THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL: 1,31859.

uvar in an contingent of more than one-third each othe English and American armies. But here is a special service, which ought to attract the sympathes of the Irish race every-where. I believe, if would be easy to raise ten thousand men in Iveland and the Irish settlements abroad, and to have them encamped cound Rome next Autumn. If Irish offieres from the French, Austrian, and Spanish services were allowed to volunteer, as doubtless they would be on His Holiness's requisition, there could be no lack of leaders-and Count Maximilian O'Donnell would probably be called to the general command .- Loudon Correspondent of Evening News.

The Daily Express report that Poetrio and his fellow exiles, amounting to between sixty and seven-ty, compelled Captain Prence as soon as the Neapoits war steamer left them, 200 miles from land, to litan war steamer left them, 200 miles from land, to steer directly for Cark. In this they were assisted by a young sailor, son of one of the exites, who had the enthusiasm of some of them rose to such a pitch that they actually kissed the soil upon which they first planted foot as freemen. Another telegram says that on the arrival of the vessel outside the Straits of Gibraltar, the refugees who greatly outnumbered the crew, rose in mutiny and insisted that the Capt. should steer for Cork. The Captain gave a flat refusal, but was forcibly deprived of command, and the first mate was appointed in his place pro tem.

It is said that an attempt will be made in the present session of parliament, by the Irish Liberals, to remodel the Irish constabulary, and take from that body its present 'military' character. - Sligo Jour-

The Newry Telegraph says :-" Mr. Telford Mucmare's nest."

IRISH AND GERMAN PEASANTE .-- The celebrated Reichensperger, in his Die Agrarfrage, has an excellent chapter on the difference between the condition of the Irish tenant-at-will, and the German peasant proprietor. He shows that while the latter has every possible motive for exercising economy of the farm that belongs to himself-while his dress, food, and house are all good and improving-while his position is one of comfort, independence, and secarity, the Irish tenant farmer is depending on the will of an agent or landlord ; he feels no desire to save, or to expend his savings on his land, as he does not know how long it may be in his possession; his house, dress, and living are wretched, and the next step below him is famine and death .- Letters on Land Tenure.

There are now living on the Falls, at a short distance from Belfast, seven individuals whose united ages amount to 600 years. They all live within a circle the radius of which is three quarters of a mile.

During the past two or three days the Graigue, Queen's County, constabulary have been making a disigent, but, up to the present, fruitless search for Delawy, the supposed murderer of Mr. Ely. Private information having been given them that Delany was known to be secreted somewhere about Clogrennane Wood, they immediately proceeded to the place, and searched it, as well as all the houses in the locality where there might be slightest possibility of his being concealed, but, although there is little doubt of his having been in the neighborhood of Graigue a few days previous to the search, they were unable to discover the slightest clue as to his present whereabouts. On the police proceeding at a late hour of the night to the house of a farmer named Rorke, for the purpose of having it searched, they were obstinately refused admission, and threatened that if they attempted to effect an entrance they would be treated as robbers and fired on, except they produced a magistrate's warrant. The police not having a warrant with them at the time, some of the men were sent to

AN-IBISH PAPAL BRIGADE .- While the diplomates venticle he lectures in to have the performances va-AN ISSUE THE question, why should we not ried; even too much "devil-dodging" wearies, and are the Reimide in the Papal service ? We the appetite activity of the dodging" wearies, and are discussing in the Papal service ? We the appetite, satiated with even the spiciest spiritrsise an insu brigate in the spin set rice i we the appende, satisfied with even the spiciest spirit-bave not, very long ago sent Irish Legions to fight uals, will receive a fresh stimulus from the altered bath Oarlist and Ohristino in Spain, and with Bo- and highly-seasoned bill of fare prepared by Signor both Oarlist and Christino in Spain, and with Bo- and highly-seasoned bill of fare prepared by Signor both Untrine that and the same time supplying Gavazzi. It is to be hoped, not because of any liver in South America - at the same time supplying is avazzi. It is to be hoped, not because of any injury the unhappy man can inflict upon religion, but for his own sake, that he will yet see his error, and like Achilli, return to die penitently as he it is said has done, in the bosom of that tender thes or word were given by the proper authority, it mother whose heart both have madly endeavored to lacerete, Corr. of Tublet.

A HINT TO M. CHINIQUY .- The Catholic Church has the aid of its divine Founder to sustain it in all its conflicts with heresy, sin and persecution, and neither the assaults of the devils, the Gavazzis the, 'New Lights,' nor those of the powers of earth or hell, can subdue her or arrest her course. Let the wretched Gavazzi, then, hold his peace. Let him cease ranting and bellowing against the Church of Ohrist. Let him study to obtain the virtue of humility, without which, as without faith, no one can please God. Disobedience drove angels from heaven, and consigned them to hell. Disobedienco expelled Adam from Paradise, and brought sin and death into the world. And disobedience has made outcasts and bipped at Cadiz and signed articles as one of the fugitives from the Catholic Church of Luther, Cal-rew. As soon as the exiles landed at Queenstown, vin, Knox, and all such creatures as Garagei e articles as for a soon of the soon of will destroy and ruin till the end of time all who will not practice humility, and submit to the teachings of the Holy Catholic Church. But the wretches who are parading this unfortunate and miserable apostate are as much to be pitied as himself. What good can they effect by exhibiting such a character to the public gaze, whose fifthy and impious language is not fit for the cars of sensible men? They are the fomentors of discord, the enemies of good fellowship, the foes of pence, and the exciters of angry passions; and their malice against their neighbor will surely bring upon their heads the severest judgments of God .-Dundalk Democrat.

MAINE LIQUOR LAW .- Notwithstanding the labors so successful though they were, of Father Matthew, neil, C. E., the talented son of our distinguished drunkenness is very prevalent in the lands which neighbor, Sir John Macneill, has discovered a pro- own the sway of England. Foremost in notoriety jectile of such power in warfare that it is expected it as the most drunken nation in the world, is Scotwill supersede all other inventions. Ile will put it | land where vice of every kind is so terribly prevalent to the severest test before seeking for a patent. This side by side with the narrowest bigotry and the new instrument of destruction will, it is thought, forcest sectarian fanaticism. For poor Scotland is bul derastation alike on armies, ships, and fortifica-now at this lamentable parisaical pass that, whilst it tions." This looks like what is popularly called "a really believes itself to be the only true Christian country in the world, it is horribly distinguished for a condition of immorality that makes every tenth citizen a bastard and almost every inhabitant a drunkard. The sectarian preachers and humanitarians of that unhappy country, paralysed by a spectucle so horrible as this, despairing of God and Heaven, can find no remedy for it but the restrictive -while he is intensely interested in the cultivation | force of penal laws (already proved so utterly impotent)-forgetful, in their blind arrogance and pride that it is the grim parody on Christianity which they call religion that has depraved and brutalized the people.

in England things are not quite so bad. The population of that blessed land are wicked and depraved enough in all conscience. Murder, infanticide, wife-beating, and other social pecularities are plentifully rife; but druuken sottishness, and reckless contempt for the marriage tie, are not quite so pre-valent as in Scotland. Still, in England, where anti-Romish piety is in the ascendant and vice proportionately popular, the social reformers [ignoring the power of religion and divine inspiration which the king of seven wives, and his amiable daughter, trodout in blood and puddlo centuries ago] call, with a fierce, funatic outcry, for the power of the policeman, the magistrate, and the jail-keeper, to cure the land of its moral leprosy. And there is much of the vice of drunkenness in Ireland, too-Heaven knows too much-in our busiest and most prosperous towas and scaports where our people come nearest into contact with imperial iniquity. Yet how much less the evil is, after all, may be gathered from the fact, which those plain-speaking statistics reveal, that in Scotland, with a population less than that of London, considerably more whiskey is consumed than in Ireland with its population of six millions and a-half; or, in other words, that the average Scotchman drinks about three times as much intoxicating liquor as the average Irishman! This startling comparison proves with powerful conviction, what a really temperate and highly moral population our poor miligned and outraged Irish are, when compared with their arrogant, self-sufficient neigh-bors. Nevertheless, there are in Ireland a school of "reformers" who, like the Scotch and English fana- | England at present is in an utterly unsafe condition; tics, would seek to cure whatever of intemperance there is in Ireland, not by the ministrations of religion and the attractions of morality, but by the edict of the magistrate and the baton of the constable. Father Matthew, the true reformer, hoped for everything from the inspired teaching of his priesthood and the ever present blessing of Heaven : these smallbrained fanatics, with narrow intellects and perverted zeal, believe only in the power of brute-force. And so, because there are sots of feeble will and brutes of morbid appetites and beastly pasions here and there, whom mere human means cannot reclaim, these men whom Heaven has not gifted with intelligence to measure the causes of the evil that alarms thera, demand as a cure that the good and the bad, the virtuous and the profligate, should be chained and cramped upon the same Procrustes' bed : in other words that the hundred decent temperate citizens should be deprived of their wholesome after-dinner glass of punch or wine, because the one brutal drunkard beats his miserable wife down the nearest back court. The forcible suppression of the sale of liquors of all kinds is the "reform" which these men advocate; and for that end they have leagued themselves into a mischievous and dangerous combinations throughout the empire .--Now this outrageous fanaticism is a social nuisance with which there should be no temporising : it is a wild, unnatural and rabid attack on the very ground work of social freedom which should be repelled by every patriot and Christian reformer who wishes for the well being of his country. Through all time, the attempt to make a people moral by the instrumentality of coercive laws which the up personal freedom, and seek, not the training, but the impossi-ble extinction of man's natural propensities, has proved a failure for all possible good, but a dangerous promater of evil. Wise and moderate men, who have intellect enough to grasp the fulness of a social disease, and, sceing where the causes lie, know where the natural remody is too, must combat and scont and crush the ignorant and rabid fanaticism of these narrow m'oded, albeit woll meaning, agita-tors, who, in the factor of the terrible lessons of past experience-would a sk to blight our social progress with that wicked system of unnatural and ungodly restriction. Look at Scotland ! All the vices of that unhappy land, so afflicted by the twin devils of drunkenness and impurity, are the product of that blending of paganism and Judaism with which its " reformers" replaced the gentle but powerful rule of true Christianity. Restriction-by force of law, perverted religion, and social tyranny-has for two centuries and a half been the system in Scotland; and the logical result is found in the awful depravity which the philanthropists of that country bewail so loudly. Shall we allow this blighting system to spread into Ireland ? Shall we set aside the inspiration, the power, and the light of our pure and pri-mitive Christianity, which have kept the Celtic race who dwell within this island pure and virtuous so long-shall we spurn the glorious instrumentalities of religions and moral control which Theohald Matthew and the consecrated priests of Ireland have found so fruitful and effectual-to hand the country

enjoyment of those cheerful stimulants which God's own inspired word has stamped with a divine sauction. They ask that the industry of the country should be suddenly crushed to crown their stupid tyranny. What man of intelligence, and Christian sentiments, will listen to so monstrous an outcry ?---This most mischief fanaticism-which says the foundation of true religion and social freedom-has been for some time rampant in Scotland and England, though denounced there by the ablest writers and honestest and wisest reformers. We find the insidious disease stealing into Ireland already. Here in Dublin it has established its head quarters under the leadership of a well-known Quaker-benevolist, with far more zeal than brains; and even now its champions preach their unchristian creed on the platform and in the press. Irish patriots and true reformers, who love their country and confidently the measure of representation then accorded to them, rely on the power of pure Christianity, working on the hearts and souls of a noble intelligent people, to elevate and guard that people from the slough of imperial vice and godlessness, must be prepared to denounce and combat this dangerous fanaticism .- Belfast Irishman.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Daily Telegraph states on "the best authority" that an important movement has taken place amongst the leaders of the Liberal party.-Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell have agreed to lay aside their little differences, and go warmly in against the Government Reform Bill.

THE CATHOLIC OATHS BILL .- Mr. Fitzgerald's measure to correct the oaths administered to Catbolic members of the House of Commons is one against which it is difficult to bring any but very imperfect objections. Even Mr. Walpole admitted that if a new oath were to be framed it might be possible to frame a better ; 'but,' he said, ' the reason for disturbing the arrangement is not strong enough.'--Now, how stands the fact? The oath calls upon Catholics in particular to abjure disloyalty, bad faith, and other crimes; but the conduct of the Catholics has in no degree subjected them to the imputation implied in thus exacting these disclaimers .-As to the plea that they only obtained Catholic Emancipation by submitting to conditions, it was valid when Plunket spoke, but is an archaeological curiosity in the mouth of Whiteside. It has no bearing upon the present state of things. As well put in bar to the claim of the balance of a debt that the man had at first only asked for an instalment. The relief extended to every other persuasion in the country renders this stigma on the Catholics deeper by comparison, and Mr. Fitzgerald has a right to ask for its removal. So thought the majority of the house.—Spectator.

A tabular return has been issued from the Government printing-offices containing the most minute information on the subject of crime in Scotland, tho' unfortunately extending over a very brief period-only six months. From the 15th of March to the 29th September, 1858, is the period in question. The offences committed in the country are classified in one table, those in burghs in another. The sex of the offender, the nature of the offence, the result of the trial, and the burgh or county in which the offence was committed, are all set forth with the greatest exactitude. To take, as an example, the town in which by far the greatest number of crimes have been committed, Glasgow, namely, we find that the total number of offences reported to the police in the six months in question, is 21,818. In rather more than a thousand of these cases the offender was not apprehended; but the total number apprehended was 20,546, of whom 13,151 were males. Among the heavier offences it is curious to notice that those against decency, or of a kind which cannot be exactly specified, are conspicuously numerous.

Sir Charles Napier is undoubtedly one of the most experienced and practical men in the naval service of England at the present day. He is not restrained by any false delicacy from putting pertinent questions to the Government when topics in which the interests of his profession or of England are concerned ; and however brusque his manuer or incisive his interrogatories, his great knowledge on all subjects relating to his own navy or the status of that of other nations, must always give him an importance and authority when such matters are in debate. He states definitively that the naval force of

distillery, to punish with chain and fine every man is another question], we must first see that we are who would solace a day's labour, with the moderate stronger at sea than our neighbours. The Saturday Review remarked some days ago, that if we had said "you shall not bombard Lisbon," Napoleon would have replied..." you shall not come out of Portsmouth .- Weekly Register.

THE REFORM BILL. - The Daily News describes the measure as a miserable failure. The delusion is so obvious that it will deceive no one, and it asks why is a Reform Bill imperatively required, except to supply the great defect of the bill of 1832? What is of real and pressing moment is, that the political rights of the working classes should be fairly recognized without delay; yet, instead of any attempt of this kind being made, the government bill studiously avoids the whole question. Not a single borough is to be disfranchised. The manufactories of mock members are to remain, while numerous large towns that have grown up since 1832, or have outgrown are to remain as they now are, destitute of political weight or influence in the councils of the empire .--Ministers promised a bill to amend the representation of the people in parliament, and bring in a measure

that does not refer to the people at all. The Times thinks that the bill does not seem to deserve the condemnation lavished upon it. There would, perhaps, be something like fairness in the objection that the bill was not a development of the Reform Act-that it did not profess to bring that act up to the present requirements-that it left immense anomalies not only unamended, but exaggerated; but, whatever it leaves undone, it does a good deal. As an extension of the suffrage, it very far surpasses the Act of 1832. By this bill, almost anybody might get a vote, if he thought it worth while. On the whole, if we cannot undertake to press the measure on parliament, we may ask for it a fair trial on its own merits, and its rejection only for the sake of a better, and one more likely to be carried.

The Herald says the bill contains what most impartial men will be inclined to regard es an equitble settlement of a long pending controversy. The Advertiser speaks of the measure as an enormous sham.

The Morning Star remarks that the bill proclaims the finality of the Reform Act in respect to that which was its own great defect. The courage which rentures to disturb without re-settling-to make rifling innovations, and leave untouched enormous evils, will scarcely venture to face the storm. The Glenwitz, has also been in Chester some time, teachcertainty of the Government defeat and a dissolution is avowedly credited in certain quarters.

REPORT ON PRISONS .- Sir J Kincaid's 24th, annual eport on the prisons of the northern district specialy points out to the serious notice of the Secretary of State [now Mr. Sotheron Estcourt] the borough gao. Newcastle-on-Tyne as a marked exception to the excellent order and good management provalent in the prisons of this district. This Newcastle Gaol has been stigmatised in so many previous reports of prison inspectors that the Government will be held responsible if the grievance be not abated at once .---The confinements in the gaol of Newcastle are " of a character more calculated to encourage vice and crime than to deter or reclaim." So says Sir J. Kincaid, and the grossly demoralising influences in operation, caused by defective structural arrangements, have been the subject of severe comment on the part of the local press. While examining a piece of ground within the precincts of this prizon, a heavy shower of missiles, at a given signal, " commenced flying over" Sir J. Kincaid's head ; most of those from the outside reached their destination, but some others missed their mark and fell at the inspector's feet, the missiles were chiefly pieces of bread, probably conveying some secret communications ; one parcel contained a pound of the soothing narcotie "weed." doubtless for the solace of those in durance A new prison is suggested by the Inspector, but the Secretary of State must interfere, if any improvement is to be made. One or two attempts by prisoners to commit isuicide with oakum and worsted [given out for working purposes,] are noticed. In Rotheay Gaola " penal servitude" convict bitterly complained of the class of books supplied to the prisoners, which this literary gentleman by no means approval ; he afterwards tried to escape a la Jack Sheppard through the wall of his cell, and yet, at the time of the in-spector's visit, will it be believed that the breach remained unrepaired ? Another prisoner in this same prison was equally distatisfied with the prison librav, and when a Bible (apparently never opened) was pointed out to him, he intimated, with a want of piety not generally peculiar to Scotchmen, that it way not exactly the kind of book that a prisoner meded ! In a third cell, where the Bible reposed en a dirt shelf, a "song book" was found theroughly throubed " dilapidated" by constant use. This book had been " banded in" by an ex-prisener-how "ken later the report does not say. The style of "song" to a be surmised without any painful effort of the imagination. At Dumfries, a boy aged 10, committed for 40 days, obtained his discharge, like Mr. Dicken's poor Chancery prisoner," by death, except that in this case he threw away his own life as a bad bargain, seeking the repose of the grave through the instrumentality of the cord. At Kirkendbright the debtors are infamously treated, being associated with the criminals, locked up all day, and only allowed exercise in the evening, after the convicts; at the Glasgow prison the complaints of the debtors are deemed worthy of notice, and at Dumblane the accommodation for debtors is wretched. At Halifa v here is a dungeon for debtors alone ; it contained 60 "County Court" prisoners, who "made no com-plaints." There are no earnings in this prison, with the security of which-the door not being a "strong' one-the Inspector is hardly satisfied. It is incumbent on the Secretary of State to study these reports on prisons, as the grievances brought under his nuice must remain unredressed unless the Government interfere promptly and decisively. The Record states that the author of Facts and Documents relating to the Diocese of Oxford has upplied to the Bishop of Chichester, under legal advice, to issue a commission to examine into the tollowing charges brought against the rector of Lavington, viz. :--" 1st. The using in his Church a hyun, translated from one in the Roman Breviary, by Thos. Aquinas, teaching the doctrine of Transubstantiation. 2nd. Directing his schoolmaster to teach, and himself teaching the children in the school, that there are seven sacraments, and that the Holy Common may be properly called the Mass. 3rd. That in the administration of the Holy Communion he clevated the cup, and mixed water with the wine. 4th. That he crossed himself, after the Romish fashion, during the celebration of divine service. 5th. That he made the sign of the cross upon the water at haptism."-The Record believes that the Bishop of Chichester is consulting his legal advisers in reference to Stat. 3 and 4 Vict., cap. 86, upon which the application for a commission is founded. As we thought likely to happen, the Archbishop of Canterbury has, in the manner of the Rev. Alfred Poole, again had to succumb, in the discharge of his colesiastical functions, to the power of a temporal Court, "A mandamus" quoth the Guardian, with malicions pleasantry, will, "if his Grace be not bet-ter advised than he has been of late years, soon be almost as familiar to him as an invitatiou to dinner !" The appeal of Mr. Foole has since been heard, and the Primate-or Dr. Lushington for him-is deliberating on his judgmont. That we venture to guess, will be an acquittal of the defendant, but on technical grounds-which will make a drawn battle. But these proceedings, says the Guardian, rightly, are "of the very highest importance to the class of stipendiary curates-and, in our view, sise to the interests of justice. Every curate in England will benceforth know that, if his license is arbitrarily revoked, he has a right to appear against the revocation, and to be heard on his appeal. Arbritrary revocations, thus checked, will be more rare."-Libera-

The Scottish (Established) Presbyterians are just now engaged in considering two important subjects recently brought before two local Presbyteries. 1. The admission of laymen to preach in certain Pres-

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byterian Churches, which has occurred in three or four parishes. 2. The adoption of Liturgical forus, and the custom of standing to sing and kneeling to pray, the Old Greyfriars Church in Edinburgh, of which Dr. Leo is the pastor. In the first case, a motion condemning the innovation is to be, as has been, proposed ; and the second case line been referred to a committee.-English Churchman.

Mr. Spurgeon has been preaching in Edinburgh this week. The Courant says that "the parties to whom the citizens of Edinburgh are indebted for the present opportunity of hearing and seeing this London preacher have every cause to congratulate themselves on the success of the speculation."

A discovery worth notice has been made by all parties concerned. The Mortmain Acts operate vory injustly in preventing permanent endowments in lieu of Church rate. Mr. Walpole, among the "bravos" of all good Ghurchmen, proposes to relax them. The Establishment, it is true, has the tithes, and the Church lands, and the Easter offerings, and it is loudly boasted that its members hold nineteaths of the property of the country; yet it would he unjust to deprive it of the power of raising an annual tax without allowing all who will to give it permanent endowments. Indeed, it is argued, this alone can save the churches from falling into ruins. All this is obviously an argument against the Mortmain laws. If they are unjust to the Establishment, how much more to the Dissenter, Low much more still to the Catholic, from whom the law has taken away not Church rates only, but lands, tithes, and fabrice. Let the Mortmain laws by all means be "relaxed," (since that is the term) but not as a sectarian measure. We have had enough of exclusive privileges. Whatever is done in this way, let it be done fairly and for every one. - Weekly Register.

FATE OF A CONVERT TO THE HOLY [1] PHOTEST-ANT FAITH .- The readers of No. 2 of the Win hester Pamphlets, and indeed the Catholic public gate rolly, may feel some interest in learning that the Baron de Camin is now in Chester prison. The Chester Courant says, " For some time a foreigner, calling himself Baron de Camin, hus been living in und abont this city on pretence of leaturing against the abuses in the Romish Church. Another foreigner, named ing languages. Camin, on Tuesday evening last, met Glenwitz, and entered his lodging with bim, where he charged him with circulating a report that he [Camin] was a converted Jew. That charge Glenwitz denied, and Camin knocked him down, kicking him on the eye, and otherwise seriously harting him. On Wednesday a warrant was issued against Camin, and as he was instantly appreheaded, he case was at once gone into Camin raid he was first assaulted, but the witnesses on the other side denied that statement, and the Baron was fined £2 and costs, or in default one month's imprisoament, after which to enter into recognizances to keep the B'orestirshire Chronicle, in recording the alaye, gives some additional information about the " Bar m" not very creditable to him. He had can a risk of being kicked out of the Chrew Is othre.)

VOTE BY AUCTION .-- It is easy to see what bribery at borough elections will come to. You can't pre-yout it; so you had better permit it. Open dealing in votes is better than clan beside correction. Englishmen hate all and ring a 9 ordens; and the spirit of frankness day a grade Fuglish hereaghs will, if unrestriction of y a manager itself in the or secord, by jubsale of electors, w: to rece which will ere lie nuction. We r long be exhibited before the colling booth at Bribely. That respectable bore ugh is new tase of discharging the electoral trust which has been coulded to it; which it does by an arrange meter analogous to Messrs. Tatersalls. Mounted in a patient, because in hand, behold Mr. Edwards Composite, the constituency's a metadated plate a model of the constituency of a metadated plate a model. On the end of a horcel, to up which " according is stationed the lot adver, not , toute inclusively. The crown of this compositive out the been knocked in, and his contas teen a corn a constitutional struggle; his knees with a pot of heer in one hand, and a pipe in the other. Mr. Copposite proceeds to go order the source

the nearest magistrate, Captain Fitzmaurice, who immediately got out of hed, and accompanied the police to Rorke's house, where they were at once admitted, but discovered no person except the members of Rorke's family.

Times have wonderfully changed in Ireland. I do not know whether Satan,

Grown wiser than before,

Now tempts by making rich instead of poor ; but it is certain, that the Protestant Church, which for centuries the ruthless persecutor of our creed, in order to obtain a supremacy over the minds she vainly tried to subjugate, banned education in this country, making it a felony under the penal laws for Catholics to receive or impart education in Ireland, has, in the present day, came out strongly and clamourously in behalf of non-secturian education in which its officers are most affectionately solicitous that Catholics should have a share. In the hard and evil days I refer to, Catholics were debarred from quenching their thirst for knowledge at the pure spring, and even prohibited from imbibing the-I will not say muddy impurities, but-unfitted draughts of bog-water supplied by the hedge schools. In those dreadful times, 'when," to use the language of an illustrious prelate, "the population of Ireland was without form, and void, and no spirit of order moving on its troubled surface ; when revolution after revolution, war after war, confiscations, robberies and reprisals were the ordinary events of each succeeding year ; when courts of equity were dens of thieves, and the laws of the country armed the father against the son and the son against the father; when there was a church without a religion, and some remnant of religion without a Church ;..... even then the Catholie clergy endeavoured to guard the embers of knowledge which the law sought to extinguish. In the glen or the cavern where they sojourned they taught the radiments of learning. The Catholic bishop of this diocese (Kildare and Leighlin), in a shed built of mud and covered with rushes, on the verge of the Bog of Allen; in this shed, the refuge of a man not inferior in mind or virtue to Fenelon, he instructed youth with his own tongue, and shared with them the crust which he had first watered with the tears of his affliction. When the Catholic clergy were per-mitted to live secure at home, they opened schools, many of them, in their own houses; and as soon as their places of worship had any other roof than the arch of heaven, they were used as schoolbouses for the instruction of youth. This calumniated order of mon have proceeded steadily and porseveringly in the discharge of their duty, and, without succour or support, have succeeded in removing the 'thick and palpable darkness' created by a flagitious code of laws. Evils, to which no prudent man would refer when discussing the state of education in Ircland, are to be imputed, it seems, not to the causes which produced them, but to the apathy or neglect of the Catholic clergy; yet, when the trampet shall sound, these men will arise, and come to judgment, free of the guilt with which they are charged."-Cor. of the Tublet.

GAVAZZI IN DUBLIN .-- Gavazzi has again honored Dublin with his presence ; whether his present will prove a more profitable speculation than his former visit I cannot say. No Joubt the managers will consider a small pecuniary loss a religious gain, when the quantity of fierce denunciation of the Pops and misrepresentation of Ontholicity is taken into account. It must be a relief to the frequenters of the con- quisition on the hotel, to shut up the brewery and of a "first-class European power" [why we should tor.

that France has twenty sail of the line ready manned between Brest and Cherbourg; that Louis Na-poleon at the present moment commands both the Channel and the Mediterranean ; and that, in short, if France thinks proper she has every means to invade England. As to her mercantile marine, there were 180 steamers in the Channel and 150 in the Mediterranean upon which she could lay an embargo for transmitting troops which might be readily landed in Portland, when they would find the harbor utterly defenceloss. He also called the attention of the Government to the fact that France had great experience in the landing of troops at Algiers and other places, and that this branch of naval operations had been constantly put in practice of late so as to ensure the greatest rapidity and facility in the execution. "I hope," said Admiral Napier, "that France has no intention to invade this country; but if I were on the throne I would do precisely what Napoleon is doing-namely, threaten Austria as a ground for concentrating my forces and then slip the mask and make a descent on England. As to Austria she was armed to the teeth, and the chances of a contest between her and Franse, were, upon the whole, adverse to the latter : whereas, in the event of an attack on England, they had neither a fortified coast, a sufficient fleet, or an adequate force on land to resist an invading army. All this is well known, and, doubtless, great efforts will now be made to put England into a state of defence; but years must elapse before this can be effected, and, in the interim, her conquest would be an easy problem for the present fleet and army of Napoleou to solve. After a naval battle, the issue of which could not be doubtful, considering the numerical amount and material of the French navy-whose vessels are modern scientific perfections contrasted with the lumbering squadron of hulks which England, for the most part, possesses-a hundred thousand men could be thrown in a single night on the southern coast. It is needless to say that the animus of the French army is intensely anti-British, and though the French people display a disinclination for war with Austria, which would merely increase their burthens, it by no means follows they would not ambition the conquest of England, the old enemy of their industry, conscious that the destruction of her commerce would be the resurrection of their own. In a word, they are well aware that the occupation of London for one week would give France the empiry of Europe as a commercial as well as a naval and military power .-Nation. The papers about the French slaver Charles et George and the Portuguese Government, have been laid before Parliament, and we shall no doubt hear more of them. They show clearly enough that Lord Malmeebury thought France utterly wrong and did what he could to dissuade the outrage. When all failed, he advised Portugal to give way, on pretence of an "irregularity which did not exist, and which, if it had, could not have affected the case, their answer being that the question was before the proper courts which would decide whether the seizure was or was not in due course, with which they could not interfere. When this failed, "France was a first-rate power." All this was unover to the hands of a combination of fanatics, whose intelligence and moral sense are so low that the dignified, especially as we were bound by treaty to scourge and the prison are their only instruments of protect Portugal, and had urged her to stop the slave trade. But, if we are to assume the position social reform. These men demand from the State the power to extinguish the tavern, to put an in-

able commodity in an option of ally kind; - lot one-condred-and-one. A free and independent elec-Edubliting a house rated at ten pounds per an-it plomber and glazier. What shall we say for his free and independent elector? Renting a Louse it ten pounds per annum, and paying rates and cones. Plumber and glazaer Shali we say one choasand pounds for this free and independent elec-ter? A free plumber. How asuch for the free plumber? An independent gluzier. Nabely say one thousand pounds for this independent gluzier? An unbought elector. Five hundred pounds for this destor unbought. An intelligent elector of five hendred pounds. Four hundred ? - Three ? - Twe ?--One? - An intelligent elector and only one handred pounds. Walk the intelligent elector down a few parers - and back. One hundred pounds only is asked for this intelligent, unbought, free and independent elector! His principles are more straightforward than his steps. Only one hundred pounds and uobody bids; and his principles straightforward .-Set him up again -if he can't stand let him sit. Fifty ?-- Thirly ?-- Twenty ?-- Ten ?-- Five ?-- One 1 Thank you sir. One pound is bid for this incorrupt elector. Only one pound is bid for this elector and incorrupt. Repleaish the incorrupt elector's tankard. Going at one pound. Two! Two pounds offered for this incorrupt elector, a British freeman Going at two pounds. At two pounds, and British. A British freeman for whom Sidney bled-at two pounds -and Hampden fought and Sidney bled, at three younds. And ten! Three pounds ten. And Hampden, and Sidney-only three pounds ten-Hampden, Sidney, and Russell-going at three pounds ten shillings-bled-three pounds ten ! Four ! Going at four. Assist the British freeman to hold up his head. And his birth-right is Magon Charta-and going at four pounds ! Magua Charta and the Bill of Rights -and-live pounds ! At five pounds-going !- this incorrupt, intelligent, unbought, free, and independent elector-incorrupt, and five pounds only-and intelligent, and only five-and unbought-for five only; and free and independent, and going at five pounds. Sir! Seven! Going at seven. And his birth-right Magna Charta. At seven pounds! And his inheritance the Bill of Rights. Supply the inheritor of Magnu Charta with another pipe. And seven pounds. Eight! Nine! Nine pounds for this unbought elector. Going at nine-going-going. Ten pounds. Ten pounds for this incorrupt elector. Going at ten pounds. For whom Russell, Sidney, and Hampden bled-at ten pounds. Going. And his inheritance the Bill of Rights. Going. And his birth-right Magna Charta. And ten pounds. And Habeas Corpus. Going. Habeas Corpus and Magna Charta. Habeas Corpus and the Bill of Rights. Going at ten pounds. Going. Bill of Rights. Gong. Magna Charts. Going-going-going-going-Habeas Corpus. Gone. And Mr. Edwardes Coppocks knocks down the precious lot, who, thereupon, rolls off his barrel amid the cheers and laughter of the spectators .- Punch.

EDUCATION IN THE PIT DISTRICTS .- At JARROW-ONthe-Tyne, and immediately under the walls of the monastery of the Venerable Bede, the following notice is exhibited in a publichouse window :- "Notice .- Thare wil be a Coit supper at this house on Seturday forst the Winer to Pay Won shiling and the Losser to Pay toou shiling and siz-pence The Coits to start at toou aclock the forst tow on the list to Play and then third & forth and so one. Any Parsons desirarous to join this supper must Leve