

the Protestant in Spain as well as the Christian in Constantinople. Truth requires neither fraud nor force. She disdains such alliances. I have, in all the varied scenes of my political life, proclaimed that man has no right to tyrannise over his neighbour's thoughts; that conscience is a question solely between man and his Creator. Our triumph will not be sullied by any uncharitable feeling.—Charity and benevolence will be our polar star, and freedom of conscience be regarded as a sacred and unalienable right of all men. [When the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat the cheering was protracted for several minutes.]

Anti-Catholic Dealings—Ejection of Tenants.—Capt. Colclough, S. P. I., and twenty men, went on Monday to protect the sub-sheriff at Cunamunna, near Rohara, in this county. We have not heard how many families were put out, nor the extent of property taken possession of. The quiet possession of the property was given by the people before the police arrived. On Tuesday, the same officer and twenty men went to Curramore for a like purpose, where forty families were dispossessed, averaging six each, from one small corner of a parish; and thus have two hundred and ninety-four human beings been thrown on the world without food to eat, or a roof to cover them.—*Athlone Sentinel.*

Parliamentary Education.—We take the following from the *Belfast Vindicator*:—"We, the undersigned, who were receiving money from the Synod of Ulster under the plea of teaching the Irish language, do hereby declare that we have not taught any for the last four years; neither has there been any school in this parish (which comprises that portion of the county of Antrim denominated the Glens), during that period; nor, as a matter of course, has any school under us been inspected during that time, by any officer belonging to the Synod; and we considered it no harm to take the money which the Synod gave us for doing nothing.—Patrick Macaulay, Patrick Loughran, Patrick Quin, John M. Kessick."

The sermons of the Abbe Ratisbon, the brother of the convert at Rome, and who is himself a convert from Judaism, have obtained the most cheering success. Mention is made of a great number of Jews and Protestants whom the eloquence of M. Ratisbon has drawn into the bosom of the true church. Amongst others is the son of one of the richest bankers of Strasbourg, who has entered the seminary of Saint Sulpice in order to study for holy orders.—*Gazette de Flandres.*

Father Mathew.—We understand that Father Mathew, the distinguished Apostle of Temperance, is to visit Glasgow on Monday next, and that a great demonstration will be made by the teetotalers on this occasion. On Tuesday, the 16th there will be a procession in Glasgow, at which it is expected that from sixty to seventy thousand persons will take a part. The Teetotalers and Rechabites of Edinburgh have engaged a special train for the occasion. The friends of the abstinence cause in Ayrshire intend to follow the example of those of Edinburgh, and not less than three or four hundred are expected to join in the tribute of respect to Father Mathew.
Ayr Observer.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The Great Western arrived at New York on Saturday last—left Bristol on the 8th inst., and the Acadia at Boston, on Sunday last, in 14 days from Liverpool, which port she left on the 4th inst.

The following are the most important items, by these arrivals:—

INDIA—CHINA.

The Overland Mail from India reached London, on the 3rd inst., with dates from Bombay to the 19th July; Calcutta 8th, Candahar of the 19th, and Jellalabad of the 20th June, and from China, to the 27th May.

An Official despatch states that an attempt was made by Akbar Khan, at the head of three thousand men, with the assistance of the rebel force, under a son of Shah Soojah, to take Candahar by surprise, in the absence of Col. Wymer, who was detached with a large force to Ghilzie province; but General Nott routed them completely. Surtur Jung, fourth son of Shah Soojah, deserted by his followers, surrendered.

From Jellalabad accounts are conflicting of the state of the troops, some exaggerating their want of comforts and the prevalence of sickness. On the other side the fact is known, that instead of retiring, General Pollock had sent out a detachment to attack some forts ten miles to the southward. Unanimity and good feeling continued to animate all the troops there, and a strong desire was exhibited for going forward to Cabul, in order to avenge their slaughtered countrymen, and to wipe out the stain from the honor of the British Indian army.

The plan for the next campaign, now in a state of preparation, is said to have been arranged by the Duke of Wellington in England, and will be to the end of having not only an effective army of reserve in case of any future reverses, but at the present moment of concentrating all the troops in Afghanistan in proper positions until the opportune time arrive of a simultaneous advance on Cabul of the divisions under Gen. Pollock from Jellalabad, and of General Nott with his division from Candahar.

The Afghans were divided among themselves, some being eager for forming conventions and terms of amity with the British.

The Emperor of China, rather than await a visit from General Sir H. Gough, and Admiral Sir W. Parker, at his palace at Pekin, had preferred retiring beyond the Great Wall with his family, considering himself to be much safer in Tartary than in China. His Celestial Majesty, before going, was graciously pleased to command his loving subjects to fight away, promising that if they kill all the barbarians he would return and rule them as before. Such imperial condescensions must be very gratifying to them.

THE RIOTS.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are still far from satisfactory.—One or two mills are about to re-commence work, but many remain in a complete state of inaction, whilst the workmen appear to be drawing their deposits from

the Savings Bank for the purpose of enabling them to prolong their struggle with their employers. Although quiet at present, the turn-out appears to be restrained from the commission of violence solely by the presence of troops and the police.

The report of the destruction of Sir Robert Peel's house by the mob, received here by the *Caledonia*, was unfounded.

It was rumoured that Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst would resign, on account of the feeble state of his health, and the heavy burden of his office.

A letter from St. Petersburg, in the *Augsburgh Gazette*, confirms the reports in circulation of the complete failure of the Russian expedition in the Caucasus, under General Grabbe. The loss of the Russians is estimated at 6,000 soldiers and 80 officers.

GERMANY.—On the 9th of July, the Catholic community of Hamburg and Altona were witnesses of a religious ceremony which had not taken place in that region for the last 300 years. Mgr. Luicke, bishop of Osnabruck, pro-vicar apostolic, made his solemn entry into the Catholic Church of Hamburg, where he was received with the usual ceremonies. At a solemn high mass his grace administered the blessed sacrament to above a hundred persons, and after the mass the sacrament of confirmation to 240 others.

The bishop was received with the greatest respect by the first burgomaster, resident ministers of Austria, France, Spain, Belgium, and the Brazils, and also by the minister of Prussia. On the 13th, he set out for Lubeck, Schwerin, &c., and on quitting the territory of Hamburg expressed his satisfaction with what he had seen, adding, "Everything has been beyond my expectations."—*Voix Catholiques de Pays Bas.*

SPAIN.—A new monthly periodical is about to appear, called *The Catholic Review*. Its object is to cheer the faithful children of the Church in their struggles at home, and to stimulate them to perseverance, by shewing them the noble sacrifices which so many are making for the cause of Catholicity throughout the world.

The government of Espartero is extending its violence to the colonies of Spain; in the island of Cuba alone nine of the nineteen convents for men have been suppressed, and all their goods and possessions confiscated.

The two daily organs of the religious press in Madrid have published the letter of Cardinal Lambreschini, in which his eminence informs the editor of *L'Union Catholique*, that his holiness has condescended to bless their efforts in the defence of truth and unity.—*Catholic.*

The intended governor of the diocese of Saragossa, the too-famous La Rica, persists in obliging the religious ladies of the city to betray their consciences or give up the miserable pension, which is due to them for the spoliation of their property. This starving-out system has not yet shaken the constancy of the virtuous persons against whom it has been directed.—*Id.*

The diocese of Lugo is in a painful position. The clergy are of opinion that they ought not solicit the civil authorization to preach and hear confession, and will not apply for the certificates of adhesion which the governor enjoins them to proceed. This opinion is shared in by the majority of the Spanish clergy. The learned Bishop of Tuy has interfered in this question, and his opinion is that the ecclesiastics who abstain from obtaining the certificates ought not on that account to be suspended from the pulpit and the confessional ex-

long as their legitimate ecclesiastical superiors does not interdict it to them; and, on the other hand, that the ecclesiastics who have obtained the certificate ought not to be suspected of schism.—*Id.*

The *Cruz* inserts, in one of its late numbers, the sentence pronounced by the supreme tribunal of justice on the Bishop of Placencia, found guilty of having undertaken the defence of the Holy See, and having addressed observations to the government on the sale of the goods of the clergy. This worthy prelate has been condemned to two years of relegation; and, when the state of his health shall permit, will have to undergo his sentence in that place of the province of Cadiz, except the capital of that province, which the government may appoint, there to be under the surveillance of the authorities. His lordship is warned by the same sentence, that in case of a repetition of the offence, he will be treated with more severity.—*Id.*

The Cathedral Chapter of Calahara has as yet received nothing towards the dotation of worship and the clergy, and although the virtuous bishop, Mgr. Abella, whom the supreme tribunals condemned to exile, believes it his duty to drink in silence the cup of bitterness, it is fit that the world know that the government is leaving him to die with hunger. The Prior of Alcantara, to whom that which is due to him has not been paid, and who has exhausted his patrimony in supporting the ecclesiastics and churches of his jurisdiction, has in vain applied to the government.—*Id.*

Heart-rending as is this intelligence, it is yet consoling to know that the churches can scarcely contain the over increasing number of the faithful, who come to supplicate of the Most High, at the foot of his altars, the salvation of their country.—*Id.*

Catholicism in Spain.—The capital of Spain has just witnessed an act of piety, which recalls days glorious for religion. The following is taken from a Madrid paper:—"On the 6th instant, early in the evening, the Viaticum was being carried from the parish of St. Louis to the house of a sick person in the neighbourhood, when the cottage of Queen Isabella and her sister, who, returning from a drive, arrived in the street, just as the priest had entered the house of the sick person. Those royal personages did not consider themselves exempt from the fulfilment of a duty in which their ancestors never failed. They descended from the carriage—entered the yard of the house, and remained kneeling until the priest had accomplished his mission. The minister of the Lord then ascended the carriage, and these august children followed on foot. The holy Viaticum being brought back to the church, Isabella and her sister knelt before the grand altar until the *Tantum ergo* was chanted. They were then conducted to the carriage by the officiating priest, and loudly cheered by the *Vivas* of the multitude, who were attracted by the performance of this act of piety. Some amongst them were seen to shed tears of joy.—*Univers.*

The Prussian government having requested the new coadjutor of Cologne, M. Von Geissel, to make some alterations in the pastoral which he had addressed to the faithful of that metropolis, his grace thought it his duty to refuse compliance; and the government, we understand, has not deemed it expedient to persist. The mandate which the archbishop coadjutor proposes to publish relative to the prayers for Spain had been four weeks at Berlin on the 20th of July, but up to that time the *placet regium* had neither been refused nor granted.—*Catholic.*