-MAY 17, 1861. THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. and an the accurate of the real contraction of the weeks of the second

bankers and, magistrates, raised a bundred pounds for Tale, as a small mark of their fraternal sympa-for Tale, as a small mark of their fraternal sympa-thy. A century or two ago, paternal government sid the predecessors of the Orangemen five pounds head for every Irish priest or recusant Papist they prought down: it shows a very considerable improvement in the times (and, we suppose, in the vaue of Popish heads), when the Orangemen themselves estimate Tate's merita-and the injury done to his feelings for being imprisoned on so small a charge as shooting a Catholic - at one hundred poinds sterling, and pay the money down. A few of the Orangemen, however, not content with objecting to their sportive amusements being interfered with, exhibit some deference to modern prejudices against murder so far as to deny that Tate ever fired the shot which slew the poor [unarmed Catholic. Indeed, a person who writes to the Orange newspaper in Belfast, under the nom de plume of Freeholder"-and who is vouched for in that paper as a gentleman of respectability, &c.—coolly asserts that he knows the man who murdered the Oatholic, and that the editor of the paper knows him too! This is about the most instructive and significant part of the whole business. An Orange "gentleman" and and an Orange editor boast in print that they know who committed a certain murder-the thing passes lightly over-and the murderer walks at large ! Such is law and justice under British paternal sway in happy Ulster. But "murder" is a strong and rather uncourteous, word, to apply to the killing of a more Irish Papist by an enterprising young Orange-man. "Freeholder" evidently thinks so : for he indulges in milder phraseology. When the English were slaughtering the unhappy natives, in India, they facetiously described the pastime as " potting the niggars :" the gentlemanly correspondent of the Orange print seems to have graduated in some such school as that of India, for when a Catholic peasant is murdered he sportively calls it "knocking him over." This is pleasant and suggestive. The whole business wil, doubtless, bear its fruits. We should not wonder if "knocking over" Papists became a still more popular amusement with Orangemen of lively habits. What more natural, if they are sure of pocketting a hundred pounds, if ever the public prosecutor dare to charge them with the offence of potting" their Catholic neighbors ?-Dublin Irishтап.

TRACTS FOR TRAVELLERS .- Our attention has been directed to the following article, which we take from the Galway Vindicator. If the officials of the Royal Atlantic Company will not take steps to protect the religious feelings of the passengrs who leave the port of Galway for. America from bigotry and insult, we think it is high time the Chairman and Directors of the Company should turn their attention to the matter, and thereby prevent a recurrence of proceedings which are so much calculated to give offence to the Catholic passengers and which, we are informed, have been tacitly ap-proved of by the Company's officials at Galway, all of whom are strangers, and differing in religion from the majority of the Irish who embark at Galway for America :- One of the curious results of the rise of the Galway Packet Station is not noticed by financiers, harbour boards, or directors. Whilst worldly minded people are counting costs, or speculating on docks, dues, and dividends, a crowd of creeping and sleek apostles, who come from some mysterious region of Ireland, are gathered together and busy in their sanctimonious avocation. Their article for exportation is a home-made religion of their own. They are bulky in Bibles and tremendous in tracts. This sort of theological cargo they dispose of for mere kindness, and so freight the company's slips with this holy argosy free, gratis for nothing. It was a great God-send-this sailing of ships and congregating of hundreds of benighted Papist peasants to the-West of Ireland. This crew of hired swaddlers found their trade of infamy evaporating in Connaught. The funds that kept a vitality of corruption in their veins had faded away. The "buyers and sellers in the temple " had to shut them up-their schools-for the "little ones " were not suffered any longer to imbibe the doctrines of lying prophets. Their stock of sanctimenious rub-bish and literary hypocrisy lay on hands; but here was a vent for the mouldy and moth eaten lot of bad English, pious vulgarity, and familiar blasphemy, in dealing with sacred things, which, form the characteristic points of those intellectual productions. Sleek, silent, sly, and solemnly pretentious, with the stealthy step of a feline animal green optics on some delicious mouthful, these mean missionaries steal into holes and corners, and drop their credentials. A Tipperary boy finds under his pillow a lot of small books—but he cannot read. A young woman of respectable appearance who was taught to read and write by the Sisters of Mercy lays her pious hands on the unsuspecting missive, and is horror-struck at finding that pious sisterhood, as well as all priests and nuns-abused in such terms as Mrs. Radcliffe might have used in one of her obsolete romances. They are told that confession is only a prurient abomination, and that She, whom all nations was to call "blessed" was unworthy of reverence! And this is the sort of consolation bestowed on the poor emigrants who are quitting, with tearful eyes and sobbing hearts, the green land of their Oatholic fathers for ever ! Nor is this un holy nuisance confined to the interior of the ships. Among the crowds awaiting for embarkation the tract distributors move about with a bypocritical cant on their lips, and place their wares in the hands of the simple people. On the railway platforms they congregate again. They fling their tracts into the carriages. They insinuate them into the bedding of the emigrants, or the packages of travel-lers. Their zeal would be beyond all praise, if exercised in a good cause; as it is, it forms only part of the system of proselytising which, for some three hundred years, has disfigured the history of the English government of Ireland. Can that be effected by tracts, and trampery charlatans, which penal laws written in blood, and persecutions which surpassed those of Pagan Rome, were impotent to achieve? The whole system is as vile as it is valueless. It is not within the scope of human possibility to effect the Protestantism of Ireland. All that the most powerful governments could do, that legislators could compass, that exterminations and famines could drive men to in great and awful crises-have been tried for such a purpose, and all have signally failed. Would it not be time, then, to change our tactics, and take Paley's advice when he said "It is better to teach men the principles of their own, than try to convert 'them to another faith ?" We are quite sure that we need only call the attention of the board of directors to this evil in order to have it remedied. It will be seen from our report in another column that the Rev: Mr. Rush has already taken the matter in hand, and successfully. He waited on Oaptain Leitch, of Columbia, on the day in question, and called his attention to the number of tracts, lying chiefly in the bed-rooms, and to the party who was stealthily engaged in his unsanctified calling. We believe they were all gathered up again, and the distributor ordered on shore. A PROTESTANT POOR HOUSE .- In the Celbridge Union workhouse a Celtic pauper woman, Mary Fennell, classed in number two company of the pauper forces in that Irish region, lives her melancholy life. locked into that prison for poverty-gnarded from her by many doors-and sontinelled from her care by many watchful officials, was her own child, numbered of class five in the same ranks of misfortune. Once in an evening the pauper mother gets leave to lock upon her boy-once in the twenty-four hours her mother's heart beats close in its love beside that pauper child-heart, near and very dear to her. By this indulgence there came the sorrow of a cruel insult on Mary Fennell, classed pauper number two. Mary Fennell, class number two, gets a certain diet-ary which is for breakfast-seven ounces of meal, ary which is for breakfast-seven ounces of meal, have so astounded the Anglican Establishment, but minion over this series a provision in the senses paper inaccurately. The is about to prove the seven ounces of meal, have so astounded the Anglican Establishment, but minion over this senses paper inaccurately. The is about to prove the seven ounces of meal, have so astounded the Anglican Establishment, but maintain not only the sense of age, and he stated in the census paper that before dead than living. Perhaps bedoes. By for lim sufficient to maintain not only the sense of age, and he stated in the census paper that before dead than living. Perhaps bedoes. By for lim sufficient to maintain not only the sense of age, and he stated in the census paper that before dead than living. Perhaps bedoes. By for lim sufficient to maintain not only the sense of age, and he stated in the census paper that before dead than living. Perhaps bedoes. By for lim sufficient to maintain not only the sense of age, and he stated in the census paper that before dead than living. Perhaps bedoes. By for lim sufficient to maintain not only the sense of age, and he stated in the census paper that before dead than living. Perhaps bedoes. By for lim sufficient to maintain not only the sense of age, and he stated in the census paper that before the sense of the sen

which is for breakfast-eight ounces of meal, and | other difference of the milk. For supper the convicted female pauper gets none, whilst the convict lemule felon enjoys eight cunces of bread, and half five, in the pauper ranks, and allow them a morsel ; of bread-four ounces-for supper, which they may moisten with their tears if they like, or anything else which costs the Union nothing but pity. The rest of the distary of this class is the adult diet of class number two, reduced one half Providentially. The convict felon has the advantage still. Mary Fennell, out of her own miserable dole of food, was in the habit of laying aside a portion, to add to the nightly meal of her pauper child. She was accustomed to bring it to the famished soul at her evening visit, until she was detected by the Master of the Workhouse, who took the remnant of food which she had pinched from her own life for the life of her child; and breaking it up before her, gave it to the well fed pigs of the Union. This salutary act duly impressed Mary Fennell, no doubt, with feelings which elevated her notions of the British system of charity by act of Parliament. Mr. Charles Langdale, who is a guardian of that union wrote to the Commissisners of Poor-Law, praying of them to take some steps to prevent the recurrence of acts like this "irritating in the last degree to the unfortunate inmates, and repugnant to the feelings of society." The Commissioners answered Mr. С, Langdale. Mr. C. Langdale wrote several times, and the Commissioners answered him just as often. The recurring acts are not provided against by any answer of the Commissioners, and the system-British system-is perfectly intact for so far. The British system is triumphant over that pauper mother's love-triumphant, too, in showing its abomination of poverty by feeding crime a great deal better. Convict felon is a deal better cared for by all British system than convict pauper. Poverty is a great British crime, and is classed accordingly, is fed accordingly, and is legislated for accordingly .-- Dublin Trishmun

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The Freeman's Journal and Morning News contain a very long petition against the Poor-Law system, which is to be signed on Sunday next in all the Catholic places of worship in this diocess. It complains of the general management of the system, as demoralizing to the young, from their mixing with improper characters; and of the injustice done to the Ostholics in not having a greater number of them employed in the administration of relief, and in the refusal by the Commissioners of the necessary facilities for Catholic worship in the workhouse and other places of a similar kind, and it prays especially for a greater extension of outdoor relief.

TRAGIC TERMINATION TO A MARRIAGE FEAST -On Thursday night a party was assembled at the house of Patrick Quirk, of Drinagh, in the vicinity of this town, celebrating the marriage of Quirk's daughter to a labouring boy named Murphy, of the same lo-cality. At about eleven o'clock, a crowd of the youth of the neighborhood, of both sexes, assembled to act what is technically termed "fools" on such occasions, and as usual, were dressed fantastically their faces masked; and making hideous noises-blowing horns by way of "serenade." This barbarous and immoral custom on occasions of country weddings cannot be too strongly denounced. We trust the serious results from it in the present instance will arouse the attention of those whose duty it is to entirely suppress it. Quirk's son, who was labouring under the influence of drink, became excited by this indecnt display outside his father's house, rashly took up a loaded gun, and discharged it from the door of the house indiscriminately into the crowd, wounding in the side, elbow, and back, a girl named Edwards, and knocking the bonnet off another girl, who had a most fortunate escape. Messengers were at once sent into town for Mr. Furlong, and also with notice of the affair to the police. Dr. Furlong dressed the wounds of the girl Edwards who still lies in a dangerous state. Quirk was taken into custody by the police, and has been committed for trial.---Wexford Pcople. CAN & GLERGYMAN MARRY HIMSELF ?- An appeal from the Court of Exchequer, Ireland, was heard on Monday in the House of Lords, involving the question whether a clergyman may marry himself. These are the leading facts in this singular case :--In the year 1831 the Rev. Samuel Swayne Beamish went through the ceremony of marriage privately with a lady in Cork, reading the service himself, there being no witnesses present. On his death a younger brother-the appellant-entered into possession of certain lands as heir at law, whereupon the son of the deceased clergyman, the defendant, brought an action of ejectment. After a sufficient amount of litigation it was decided that the marriage was valid, and the son consequently legitimate and entitled to his father's estates. Against this decision it was that appeal was made, and the Lord Chancellor new reversed the judgment of the Court below, declaring the marriageto be illegal. NOVEL MODE OF SELLING & COW .- An industrious cattle dealer, living near Dundalk, went to Olones fair some days since, and whilst looking through the fair, was requested by a countryman to do him a small service. "I offered to yon woman," said he, £5 10s for her cow. I have no doubt if you offer £5 15s for her you will get her, and here is half a crown to give her as earnest. He of Dundalk took the 2s 6d, made the bargain, and lodged the half-crown in the woman's hand. On turning round to look for his principal, that worthy was not to be seen. Two strong fellows then approached, armed with 'wattles,' and asked had he purchased the cow. He replied that he had, but for another person. They then threatened him with severe punishment if he did not at once 'pay for the beast,' and dreading that the threat might be carried into effect, he thought the cheapest course was to pay the £5 15s. He took the cow home, and offered her for sale at Dundalk fair on Wednesday, but could not get more than £3 for her. He has since heard that the man who told him to purchase the animal was the owner, and the woman his wife.

COLONIAL MILITARY EXPENDITORE. -- If ever there office (hear, hear.) He may have the guarantee of three quarters of a pint of new milk. Convict fe-male felon, is better fed for breakfast than convict are met at the outset by the fact that this charge female pauper, by the difference of one ounce of amounts to £4,000,000 a-year, and that of this the meal, and the other difference of new milk. For tax-payers of Great Britain find more than nine-dinner, Mary Fennell, class number two, gets twelve; tenths. It is not that we grudge this sum as ounces of brown bread, and one pint of buttermilk. the price of so magnificent an ornament of our Convict female felon, for same meal, gets sixteen Empire, but we have surely a right to ask wheounces of bread, three quarters of a pint of new | ther those at least, of our Colonies which have milk. Four onnces of bread in favour of convict attained the age of political majority might not be felon life, and against pauper honesty, with the willing as well as able to bear a larger share, and whether the existing quota is equally distributed. As a specimen of the anomalies which Mr. Mills showed to prevail under the present system, we may a pint of new milk. In the Oelbridge Union, they mention the case of the Cape. There, a year, or are merciful to the little children classed number two ago, in "a period of exceptional tranquility," the Imperial Government maintained an army of more than 10,000 men, at a cost of more than £800,-000, besides an item of £68,000 " for the civilisation of the Caffres," and this while eleven other Colonies were assessed in proportions varying from zero up to two-fifths of their aggregate military expenses. No wonder that we are involved in "little wars" with frontier tribes when they cost their authors nothing, and, like a contested election, raise prices and make business brisk. Equally startling irregularities may be exhibited in the practice of the Colonial-office in respect of military buildings, fortifications, arming and clothing, and "Colonial Allowances." Nor are such contrasts to be accounted for by the distinction between those Colonies that have and those that have not representative governments. New Zealand and Jamaics, for instance, which be-long to the former category, contribute, the one nothing, and the other a mere trifle, while Ceylon and Mauritius, which belong to the latter category cheerfully pay from 5s to 12s in the pound. If we express no decided opinion on the rule which should govern the future dealings of the War and Colonial Departments with our numerous dependencies, it is because neither we nor any individual are in possession of all the material facts. The experience and data which can alone support a sound judgment are locked up in the archives of the two Offices and in the memories of a few veteran public servants. One of the objects of Mr. Mills's Committee is to extract from these official repositories. We know quite enough to make us anxious to know more, and we have failed too signally hitherto not to dissent from Mr. Fortescue's orthodox doctrine that "the question must be treated through the Oolonial Governments." Moreover, there are a good many points upon which all are agreed, and which will thus serve as a nucleus for unanimity. It is admit-ted that we are responsible for the security of our Colonies so far as they are liable to be endangered by Imperial foreign policy, and that, as a rule, the cost of police should be defrayed from local resources so that the question is practically narrowed to the military establishment in time of peace. It is admitted, too, that our navy is the real bulwark of our Colonial ports and coasts, though it may be doubtful whether they are not as efficiently guarded by a blockade of the enemy's ports as by the presence of a protecting squadron. It is admitted that a Colony owes so much in the earlier stage of its existence to the care of the mother country that on principles borrowed from the filial relation it may fairly be expected to undertake the ordinary expenses of its own maintenance on arriving at maturity. It is admitted, or rather it cannot be denied, that the duty of self-defence is closely connected with the sense of self-reliance which we proudly attribute to all Anglo-Saxon communities, especially when they possess the privilege of self-government. It would be very difficult to show, upon any theory of taxation why London and Portsmouth should not be fortified at the joint expense of England and Canada if Quebec and Montreal are to be fortified at the sole expense of England. We forbear to dwell further on this aspect of the subject, or to insist upon the parallels of the Dutch and Spanish Colonial administration. We contend that reason and our own experience furnish ample materials for a satisfactory determination of this question. Common sense forbids us to force a Procrustean standard upon each unit of so multiform a system. On the other hand, it is

> or Pall-mall.-Times. FRANCE'S NAVY SUPERIOR TO ENGLAND'S .- The London Critic says :- Commander Forbes is of opinion that the error which those writers have made who have attacked our present system is, that they have descended too much to details, and have not paid sufficient attention to the entire system. After some "study of the French system," he has been induced to publish his own opinions on that matter, and they are decidedly to the effect that " they manage these things much better in France." He says :--" I maintain that France is incontestibly our superior in military maritime power at the present moment, because she is our equal in materiel, and possesses the organized and trained personnel required to make it available in a much shorter space than we could hope to accomplish under the most favourable circumstances." Here is a passage not likely to be very palatable to Liverpool readers :- " In a few months steam and audacity will be able to destroy Liverpool within forty-eight hours of the iron-plated hulls quitting Brest or Cherbourg; for it may be relied upon, that in the event of a war with our great rival, no maudlin humanity will stand between the destruction of the sinews of war as represented by wealth, though it be private property and undefended. Indeed, it is not quite clear that Ports-mouth would be wholly exempt from an attack by these formidable additions to maritime warfare, even were all its sea defences completed. Such then are the comparative results of the naval administrations of the two countries after the lapse of thirty years. We have not only kept peace with our rival, but he is as superior in relative strength at the end of that period, as were at its commencement." THE LONDON "TIMES" ON DIVORCE AND POLYCAMY. -There are many reasons, other than those known to the Divorce Court, which create both in the married and the single a dissatisfaction with the present law of the irrevocable tie. Very good and wise men have sanctioned bigamy under certain circumstances. State necessities have been held sufficient to annul an inconvenient or humble marriage. Indeed, if the rule is once broken by a departure from ancient and almost universal usage, each person may naturally feel that, since others have the law altered to suit their convenience, he is himself entitled to his share in the general accommodation. Lord Derby, on the Italian Question, says :- "I believe that although it sounds very well to speak of the unity of Italy, the difficulty of accomplishing that object would have been infinitely less, and the prospect of ultimate success infinitely greater, if the mode adopted had been the formation of a Northern and Southern kingdom, in which case the Roman question would have been easy of solution, because Rome would have lain between the two, and not been, as at present, the centre of the united king-dom. I cannot look to the state of Naples at the present moment with satisfaction. I do not believe that if the people of Naples and Sicily had been left to themselves they would have desired to be associated and subjugated. Nothing can be more natu-ral, if there is to be an united Italy, than that the Italians should desire to have Rome for their capital. There are a thousand considerations which lead to that. But the very fact of that necessity enhances to an infinite degree the difficulty of coming to any solution with regard to the independence of the Pope, because, diminish his territory as you will, if he is to be independent at all, he must exercise absolute authority, and he must have uncontrolled do- shillings by the Southampton magistrates for filling minion over that territory; he must have a provision in his census paper inaccurately. He is about 70

true to our interests no less than to our dignity that

military expenditure should not be made the subject

of a separate bargain, on no recognized principle,

between each colony and an office in Downing-street

the Catholic Powers of Europe-and that is an 'ar-rangement which I should prater-but he must obviously within his own limits be uncontrolled master of his own movements, he must he able to act without being subject even to the suspicion of being controlled and overborne by any foreign power."

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In times like these there are always people who prefer peace to justice, and who are ready to make great sacrifices of principle in order to insure a quiet life. There are men so eminently impartial that they take the side of their enemies, so disinterested as to give up what is not their own, so unprejudiced as to sit in judgment upon the acts of the Vicar of Christ, and repeat with the Jews that he is causing a sedition among the people. These are the men of the day, and they are always found in the hour of trial, and always on the wrong side. Even if the Sovereign Pontiff had not spoken, it none of his predecessors had left on record one word relating to the temporal dominions of the Holy See, if the whole matter was really doubtful, and had never been discussed before, we cannot see how good men who wish to save their souls could hesitate for one instant what they ought to say and do in this great trial of our day. The men who oppose the Pope, the men who refuse their help to him, are most assuredly not the men with whom good people would like to be found at the last day. The history of these men, the lives they lead, the deeds they have done, the words they have uttered, are all signs that they are to be avoided. The institutes of bad men are as correct as the instincts of Saints. They know, without reflection, what they have to do, and their present aim is to blot out the name of Christ from the heart and memories of men. It is quite enough for a good Catholic who may be in doubt, to learn who they are who are parties to the dispute.-It is inconceivable that the enemics of the Pope can be right, and therefore impossible for good men to league themselves with them. It is true that men, hitherto of good repute, may fall, but that is no reason why we should fall with them. If Judas sold our Lord, it is no reason why we should join the archers in order to seize His person. The men who attack the temporal dominion of the Pope are men to attack and resist his spiritual authority also; we know what they mean when they tell us that the Pope's authority will grow with his temporal abasements, and we know also why they are so anxious to rob him. It is not for his sake, or for the sake of the Church, or for the love of God, that they are plotting, but for the utter extirpation of the Catholic Faith, for the ruin of souls, and for universal chaos. These are the men we ought to avoid, for they cannot possibly be in the right, and their propositions may be always questioned, because it is not in them to love justice. The side they advocate is sure to be the wrong one, and we may be certain of this, that it is always a duty to be in opposition to them and to their plans, however plausible they may be .-London Tablet.

A MAN DEVOURED BY RATS .- On Monday evening Mr. John Humphreys, the coroner, held an inquest at the Black Horse publichouse, High-street, Poplar, on view of the remains of a male person unknown, found in the well of the ship Result, at present lying in the dry dock of Green's ship building yard, Blackwall, under most painful circumstances. Frederick George Good, a scaman, said that he was employed on board the vessel on Thursday last, and had to take down the board over the pump-well. He descended and discovered the skeleton of a human being. There were likewise portions of a man's dress, a pair of boots, and other articles. He searched the pockets and found 12s in silver and threehalfpence in ceppers. George Evans, boatman on board the Result, said that the vessel had left Port Phillip, Melbourne, with a general cargo and passengers. There had been no one missing during the voyage. He fully believed that the deceased must have stowed himself away for five months, and had secreted himself in the pump-well to obtain a free passage to England. He believed that the deceased had been devoured by the rate, as upwards of 1.000 large animals were in the well-hole. The chief portion of the animals were dead. Dr. Bain, of Poplar, said that he was called on Friday morning last to see the remains, which were those of a male person, apparently between the age of 25 and 30 years, and about five feet nine inches in height. The deceased might have died from starvation or probably he had been suffocated, and then the fiesh

The Union publishes the following :--" It is confidentially stated that the Duchess of Kent died a Catholic. She was attended the day before her death by a Catholic priest from Claremont, and the Duke d'Aumaio called upon the Queen and announced the fact at the same time."

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MORMONITE EMIGRATION .- Another body of Protestant Mormonites, 37 in number, of whom no less than 25 were women, left London on Monday, 22nd ult., for Utab, on the Salt Lake, via Liverpool, to join the "brethern" who preceded them a few days since. They were collected chiefly from Hertfordshire, in which county converts to the doctrines of the Latter Day Saints are said to have been very numerous of late.

A PROTESTANT PROPHET .- The Leeds Mercury has some particulars with regard to the still-existent sect of the followers of Johanna Southcote :- At Wrenthorpe, near Wakefield, is the residence of a man named Wroe, who is commonly called "Prophet" Wroe. It is said in a part of their creed that this mansion is to be the abode of Christ during the Millennial period. For some weeks past, however, a person who pretends to be a new claimant has made his appearance. His name is Daniel Milton, and he announces himself as the Shiloh spoken of in the writings and the "prophecies" acknowledged by the sect. He has been living in America, and there he alleges he has suffered various persecutions. He has come direct to head-quarters, however, and being refused acceptance on his own terms, for several Sundays past he has attended outside the boundary walls of Wroe's garden, addressing crowds of people on his own claims. His "preachings," however obstruct the highway, and the magistrates have inflicted a fine of £1 and 17s 6d expenses, on him.

UNITED STATES.

The New York Herald says that the public are satisfied that the bulk of the great mercantile houses which have grown rich by trade with the South must fail in consequence of the wholesale repudiation by the Southern merchan's of the debts they owe to the North. It is also believed that the derangement in the Western currency, brought about by the border Slave State stocks, on which much of that currency is based, must lead to grave embarassment in the Western trade.

THE OBJECT OF THE WAR .- Amidst the generally correct notions which prevail concerning the necessity and purposes of the existing war, it cannot be denied that some very erroneous views as to its object are entertained, and in some quarters, rather covertly than openly, advocated. There are those whose sympathies are with the present military movement, because they hope it is to be converted into a crusade against African slavery-that our troops are to become a liberating army, to set all the negroes free, and, indeed, to mark its march southward, by promoting and sustaining servile in-surrections. Those who seek to give the present movement such a direction, at least give color and plausibility to the charges heretofore made against them-of purposes and acts hostile to the Constitutional rights of the Slave States. The only lawful design of the present war is to sustain the Constitutional authority of the Federal Government-and that certainly does not comprehend the power to interfere with the relation of master and slave. Those who seek to appropriate the present feeling of loyalty to the Government, to a negro crusade do not less mistake the popular impulse than their own duties as good citizens. We are not to be betrayed, under the patriotic excitement of the present time, into propagandists, seeking by fire and sword insurrection and murder, to impose unacceptable institutions upon independent States. While preparing military armaments to sustain the Constitution, it is hypocritical and treasonable to avow the design of using them, for a purpose entirely in defiance of that instrument. We trust that the unity and enthusiasm of our people in upholding the legitimate power of the Federal Government are not to be marred by the preaching of a negro crusade .--Atlus and Argus.

The New York Herald says :- " There never was time in our history when it was more necessary to practice economy than now. War enormously enhances the price of provisions and other necessaries, while it diminishes the means of purchasing them. cinds of business, fortune ed. But such is the general prostration of business that the failures in New York since the 22d of April number over two hundred ; and such is the quantity of protested paper thrown on the banks that they now refuse to accommodate. One of these, the day before yesterday, had \$30,000 worth of paper pro-tested. Real estate is unsaleable, and rents are gone down, because people have not money to pay. The holders of breadstuffs will keep them up because they know that the war and the demand in England will enable them to command high prices. It is necessary, therefore, for all classes of citizens to practice economy; even for some who used to purchase three or four coats in twelve months to wear one now for a whole year. THE SWITCH TENDER, OR THE IRISH EMIGRANT IN THE U. STATES. - What a monotonous life must this useful man lead ! You see him wherever street railways intersect each other, and he is ever undoing what he has just done a moment before. He may sit in his small box on the corner, but he can never sit longer than a very brief spell. No he shifts the track for the eighth avenue car; behind it crawls the inevitable sixth, with its mules, its dissonant bells its growling driver, its absent-minded conductor, its forty three passengers, its londs of provisions, dry goods and tin ware, and its abolition odor. Back goes the important little strip of iron-if it don't, the population of the carriage will find themselves going homeward via " the longest way round." Another pause, and ditto-then ditto number two-and pause again, and repeat da capo: Truly, the switchman eads a jolly life, as jolly as the life of a "poker" can be. He can think, if he be that kind of a man, to a large extent and perhaps do a heavy amount of aircastle building. But what a bleak prospect really lies before him-switchman to-day, switchman tomorrow, switchman may be until he dies. He will die one of these day; who will bury him? Who will miss him? A wife and children, perhaps. The company? the passengers? the surley driver? the careless conductor? Not much. After all there is a touch of sadness about the business. Years ago the poor fellow had hopes, boyish hopes. He had heard of America, in his humble Irish hut; he was told that work was plenty here ; that wages were high ; that he could soon climb the ladder of respectability and rank, and make a man of himself, all of which he knew well he could not do in the old country. So he bid farewell to his friends, kissed his blue-eyed. Kathleen, and bade her dry her tears, for he would write as soon as he reached New York, and after a little while send passage money to bring her over too. Poor fellow ! And she plucked a shamrock and begged him to keep it as a token of her love. So over the sea he came, with high expectations. full confidence in the future, and a pound note in his pocket. He found that there was hard work to do here, if he could only get it. There were railroads to build, streets to lay out, warehouses to put up. But the pay was small, very small. Still he managed to keep his promise, and in a year or so Kathleen was landed at Castle Garden. Poor fellow! What life he has led ever since? A battle with poverty, a race with death. And don't you think that he feels it all. as with downcast eyes and sullen mien he performs his irksome task on thewack? Don't you think that this proud Irish heart, beats madly under his well worn coat when he feels that his old hopes are deshed to the ground, that his darling Kathleen's

GREAT BRITAIN.

What Catholic writers in the beginning of the Reformation foretold, is coming to pass; the last phase of Protestantism is dying away into open in-fidelity. The weapons which John Sergeant, two centuries ago, wielded so powerfully against the Anglican establishment, are now wielded against her by her own children. Sergeant disdained the more ordinary mode of controversy. compelled his ad-versaries to renounce all claim to authority; and then, at once, showed them that they had renounced the only ground on which they could be certain of the inspiration of Scripture. As if, accepting this conclusion as one of their very axioms, the writers of the Essays and Reviews take the Scripture' as a mere collection of histories and legends, and then, applying to it the theories which Wolfe applied, and sometimes so fallaciously, to Homer, as well as the most ultra rules of the Neibuhr school, and adding some of the often-refuted tenets of Voltaire, and a goodly display of the scientific talk of the present age, they have arrived at the conclusions which have so astounded the Anglican Establishment, but

had been caten and gnawed by the vermin in the well-hole. The jury returned an open verdict.

ANOTHER SPECIMEN OF OUR LIBERALS AS LAW-MA-KERS .- The affairs of Mr. Edwin James, late M.P., for Marylebone, Recorder of Brighton, and a prominent actor in the Garibaldian movements of last year, still continue to attract considerable attention. Many rumours are in circulation with respect to the true cause of his disappearance from his accustomed haunts. It is stated that his flight (for such it practically is) is to be traced to certain bill transactions with two young noblemen-namely, Lord Worsley, second son of the Earl of Yarborough, and member for Great Grimsby; and Viscount Grey de Wilton, eldest son of Earl Wilton. Mr. James has placed his affairs in the hands of Messrs. Lewis & Lewis, the well-known Old Baily solicitors, who are endeavouring, as it is said, to pull him through. His debts amount to about £75,000, although, they appear in the schedule at £100,000, owing to several bills of exchange having to be entered two or three times. It is not as yet decided in what court the schedule is to be filed, and it is most probable that the Insolvent Court in Dublin may have the honor of inve :tigating the transactions, as Mr. Bethell, the son of he Attorney General, was got through the Insolvent Court in the Irish metropolis.

WHAT IS SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE IS NOT ALWAYS SAUCE FOR THE GANDER .--- A Parliamentary paper has just been distributed with the correspondence relatng to the late prorogation of the Legislative Assembly of the Ionian Islands. 'The first letter, on the firts page, contains a singular practical criticism on Lord John Russell's famous Revolutionary Despatch to Sir J. Hudson, of the 27th of last October. This attempt of the noble lord to make his peace with the Revolutionary party, which had begun to doubt his complicity with them, in consequence of a previous despatch written in another sense, suggested to Sir Henry Storks, in anticipation of any attempt on the part of the Ionians to reduce Lord John Russell's avowed principles to practice, and to apply them to the Septinsular State, the following very pertinent question :- "If the principles laid down (the italics are our own) in the despatch of Her Majesty's Sec-retary of State for Foreign Affairs to Her Majesty's Minister at Turin, dated the 27th October, 1860, are brought under the consideration of the Legislative Assembly, am I at liberty to stop the discussion, and, if necessary, prorogue the Parliament?" Here is a specimen, very complete, though on a small scale, of the difficulty of reconciling the part of the Revolutionary demagogue with that of Minister to the British Crown.

RAILWAY CAPITAL AND DIVIDENDS .- An analysis in the Times of the position of the twenty principal railways in the United Kingdom on the 31st of December last, shows that of the total capital raised 49.80 per cent. is ordinary capital, 22.65 preference and guaranteed, and 27.55 loans, debentures, and debenture stocks. It also appears that the gross traffic receipts realise only 8.69 per cen. (under 83) upon the total capital raised, and that the nett receipts give an average interest on the total capital of 4.75 per cen. (41) but that the preferential charges and guarantees reduce the average interest on the ordinary capital to 41 per cent."

HOANING THE CENSUS COLLECTORS .- An elderly gentleman, named Evans, has been fined twenty.