its hold on their minds." Such is the picture of the operation of Calvinism—a picture drawn by a Presbyterian writer. The other day our cotemporary the Paisley Independent, in an able article, stated the practical result, which is, that half Scotland is owned by six or eight families, and whole counties are laid waste.

## PROTESTANT LIES EXPOSED.

We (Weekly Register) take the liberty of recalling to the recollection of our readers a review which appeared in the Weekly Register of July 19th, of "A Lawyer's Vacation Tour in Brittany," by C. R. Weld.

Beaton as Regent, was the last of a long series of illustrious ecclesiastical rulers, whose rule reflected dustre not less on Scotland than on them selves in the ruled for the good of the country is clear from this that the English tyrant, Henry VIII., who was her deadly enemy, plotted his death, and contrived his murder, through the agency of the Calvinistic Clergy. Dalrymple agency of the Calvinistic Clergy. Dalrymple doubts if the Wiseheart whose name appears as one of Henry's agents in this diabolical machinaeyes, but what his prejudices told him ought to be there; and therefore turned what was in fact only a very simple and natural invitation to the Catholics admits that he was one of the same party. It is of Montreal to contribute towards rescuing the heaclear that his execution was far more a political then children in China from temporal and eternal than a polemical matter. The Calvinists were death, into a promise of salvation for themselves to conspirators. The Church had never used her power for persecution. That was reserved for her enemies to prestice. Itselfed instances like her enemies to practice. Isolated instances, like of Montreal Cathedral, the original notice which he saw there, and published (some months ago) its exact words. The editor of the Weekly Register also personally brought the facts before the notice of Mr. nothing. The murder of Cardinal Beaton mark-ed the spirit of Calvinism, for it was hailed as a promise to cancel them if his work should come to a second edition.

triumph by the sect. In 1560, when Borthwick Of this second edition we have heard nothing; but a second tour and a second book there has been, to wit, the tour in Brittany which we lately reviewed. Strange to say he has fallen once more into the same snare. [See the correspondence, &c., in page 5.] At Morlaix, he saw on the doors of the Church of St. Melaine a notice offering an indulgence on the usual conditions to all who should say certain prayers, one of which was the well-known Antiphon, for the Feast of St. Michael-Defende nos in pratio, ut non perenmus in tremendo judicio. The French translation of these words-Defendez nous dans ie combat, afin que nous ne perissions pas au jour terrible du jugement-suggested to our Protestant traveller, unaccustomed to the common phrase of Catholic devotion which represents the spiritual life as a combat, the idea of a literal battle; and, as he chanced to see it at the moment when the French armies were before Sebastopol, he jumped to the conclusion that it was a notice addressed to the soldiers going to the war, and exhort-ing them to invoke St. Michael for their preservation in battle. Of course this would have implied nothing wrong, and therefore little comes of this inaccuracy. Still it is not unimportant to see how little we can depend upon the accuracy even of educated Protestants, when they relate, on the evidence of their own senses, facts bearing upon the religious condition of Catholic countries. All this nonsense about a special exhortation to the soldiers and sailors going to the war, their security in battle, and that the prayer will not burden their memory, was, from first to last, an idle dream of Mr. Weld's, founded upon the fact that, knowing nothing of the Christian life, he was not aware that it is a "spiritual combat," and therefore concluded that the words Defende nos in pralio-defend us in the fight-could refer only to the soldiers and sailors before Sebastopol. So much does mere sheer ignorance incapacitate men from observing facts. Mr. Weld is no more capable of seeing and reporting correctly anything which bears upon the spiritual life, than an untutored savage is of giving an accurate record of some phenomenon of natural

> Hitherto, however, he has been the victim of mere ignorance. Still greater, of course, is the blinding effect of prejudice. Mr. Weld asserted that the notice offered (1) an indulgence, and (2) remission of sins, to those who should use these prayers, on condition of confession "and an oblation to the Saint"-i.e., of course, an offering of money. This was a pure dream. The notice contained nothing whatever about an oblation either to the Saint, the Priests, or any other object. How, then, did Mr. Weld come to fancy it? To any one who has lived among English Protestants, the answer is plain. He saw that the paper related to an indulgence, and it was with him a cer-tain, self-evident, axiomatic truth, that an indulgence means the pardon of sins past and permission to sin in future, on condition of paying money to the Priests. He therefore at once jumped to the conclusion that such was the case in this instance, without the least intention, we are sure, of being guilty of a deliberate invention. He assumed that the notice must offer pardon of sin in return for money, just as naturally as he would have assumed that the board stuck up by the side of an English turnpike gate ing the trouble of reading the notice carefully through to see whether it was so or not. Mr. Weld is a model Protestant, for in matters of religion he trusts to his prejudices for his facts. Such is, unhappily, the authority upon which the great mass of educated and amiable men and women whom we see around us, and with whom we are daily in habits of intercourse, are content to trust for the facts which immediately affect their own religious position, and, in consequence, their eternal safety. If Mr. Weld had read the notice through, he would have found that it referred to a movement against the dissemination of licentious engravings, books, &c. These pestilent publications have penetrated to Morlaix, and the Cure of St. Melaine has opposed them, by inviting his parishioners to join, in destroying them as they have opportunity, and in praying against them, especially to the Blessed Mother of Purity and to St. Michael. Mr. Weld's office is at Somerset House. What he

> cannot help seeing, every time he crosses the Strand and passes the North Side of St. Clement's Church, may suggest to him the thought, that even in London a Catholic Priest has a battle to fight against the flesh and the devil as important as that before Sebastopol, and, if less personally dangerous, quite as difficult. The only difference is, that the Catholic Clergy of Morlaix carry on that battle by spiritual weapons, while the printsellers of Holywell-street are opposed only by informations under the Act of Parliament. Which plan succeeds best be may judge by his own observation, as he knows both places.

As to our own share of the matter, we wrote as

follows on July 19:-"We have not seen the notice which he professes to copy; but, without having seen it, we venture, upon the mere knowledge which every Catholic has upon the subject, to say that it contains nothing of the kind which he says he saw, that it invited no 'oblation to the Saint, that it promised 'no forgiveness of sins, but merely offered, upon the usual conditions of Confession and Holy Communion, en induigence (which, if Mr. Weld did not know it, every peasant in Brittany knows, has nothing to do with forgiveness of sins, and, indeed, can only be obtained by those whose sins have already been forgiven.) We make this assertion on our own risk, and invite Mr. Weld to prove his own accuracy, and disprove our assertion if he can, by publishing the words of the notice which he says he saw, and at the same time, we would request any of our readers who have the opportunity, to send us a copy of the notice which he really did see on the church doors of St. Melaine, and which he (litetally blinded by prejudice and bigotry), has, we are certain, unintentionally miscepresented

This invitation brought us no explanation from Mr. Weld, but a letter from the Rev. Abbe Alexander, Dean and Cannon of St. Melaine, transmitted through the Rev. Abbe Miot, of Chelsea, and containing a statement of the real facts. As, however, it did not explain the foundation for the statement about 'soldiers and sailors," we waited until we had received a communication direct from the Abbe Alexander, for which we beg respectfully to tender our best thanks, and which has enabled us to follow Mr. Weld through the whole maze of his blunders. The good Abbe has rendered another service to religion in tracing out one, at least, of the common Protestant delusion.

We would respectfully invite impartial men to consider, how little they can depend upon "authentic statements" by Protestant travellers of the "superstitious and idolatrous practices, they have them of Irishmen. We have no doubt whatever t selves witnessed in Catholic countries. Year after calculation is far below the mark.—Freeman.

year air. Weld publishes what, though nothing is farther rom his intention, are in truth nothing more not less than false accounts of what he has himself seen and copied; and even when he has one year been exposed and brought to book, he repeats an extention of the property while we actly similar inaccuracy the next year. While we write, lie is most likely getting out his fishing rod and travelling gear to visit some other Catholic land, which he will see with just as little accuracy as be-fore. The man who does all this is a lawyer, a gentleman l'a man of honor !!! What degree of credit, then, ought we to attach to the statements of men like Burnett, who was none of the three, and who lived when Catholics were gagged and denied the use of the Press, so that, report what they might, there was no danger of being refuted, as Mr. Weld is year by year.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Very Rev. Dr. Gillooly having consented to become coadjutor bishop of the diocese of Elphin, the day for his consecration now only remains to be ap-

The Right Rev. Dr. Derry, Eishop of Clonfert, laid the first stone of the new chapel about being erected at the convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Loughrea, on

DEATH OF THE REV. THOMAS MOYLAN, P.P. OF WIND-GAP .- On Saturday, the 23rd August, the lamente d Clergyman whose name heads our notice breathed his last. For some months previous his death had been expected, as his illness was of such a nature as to afford little or no hopes of his recovery .- R.I.P .-Kilkenny Journal.

The parishioners of South Kendon have decided by a majority of 50 against 10, not to pay any church

Major William Talbot, of Castle Talbot, in the county of Wexford, is, it is said, determined to assert his claim to the title and estates of the Earl of Shrews-

COMMUNICATION WITH SCOTLAND .- A Treasury minute just issued notifies that the Lords of the Admirality have reported that the ports of Donaghadee and Portpatrick are the best that could be selected for establishing a short sea passage between the north of Ireland and Scotland; and that, upon certain conditions being complied with by the promotion of this line of communication, the Government will be prepared to make the necessary improvements on the two ports named, and use the packets plying between them for the mail service, at a fair rate. The conditions are two-first, that a steamboat service, suited both for passengers and mails, shall be established by a private company without any aid from the Government, except a reasonable charge for carrying the mails; and, secondly, that the railways on each side of the Channel shall be completed, so as to connect Donaghadee with Belfast on the one side, and Portpatrick with Glasgow and Dumfries on the other: As soon as the Government are satisfied that these works will be carried out they will proceed to exe-

We believe it is certain that the authorities have determined on not building, as intended, new barracks in Nenagh, and we have heard that the present barracks are to be sold.—Limerick Reporter.

IRISH MERIT TRIUMPHANT .- We quote the following from a London contemporary, the Globe:-"We have glanced at the change which has taken place within Ireland. We have before us proofs that she has carried her revenge home by retaliating the invasion. She has invaded England, and she has made good her inroad upon its most central and highest place. Look at the list of the successful candidates at the last examination for appointments to provisional commissions in the Royal Artillery, and for admission to the Royal Academy at Woolwich. These appointments and admission are given to the successful competitors in open examination. There were two classes. Of the provisional commissions, eleven were given. Out of the eleven successful candidates, the first, the third, the seventh, the ninth, and the tenth, were Irish students. Out of eleven commissions given to the Royal Artillery, therefore, there were six Irish, and the highest degree of merit is taken by Ireland. Of the admissions to the Royal Academy there were thirty; and of these not so large a number were gained by Ireland, probably not more than one-fourth. But the first five, in a list where the merit is strictly graduated, were Irish. Ireland, therefore, takes the highest place at the Royal Academy, and supplies the largest number of commissions to the Royal Artillery at Woolwich." Not only does the Irishman make the best soldier in the field, but, before entering the service, he proves, in a competitive examination, in which the talent of the British empire is arraved against him, that he is of the proper metal for promoting the progress of military science, as well as for travely contesting the prize of victory in a hand to hand encounter with his country's foe. The Globe justly adds, that there is no drawback from the triumph which Irish merit has secured on this occa-Favor nor affection had nothing to do with it. The sheer force of superior merit alone secured it; and thanks are due to certain Fellows and Professors of Trinity College, who set about preparing candidates for the express purpose of contesting the prizes offered for competition at the public examinations for civil as well as military appointments. The Catholic University and the Queen's College, Belfast, also figure in the list of honor.—Dublin Paper.

FRENCH MILITARY MEDAL.-It is right to distinguish between the two classes of honours conferred by the Emperor Napoleon on the British army. The Legion of Honour included both officers and men. The lists of the decorated appeared some weeks ago, and in that list we recognised a large proportion of our countrymen in the three grades of the cross. A second list hes just been issued containing the names of soldiers decorated with a sevarate honour-namely, the French military medal. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers are alone included in the second list. Here, too, our countrymen, if they do not preponderate, at least approach to a moiety of the whole. We do not know in what proportion Irishmen appear in the War Office returns, but we know from the list in the Moniteur that they have borne away one-half of the military medals. If we divide the total number of decorations into two divisions, including in the first the artillery, the household troops and the Scotch regiments, and including in the other division all the regiments of the line beginning with the Royals and ending with the Rifle Brigade, we arrive at this conclusion. To the first division were awarded 114 medals, of whom 12 Irish artillerymen obtained medals. It is to be observed that this is generally considered an exclusively English force, but the twelve Irish honours prove that in this select body our countrymen maintain their ground; We may also observe that we include no name which is not essentially Irish, so that it is highly probable that a much larger proportion of Irishmen is to be found in the artillery, that body having been largely recruited in Ulster, the names of the men, consequently, having a Scotch or English sound. As to the second and more important divisions—in fact, what is known as the British infantry -we find that 224 medals were distributed among thirty-nine regiments. Of these one hundred and ten were conferred upon Irishmen, leaving only eighty or some few more to be distributed among all the English and Scotch in these selected regiments. This is a great distinction, and places Irish valour in a still more conspicuous light. We have selected names which admit of no doubt—all Irish—all familiar to the native ear. The doubtful, no doubt, include a considerable per centage of Irishmen, and if we take the moderate number of ten, and add them to the Irish list, we find the grand result thus: -224 medals to the English infantry, of which 120 were the prizes of Irishmen. We have no doubt whatever that this

THE MILITIA.—We have heard recently of some new arrangements respecting our disembodied militias which appear very strange indeed. It is under-stood that the various militia corps are to be hereafter called out annually for a month's training, in order that such an effective military organization supplementary to the standing army, should be always kept in a tolerably effective state in case of sudden emergency. The wisdom of such a regula-tion no man could gainsay, but the authorities would apper to have taken most efficient precautions against having any such arrangements ever made available. The militia arms in place of being stored in the armories of the barracks of their respective county towns, to be used at these annual periods of muster and training, have all, by command, been packed off to Dublin Castle, and there laid up in state. But this is not all. We understand the Carlow Militia have received an order to forward all the clothing of the regiment to the government stores at Weedon, in England, and although such an order has not yet been received in Kilkenny, doubtless, "like case like rule" must be the system. Now we are at a loss to understand what these arrangements can be for, or why the moths of Weedon should be deemed more worthy of being amply victualled at the State's ex-pense than those of Carlow or Kilkenny. But this at least is very apparent, that if the clothing goes to England, whilst the arms have already been packed off to Dublin, should the Irish Militias be called out once a year for a month's traning, it will cost the country something for the annual transit to and fro of cases of rusty arms, and bales of ragged uniforms, whilst in the mean time the grand juries of our counties have been compelled to levy rates on the cess-payers to supply and fit up militia stores in their respective localities, in which nothing whatever is left to be stored.—Kilkenny Moderator. The Nexton Merray .- Rumors have been preva-

lent within the last few days with respect to the promulgation of the sentence on the men of the North Tipperary Regiment of Militia tried by court-martial. It is asserted that the finding of the court has been approved by the Horse Guards; and that more than one man has been ordered to be shot to death. need not say that anything like sanguinary retaliation in this instance cannot be looked upon otherwise than with alarm and horror by all right-thinking persons. It is as evident as noon, that a little tact and common sense properly employed in the commencement would have obviated all the mischief that ensued; and that if there had been any degree of confidence between rank and file in the regiment there would have been no outbreak, no mutiny, no bloodshed-none of the bitterness, bad feeling, and hatred which have increased to an extent so alarming since the occurrences of the 7th and 8th of July. If there should be military execution, we can scarcely picture to ourselves the consequence. The voice of all parties in the country—of Tory, of Whig, of Redical-of all classes-of peer, of commoner, of peasant-is carnestly and emphatically raised against them. Let us hope, therefore, that the rumors bruited abroad are not founded on an accurate knowledge of the circumstances, but that they are given birth to by the fears and apprehensions of those with whom they have originated, rather than on anything like positive authority. The brawl about the old black trousers-the drunken riot-the disorganisation-the madness-the firing-all these incidents of the 7th and 5th of July were not deliberate—they arose from a sudden impulse—there was no masterly, sympathising hand in the first place to check the early ebullitions of fury, and command obedience where it might have been easily won. The facts are history; and let not the page on which they are recorded be blotted with more blood, but rather let the military authorities view the case in the light in which reason regards it; and if there be punishment for a breach of military discipline and the outrages which ensued let it not be the vindictive sacrifice of some wretched ignorant militia youths to the chafed and angry spirit of the soldiers of the line.

There is as yet no reply from the Executive to the recommendation of the juries in the cases of the Militia men convicted at the last Nenagh Assizes. The first of October has been fixed for the execution of Stephen Burns, should there be no commutation of the

The Lord Lieutenant has ordered the discharge from Ennis jail of the prisoners committed at last assizes of the assault upon the police at Kilrush, in connection with the riots arising out of the attack upon the scripture readers, his Excellency being of opinion that the law had been amply vindicated by the imprisonment already suffered by the parties.

REDUCTION OF THE CONSTABULARY FORCE.—In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the magistrates of the County Down, at a meeting held at Downpatrick subsequent to the last assizes, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has directed that the existing police force be reduced by 22 men. The following are the police stations abolished: Rostrevor, Lisnacree, Dundrum, Strangford, Tyrella, and Scarva.

RAILWAY TO MAYO .- We have great satisfaction in informing our readers that there is every prospect of an English company, without requiring any guarantee, taking upon themselves the construction of a railway under the name of the North Western Railway Company, which will offer the most direct com-munication between the counties of Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo, and with Dublin, as also with the south of Ireland. The line will commence at Athlone, and proceed by Roscommon, Castlerea, Clare, Balla, and Castlebar, to Westport, with branches from Castlerea to Sligo, and from Balla to Ballina, and likewise from Balla to Ballinrobe. In addition to which it is proposed that there shall be a connecting line between Moate and Tullamore.- Mayo Con-

It is a remarkable occurrence, says an Irish paper that the great warmth which has prevailed has had the effect of killing thousands of fish in all country rivers. During the past week they have been cast upon shore, in various parts of the counties of Limerick and Clare, dead, and anglers attribute this circumstance to the intense heat of the water in shallow rivers, where trout and other description of the finny tribe abound.

A letter from Mitchelstown, in the county of Cork dated the 20th inst., and duly authenticated by the signature of the writer, says:—"Since I last addressed you on the subject of the potato blight, I have now to inform you and the public that what I then stated is all but too truly realized, for the blight we have got, doing its deadly and destructive work. On the 18th ult. we had the first fall of it, but, in consequence of the atmosphere becoming clouded, ere the sun arose next day it did but little affect the crop, and so continuing up to the Ist inst., when the late great heat, with a clear atmosphere, set in, the blight continued falling by night, the intense sun heat by day burning the disease into the green and succulent stalks of our potato crop; and then, succeeded by the late heavy rains, facilitated decomposition, and the malaria is now descending to the tubers from the

stalks, day after day, in rapid succession." probably of the damp, we have to record a considerable extension of the disease, which has already appeared in the direction of Kinsale, Cloyne, and the localities surrounding the city. It appears to have been sufficient to excite considerable apprehension among farmers, as potatoes were yesterday pushed into the market in such large quantities that the prices fell to Gd. a weight. We doubt very much, however, if there is any serious ground for these apprehensions, as the weather has taken up dry, warm weather checks the progress of the disease. Besides, its spread has been partial, and confined to the places where the heavy rains fell." All the other accounts from the country make no mention of the blight, so to bathe with a few others, immediately after mass-thus far it is to be inferred that the failure is confined this being a holiday—and was picked up with life to Cork and Kerry, and a small district in the neighborhood of Dublin.

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN'S RETURN TO CAHERMOYLE. On Friday night the ancient town of Rathkeale was filluminated in honor of Smith O'Brien's return, after an absence of so many years, to his residence, Cahermoyle. On the occasion the townsfolk seemed to vie with each other in decorating and illuminating their respective habitations. There was scarcely a build. ing in the town unlit. About eight o'clock in the evening might be seen the fair inmates of each dwell. ing busily engaged at preparing and embellishing the windows, and shortly after illuminating commenced when a sight presented itself to my view which I rarely, if ever, saw surpassed, either for brilliancy, regularity of arrangement, neatness, or multiplicity of lights. Some of the houses had upwards of 150 lights -few less than forty. In one window I counted sixty candles. Several tar barrels were paraded through the town amid cheering. Rockets were also sent up in every part of the town, which had a beautiful effect. Bonfires were lit and blazed away all night. Great excitement prevailed. There was nothing to mar the enjoyment of the multitude of promenaders while walking the streets during the earlier part of the night. Not one person was taken up for drunkenness or disorderly conduct.-Limerick Reporter.

A PROTESTANT ON THE LIVES OF CATHOLIC SAINTS. -The following extracts are from the writings of one of the most able and distinguished members of the Established Church in Ireland during the present century, Mr. A. Knox, the friend and correspondent of the amiable (Protestant) Bishop Jebb :-"I do say that for the Roman Catholic Saints altogether, we have infinite reason to thank God. For leading into the very depth of piety, inward subduedness, and inward, and of course, outward self government, and true self denial, they are, under the Divine Teacher of all, and His inspired followers, the great masters."
(P. 120.) Again, "I am acquainted with no modern writers by whom the energies of Christianity are so directly applied to their true purpose, as by thoroughly spiritual writers of the Church of Rome. continually turn the view of the mind to Our Blessed Redeemer, and they point to Him as an inward and spiritual Saviour. It is His vitally influential Spirit within them which they look for: they have no idea of any other salvation than that which frees them from the slavery of sin, and gives the carnest of heaven to a man within his own purified bosom." He refers to the high esteem in which the life of Mons. de Renty was held by Wesley, and adds:—"A Puritan biographer of J. Alleine tells us that he (Alleine) was much taken with M. de Renty, whose life he read often, and, adds the biographer, imitated some of his severities upon better ground; (who art thou, continued Knox, that thus judgest thy brother?) especially his self-annihilation, striving continually to be nothing, that God might be all."

According to the Record, the Rev. R. F. Collis, Rector of Kilconnell, points to the 11th Article of the Establishment "as the very plague spot of the English Church—the essence of legalism, pharisaism, and self-righteousness." The errors of legalism came into the Protestant Church, he says, "through the Lutheran fide sola heresy; it is found concentrated in the latter clause of the Eleventh Article, and is more fully developed and expounded in the Homily on Salvation (justification)," which homily he further defines as a collection of "sentences void of all sense and meaning!" He thinks the case would not have been so had had Cranmer been left to himself. But Luther was in the habit of dragooning his fellow Reformers, and "he seems to have ruled over him (Cranmer) with such a predominant sway as to have made him embody in the Articles and Homilies of the Church of England his favourite tenet." In reference to his subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, Mr. Collis says, " I subscribed ignorantly in unbelief; nor would I for any position in the Church, however high in rank or great in emolument, give my assent and consent again, without being permitted to give any open, unqualified exception against the Lutheran view of the Eleventh Article." With reference to what he terms "the seductive sophisms" of his "Bishop" (Dr. O'Brien) in his sermons on justification, he advises his readers to imitate that species of serpent which is deaf to the "voice of the charmer, charm he never so wisely."

DESTRUCTION OF WEEDS IN IRELAND .- On this subiect the Office of National Education at Dublin has issued the following letter:—" Office of National Education, Aug. 21.—Sir,—We have had the honor of laying before the Commissioners of National Education your letters of the 10th of July and the 18th inst., relative to the great importance of the destruc-tion of weeds along the sides of the highways. We are directed to state in reply, that the commissioners cordially approve of the suggestion you have made, that the children attending the National schools should be instructed by their respective teachers as to the necessity of destroying all weeds found on the farms of their parents, or on the highways adjacent thereto. The commissioners will therefore have much satisfaction in pointing out to their inspectors the steps necessary to be taken for carrying your suggestion into effect."

MURDER, ACCIDENTS AND DEATHS .- A correspondent

of the Cork Reporter, writing from Castletown Berehaven, says :- " We have to deplore the committal amongst us of a foul and brutal murder, the unhappy subject of it being an old man named Trokerry, who held a small farm near the village of Cahermore, six miles to the west of the town. A coroner's inquest has just taken place, and the jury had returned a verdict of murder against six persons, a man named Sheehan, his wife and son, a servant boy, and two others of the name of Driscoll. It appears that an old grudge existed between these parties and the family of the deceased, and that on Sunday last, after having had some drink at the village, blows were interchanged between them, old Trokerry (the deceased) and his son receiving some severe injuries .-It was only through the interference of the coast guards, for there is no police station in the neighborhoed that the result at this time was not more serious Unfortunately however, matters were not to end here. Sheehan's family, the Driscoll's having separated from them, followed the Trokerry's in their way home about dusk, and having come up with the father com-menced on him the murderous attack which has terminated so fatally. They must have been inspired with the most demoniac brutality, as the appearance which the unfortunate victim presented at the post mortem examination was frightful, so much indeed, that the medical gentleman by whom the examination was made remarked in his evidence that in all his experience so shocking a spectacle be never witnessed. During the assault on the father, the son was lying concealed in one of the furrows of an adjoining field, but so terrified as to have made no effort at as sistance. It was providential, perhaps, that he did not attempt doing so, as in all probability the odds being so great with the other party that his own life would have been the penalty. He remains, however, to prove the deed against them, as immediately after the occurrence he made off for the police at the Cluin station, and in a few hours the unhappy men were in The agricultural report of the Cork Examiner thus custody. They will be removed to the county gaol refers to the progress of the disease:—"In consequence on Saturday, to await their trial at the spring assizes. In other matters there is very little news to communicate; in fact, anything in this quarter lately, that may be called such, comes in the shape of a tragedy thus, in addition to the unfortunate case above alluded to, there have been three others in which life has been lost. One, that of a poor man, who got entangled in some machinery at the mines, and was dashed to pieces; another, that of a young girl, strangled under a basket, with a load in it, which she was carrying; and the third, was a case of drowning, which occurred not three hours since. The sufferer in this instance was a young boy, the son of a farme named Bawn, in Bere Island; he got into the water just extinct, by the boat in which our clergyman was returning to the mainland."