On Monday evening, September 5th, pursuant to an advertisement, a number of respectable citizens assembled in the Mayor's office to hold a preliminary meeting, at which arrangements were to be made for calling a general meeting of the public, at which a collection for the O'Brien Monument would be proposed. The Mayor, Mr. Michael Egan, Mr. Michael Tobin, Mr. William Hearne, Mr. Timothy Rafter, and other gentlemen of position and well known for their political independence, were present. After a short consultation, it was decided to issue placards, cailing for a general meeting of the inhabitants on that night week.

IRISH BRWARE .- The method adopted for entrapping the unfortunate immigrants is very barbarous, yet at times it borders on the ludicrous. The week before we quitted Portland it had witnessed the arrival of about 400 luckless Hibernians, who had been bamboozled by an American agent in the Emerald Isle. He had paid their passage out, having lured them with the prospect of a golden harvest in the shape of the grand wages they would earn while employed on a railway the construction of which would occupy some years. They landed in the New World of so many fabulous promises only to find that they had been hoaxed, and that the line was all a myth. In vain they stormed and raged. Bountiesgreenbacks, probably-were thrust into their hands and whisky into their months, and they were marched away southwards, to end their lives in the dismal swamps, or to fall by the Confederate bullets. The Irish are enticed with soft sawder and their national liquor : the Germans with lager beer. The Germans are huddled together, with barrels of the seductive drink placed before them; and when they have reached the suitable stage of intoxication, they, too, are hurried off in sky-blue uniforms to the army of the Potomac, destined, in all human probability, to share the fate of the poor Irishmen .- Once a Weck.

In the judicial statistics of Ireland recently pub-

lished, writes the Correspondent of the Times at Dublin, there are facts worthy of special notice relating to the distribution of the Constabulary. We find a much larger number of the force in proportion to the population in the Southern than in the Northern counties; for example, the population of the County Autrim is 247,564; the population of Tipperary is about the same number, 249,100. But while 272 policemen are sufficient to preserve the peace in Antrim, 1,122, or more than four times the number. are required to keep the peace in Tipperary. Nearly the same disproportion exists in other countries . The Belfust News-Letter ascribes this difference to religion, and asserts that where the Roman Catholies predominate, there the Police establishment is numerous and costly; but in every county, which has Protestant majority of inhabitants, the Constabulary force is small and has nothing to do.' The cool audacity of this argument, written in the town of Belfast, and County of Antrim, in the month of September, 1864, would be amusing, if it were not, in truth, rather appalling. If it be intended as a joke, surely it is the grammest specimen of Scotch wut' that ever came from chief of Calvin. But supposing it to be seriously meant, what must be mental calibre of the Belfast Protestants to whom such logic is acceptable, while their town still bears in blood and wreck the marks of the most prolonged and brutal riot that has been known in Europe since 1848-a riot which gained the head that it did, precisely because there was no sufficient force of Police on the spot to cope with it, and because there was an atter absence of executive energy on the part of the authorities, who had the command of the Police. The argument, which the figures in question naturally suggest, is that the Constabulary force of Ireland is very ill distributed; and that the Police, which has comparatively nothing to do in Tipperary, should be sent to Antrim, where recent events have shown that the force at present stationed is utterly inadequate. It is an injustice to the taxpayers of Tipperary to maintain a force of police at the charge of that County, based on the exigencies of its condition from twenty to thirty years ago, when agrarian outrages were of frequent occurrence; and it is an equal injustice to the taxpayers of Antrim not to maintain a force in that County adequate to the de-

please to provoke a rupture of the public peace. Religious Intolerance. - Many and indignant are the communications we have received within the past few days from the hitherto quiet and peace living inhabitants of the town of Fethard, upon whom insult and contumely have been cast by a person supposed to be a Minister of peace and good will to all men.' On Tuesday last the remains of a man much lamented in his sphere of life-Mr. Lawrence Connell, of Carrigbawn-were being conveyed to the old Catholic graveyard for interment. The cemetry, however, has long since passed away from its former owners, and now comes within the jurisdiction of a certain Rev. Mr. Foote, rector of the parish. When the funeral cortege reached the gate, it was intimated to the officiating Clergyman, the Very Rev Dean Cantwell, P.P., that he should not be permitted to enter the grave-yard to read the last prayers over his parishioner. This certainly came very well (?) from a Minister of religion, to create feelings of indignation amongst a people at the very threshold of the peaceful home of the dead, by deterring the Priest in that solemn moment from praying to God over the grave of the departed. Flous parson! We are glad that very many good Protestants would never stoop to such narrow-minded bigotry, and though it may have some effect on your further promotion, yet such conduct as that persevered in on last Tuesday can only elicit the contempt of the high-minded and liberal members of the community of all grades and classes .- Tipperary Free Press.

fence of their lives and properties, whenever the Orange Society, on any of its anniversaries, may

We may remark that the growth of Dissent in Ireland is hardly less menacing to the Establishment than the pressure of the Catholics. The total number of Protestants of the Establishment is now | cool on the part of those zealous dignitaries. For 693,357. The number of Processant Dissenters is they themselves take care to let us know the only 596,820. In 1834, the figures were, 852,064 members answer which the Preachers of the Gospel can give of the Established Church, and 664,164 Dissenters. to this momentous question. "It is notorious," they The difference of numbers between the two bodies then was, in round numbers, 200,000. It is now less majority of the nation, are absent from the National than 160,000. This is the more remarkable, that it Churches and indifferent to public worship. The is generally supposed there has been more emigration alienation of the masses from the Ohurch and from from the ranks of the Ulster Presbyterians than from those of the Church Protestants, North or South; and yet the number of Dissenters exhibits such an immense relative increase that in ten years mire the Protestant Dissenters will probably be a majority of its interior arrangements are all fashioned upon the the Protestants of Ireland. At present the Presbyterians are willing to compound any political objection they may entertain to the Establishment for an himself thoroughly respectable, and neither his increase in the Regium Donum, which is annually tastes, his inclinatious, nor his sense of what he owes paid for the Consolidated Fund to their Ministers; but when they find that there is no likelihood of their succeding in this, we suspect the Establishment | tilence are found engaged in the destruction of huwill find them very bitter and implacable enemies .-London Tublet.

village of Kilmacrenan there is a parish school taught to edify the family circle by anything approaching by a Mr. Craig. One day last week a little boy named Diver, about eleven years of age, complained of two of his school-mates, named Diver and Gregg, for attempting to beat him. The teacher punished the lads for the offence, but, unfortunately the matter did not end there. When going home from school on the same day the two boys, true to their threats, amongst the lowest of the human race, and not commenced beating the lad Diver, knocking him down and heating him severely. The boy, on reach- resent the palming upon them such spiritual makeing home, which was hard by, complained to his parents of the treatment he had received, and, on deacon curates from such collegiate institutions, as examining his person they found him blackened all along one side. The poor boy took to bed, lingered a few days in great pain, and died on the 19th inst. The two lads who have taken away his life were instantly arrested .- Dublin Express.

It is stated that in making a new road, a lead mine has been discovered at Creagh, a short distance from Gorey, on the estate of Mr. Ram.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEW YICAR APOSTOLIC OF THE EASTERN DIS-TRICT .- The Very Rev. John Strain has been appointed by the Holy See to succeed the late Right Rev. Bishop Gillis, as Vicar Hoostolic of the Eastern District of Scotland. It will be remembered that Dr. Gillis never had a coadjutor, and the Diocese has consequently been since his death without a Bishop. Some months ago the Rev. Mr. Strain was called to Roms on a special mission, and was received at the Papa! Court with much honor and distinction. The Bishop elect was born in Edinburgh. After studying for some years in the old Scottish Seminary of Acquiortis, he proceeded to Rome, where in the Scots College there he finished his studies, and was ordained Priest. The greatest portion of his Missionary labors was spent in Dalbeattie and over the Stewartry of Kircudbright, where, like his predecessor in the same Mission-the Right Reverend Bishop Carruthers, he was for many years the only Catholic Clerryman. He had also charge of the Dumfries Mission for a short time, whence he was removed to the Rectorship of Blairs College. The election has caused deep and sincere gratitude, for no one could have been elected more thoroughly identified with the Eostern District, than he now chosen to rule over it as Bishop. His arrival in Edinburgh is looked for daily, where it is supposed his consecration will take place immediately.

Scotland is struggling hard for Catholicity, and the Church is already rapidly adding to its numbers in several parts. In the far North, poor and almost forgotten, there is much to edify, much to command, both in the Clergy and laity, but like their most learned and virtuous Bishop, they seem to ceurt only retirement and poverty. There is scarcely a Missionary beyond the Dee, who is not pinched with poverty, who is not in want of what many would consider necessary. In many cases, he has indeed little to do; but is that a pleasure or a pain? Perhaps a baptism or a sick call in a month, but ten or twelve miles to tramp it. He has only his Sunday's Mass, Sermon, or Catechism-true, but for days he not a congenial soul to commune with; not a Catholic within miles. Yet there are men of great talent and virtue among the Clergy here - Pastors of great zeal doing wonders seemingly out of nothing. Chapels and schools are rising on all sides. Very lately a new Mission has been started, and a neat chapel and houses built at Nairn, by the exertions of the Rev. D. M'Kenzie, who was sent to that rising town, just after completing a suitable chapel in the wilds of Stratherrick. Not many years have rolled by, since a magnificent church was built at Buckie, and now the present incumbent, Mr. Clapperton, has just opened the largest and best laid out schools in the North. The clergyman of Keith is forming plans for suitable schools to accommodate the children of his increasing congregation. The old and inconveniently distant Presbyterium at Bruemar is being replaced by a commodious house attached to the chapel. 'All Britain, I may say, is now interested in the hardships of the Glengairn Mission, and the appeal of the pious and zealous Pastor is weekly calling forth substantial assistance to his proposed erection of a respectable chapel and habitable house, which certainly he does not enjoy at present. Then there is Abardeen, which truly stands forth a mystery of progress. Since that most energetic and talented clergyman, the Rev. John Sutherland, was placed there, religion has really advanced with rapid strides. Much, much do the Catholics of Aberdeen owe to his natiring zeal and self sacrificing devotedness. May Heaven reward him for his great labors. He has indeed proved himself a good shepherd to his flock, and procured for them many advantages. When he came there a few years ago, there was only the low and damp chapel in Justice street, hidden in a disreputable locality. Now, there is the magnificent Church of the Assumption, in Huntly street, which may vie with any Catholic church in Britain. It still wants a spire. Woe to the notorious Blaikies of Aberdeen, whose iniquity robbed the Trustees of Mr. Menzies, and seems to have rendered them unable to discharge their debt to the funds of that church .-Ten years ago, a Nun would have been a curiosity never expected to be seen in the streets of Aberdeen. Now, thanks to the Rev. Mr. Sutheriand, there is a commodious Convent of Franciscan Nuns, built expressly for them, and connected with a boarding and day school, supplying first-rate education to upwards of sixty young ladies. There are also schools for the poor in Constitution street, and an academy for the boys in which the higher classes of education are taught by Mr. Clarke, a student of the Irieh Ca-tholic University. Mr. Sutherland has also the glory of first introducing to Scotland the Sisters of Nazareth, those devoted mothers of the poor, who go about gathering provisions for the destitute and infirm of all ages, from the deserted infant to the bed- er on the Caprera Island. Whatever may be the ridden octogenarian. Before the little Sisters of the Poor made their appearance in Scotland, these Sisters of Nazareth had a comfortable home provided for the poor of Aberdeen. They are now considerably enlarging their premises, and as their charity have raised the funds of the object in question extends over all the North, the public should know their wonderful undertakings that the kind-hearted may assist them. Again, what may Scotland not expect from the newly appointed Bishop of Edinhurgh, the energetic Dr. Strain, who is to be so honored as to be consecrated by the Pope highly himself on the 25th instant? - Cor. of the London

Tablet. " Is the Gospel preached to the poor?" is a question which the Deans of St. Asaph and Manchester, the Archdeacons of Chichester, Coventry, Ely, Here ford, Llandaff, Montgomery, Wilts, and York, and Canon Eaton, of Chester, and the Hon and Rev. F. R. Grey, of Morpeth, greatly desire may be made the troubled his mighty intellect. It is true that the subject of sermons in all the National Churches in assembled tectotallers refused to listen to him. They England on Sunday, the 18th instant. Now we must say that this invitation to hundreds of the Clergy of the Established Church, to prefer publicly a bill of indictment against themselves, is rather say, "that the poor, the working classes, the great Christian ordinances, and the imminent social dangers and evils involved therein, are admitted by all.' The great difficulty of the Established Church in dealing with the poor is that its clergy, its services, model of perfect respectability. The parson, a family man, and very often the father of a family, is to the safety of his family are likely to prompt him to carry the gospel message where poverty and pesman life. He has not been taught to look for exalted piety in rags and tatters; and were he to find it A Boy Killed by Two Schoolfellows. - At the he could not, with any sense of propriety, invite it to social intercourse. The ciergy of the Established Church have of late been looking about them for substitutes; but these will not do. The poor are proud. They know and feel that religion was intended for them as well as for rich, noble, and fashionable people, that Christ and His apostles labored among the more socially exalted; and therefore they shifts as scripture readers, bible-women, half-baked St. Bees and St. Aidan's at Birkenhead. They know right weil that if any gentleman in the parish was sick, or wanted instruction, the parson himself would visit him and pray with him; and therefore when the working classes in lanes and back streets, who have no carriages to come to church in-who give no dinners and exchange no visits; who have noth-

interesting—complain of illness, those about them regard it as a degradation when the substitutes for the parson are the scripture-reader, and the biblewoman. The poor feel keenly, and resent by neglect of their religious ordinances the slight upon them by the inferior instrumentality supposed to be good nomaniac? Garibaldi has seen many odd specimens enough for the saving of such souls as theirs. If of English eccentricity before now, and must dread acripture-readers and bible-women be required, their the very name of an English visitor. But, of all the scripture-readers and bible-women be required, their services should be restricted to the wealthy and well instructed. The blind should never be employed to lead or guide the blind, or the ignorant to instruct the ignorant. The poor are those who require the most learned, and the most experienced, and the most socially influential teachers. General indifferentism is also produced among the working-classes by the excess of religious controversy in the pulpits of the Established Church. The working classes grow weary of the incessant din about Popery, while they listen in vain for reproofs of vices which prevail on all sides of them, and which are eating like a cancer into the very heart of society. The fraudulent bankrupt rearing his head unabashed, and the lady of spotted reputation and scandalous antecedents occupying a prominent pew or seat in the church, both hang in pleased and assured confidence upon the lips of the preacher, confident that the errors which he will reprove will be those of persons who never enjoyed, or were likely to enjoy, the advantages of his teaching. Religious controversy is only safe and efficacious where the voice of contradiction cannot be heard, and where inquiry is impossible, as was the case in England, Scotland, and reland, with respect to Catholics during the prevalence of the Penal Laws. When there were neither Catholic Priests nor Catholic books to be found in these islands—as was virtually the case which is these islands—as was virtually the case which is the last centuries—then of St. John of Jerusalem, had taken her in the last ablished Church was done during the journey. The Hospital was so fiercely attacked for this scandalous interference with the last company of the Habeus Corpus. Act, that its it is as imprudent as it is uncharitable to leave flagrant breaches of the decalogue unreproved in an excessive eagerness to figure as a disputant about supposed errors of belief on the part of those not in communion with the Established Church. There are few noted controversial preachers who if the real truth were known, would not be found to have un- who, laboring under insanity, was conveyed to an settled the faith of more persons belonging to their own communian than they made converts from forms of worship which they held to be erroneous. Who in Hull, twenty years ago, could have imagined such a thing as the grandson of the then No-Popery Incumbent of St. John's becoming a Jesuit, and giving a mission to Catholics in this very towu? would expect such a wonder as the daughter of the late Lord Roden becoming a Catholic, and an exemplary one? And yet these things have happened, and others still more surprising - proving that controversy is the very reverse of a protection against the spread the spread of opinions and principles about which authorizative inquiries can be instituted. The great mistake which many religious controversialists make is the overlooking this very important consideration. Men turn to books and to authorised exponents of doctrines for confirmation of what they hear in pulpits-and the result is for them, very often, directly the reverse of what was intended. There tore, if the proposed simultaneous sermons of inquiry be preached in the Churches of Hull on the 18th inst we recommend that the scope of such inquiry be made as wide as possible-and that it include au examination of the capacity of any Church to preach the Gospel to the poor by such ignorant and irresponsible agency as the Law Church party of the Established Church has adopted for that sacred and exalted purpose within the last few years. - Hull Advertiser.

GARIBALDI AND WHATELY .-- Some person or persons unknown have agreed to present Garibaldi with a yacht. The idea, we may say candidly, though it was one broached by ourselves, was a good one. Unfortunately, it was not taken up by the public ; the grand Caprera testimonial movement was a failure. and it would be well if the fact were recognized by ail parties concerned in its promotion. There are people, however, who can never learn when to leave well alone; and a few busy bodies of this class have volunteered in the name of the English people to offer

a yacht to the brave Italian soldier.
We have no objection whatever to the three tailors of Tooley street, or to their modern successors. In their own line they are estimably and worthy members of society; our only complaint against them is ther assumption of the title of 'We, the people of England.' If any proof were needed of the fact that this yacht is not a national gift, it would be found, in the character of the gentleman who has been de-puted to convey the gift to the simple-minded dwell-maintained the faith through ages of persecution, stinct of self-preservation. But it is horrible. Genmerits of Mr. Whalley, he is not qualified to act as the spokesman of the English nation. Still, the choice of a representative is matter for private dis cretion. If the handful of ladies and genuemen who choose to entrust their present to the Member for Peterborough, they are perfectly at liberty to do so. Our sole interest in the subject arises from the danger that appears to threaten the mental, if not the vital powers of Garibaldi's life. 'Done to death by Maynooth' seems likely to be the epitaph on some Caprera tombstone. For Mr. Whalley, be it known goes out to Italy on a Mission. A pilgrim in the search of truth, a neophyte anxious for instruction he wends his way Caprera-wards. At a meeting of the Peterborough Branch of the United Kingdom Alliance, the chosen champion of the anti-Papal faith explained the doubts and difficulties which have long came to hear a lecture on the evils of intemperance they were treated to a disquisition on the miquities

of Maynooth. Buteven an unsympathetic audience could not hinder Mr. Whalley from making the disclosure of which he had resolved to disburden himself. A shadow of doubt, so it seems, has perplexed the mind of the Lord of the Orange Tower. Columbus himself doubted of his discovery when he found that all his contemporaries looked upon him as a lunatic; and a similar hesitation had for the moment shattered the stubborn self-reliance of the assailant of Popery. The fact that everybody refuses to argue with him seriously is one, he acknowledges with a candour worthy of a better cause, that demands explanation. Whenever he broaches his favourite hobby, he can get nobody to listen to him. He is counted out in the house of Commons; he is laughed at in the Press; he is hooted down at the hustings; be is interrupted with groans and laughter at an assembly of total abstinents. Uriah Heep liked to be despised, but Mr. Whalley has not attained to that height of equanimity; he craves for human sympathy, he longs for the hearing of his fellow-men and so he has resolved to fathom the mysterious cause of the delusion which induces mankind to refuse to listen to his words of wisdom. In search after truth the member for Peterborough has resolved to visit Caprera. The hope that there, if nowhere else, he may obtain an answer to the question which perplexes him, has made him volunteer for the duty of presenting Garibaldi with the votive vessel. With this yacht in tow, the ship that bears Mr. Whalley and his fortunes is to sail for the sunny South ; and if

emnly: 'What is the extraordinary aberration of in-

tellect and judgment which, in the opinion of many

the hastiness and precipitancy of Bishop Gray, not was a widow as well, refuses to give him the control merely his own personal interests are concerned, but of her bank book. We admire her shrewdness in that far graver issues have been raised of vital consequence to the whole National Church; in fact, no less than this - whether her Majesty's supremacy shall any longer be maintained in matters ecclesiasthe winds and waves should spare the life of the tical affecting the Clergy of the Church of England Orange crusader, he will, to use his own expressive within the province of Cape Town, and, by inevitable words, 'endeavour to light his little lamp at Gariconsequence, within the other colonies of the British baldi's fire.' The General is to be induced to take a empire, if not ultimately within the mother country voyage in company with the man whom Americans itself. would describe as his 'liberal donator,' and during that trip the grand problem is to be propounded sol-

The number of marriages of divorced persons in 1862 were three times as many as in any previous year, and the number is still increasing.—The Lon-

prevents the Member for Peterborough from bringing the question of Maynooth properly before the public? It appears from a recently issued blue-book that This, in Whalleyan phrase, is to be the subject for year there were in England and Wales 5,995 known the General's profound meditation during his yaching thieves at large under sixteen years of age, and 28,the General's profound meditation during his yaching ing whereof to make presents; and whose dwellings | tour; this is to be the theme of his holiday task. Mr. | 261 above that age. - Ib.

are neither over-cleanly, nor their own conversation | Whalley will be always at hand to jog his faltering attention. Morning, noon, and night, at daybreak and at sunset, during his meals and while he is smoking, this awful question will be constantly put to him by his entertainer—'Why do ninety-nine hun-dredths of my fellow-countrymen consider me a moodd visitors with whom he has been pestered, surely the oddest must be this English Senator, who seeks Caprera, of all places in the world, to learn why his fellow-countrymen write him down an M. P. for Peterborough .- Telegraph.

Since young Master Vausittart met a Jesuit dressed in a long blue cloak behind a hedge, the Protestant press has not had so dainty a topic as that of the young English lady, who was last week forcibly carried off on the Ostend boat screaming and invoking. the glorious British Constitution, under the charge of three Nuns-doubtless to some foreign Convent. where she was to be taught to dig a foot of her own grave every day, or, if refractory, he built alive into the wall. At this tempting bait all the placid pools were stirred, and the Telegraph sprung on the hook like a hungry pike. The other journals, warned by sad experience, cruised aloof, and left the barb and the bonne bouche where they were. But a score of Correspondents objurgated each other, and the Home Office, and the Corporation of Dover, until at last, that body undertook to search for the facts. Then it was proved that a young girl, the child, we believe, of Belgian parents, suffering from violent mania, was removed from England at that date, under the usual medical certificates, to a celebrated luna- to return. We regret to state that this disobedience tic asylum at Bruges; and that, at earnest entreaty of orders has led to some serious unpleasantness, and medical officers thought it incumbent upon them to issue the following notice: - The medical officers of the Hospital of St. John and St. Elizaberh present their compliments to the Editor of the Daily Tele-graph.' In a leading article of the 17th September, he has commented upon the statement of a patient asylum in Belgium, and referred to her as having come from the hospital, to which they are attached. They beg to be allowed to state that she was not a patient of the hospital, nor a member of its community of nursing sisters, nor was she ever seen by the medical officers, who indeed only learned the occurrence from the notice in the papers. They understand that the patient was merely at the convent for a few hours before proceeding to her destination.

"St John's and St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 47 Great Ormond-street, Queen's square, Bloomsbury,

Sept. 20 " The Corporation of Dover, however, as soon as it found the error into which it had been led, stated all the facts in vindication of its own character: but there is in the corporation one worthy disciple of Mr. Whalley, who could not quite see that the proceedings were altogether constitutional. This gentleman's name, strange to say, is Mummery, but he is evidently not one of the Mummeries of Superstition; for here is his speech as it appears in the Morning Post under the heading of "the Mare's Nest at Do-

"Mr. Mummery said he also joined in the expression of thanks to his worship, although he felt that the explanation was not altogether satisfactory; for one did not like to think it possible, even under the circumstances which had been stated, that it was in the power of any one to transport a British subject in this way against her will. However the Roman Catholic Church might justify such a state of things, few Englishmen would see sufficient justification for such an act."

Let us hope that Mr. Mummery will induce Mr. Whalley to introduce a bill to declare that it shall be penal henceforth to restrain lunatics, and a capital offence to employ the strait waistcoat .-- London

No National Church-if we may use the phraseever yet went astray that was distinguished for Ultramontanism, - and on the other hand the history of the Church furnishes, unhappily, many melancholy examples of apostacy and schism in those countries which set up Nationalism as contradistinguished from Ultramontanism, -and evinced a disposition to crap at and resist Roman interference in their internal ecclesiastical affairs. In and is not only Catholic still, but the great propagadist of Catholicity in the more receasly discovered portions of the earth, and in various quarters of the old world; while England which was ever grumbling against Roman interference and ever asserting Nationalism against Ultramontanism, is, alas! covered with a leprosy of herezy and schisin.— See the miserable state of Portugal since Feemasoury and revolution have erected what is called the Jusitanian Church as the antagonist of Ultramontanism. Of the Church of that country alone can it be said in modern times that the Supreme Pontiff felt it his duty to pronounce a public censure upon the Hierarchy for their neglect of duty and the flagrant decay of religion and morals in the nation under their spiritual charge. And so it has been from beginning. All heresies and schisms have been attacks upon Ultramontanism. - Weekly Register.

THE MURDER OF MR. BRIGGS .- The coroner's inquiry into the murder of Mr. Briggs terminated on Monday. Muller was brought forward for identification. Mr. Lee, who saw the two men in the railway carriage with the murdered man, was unable to swear to the identity of Muller. Mr. Briggs, jun , believed the hat which was found in Mullers posses sion was the one worn by his father on the night of the murder. The prisoner declined to put any questions. The jury returned a verdict of 'wilful murder' against Muller. The prisoner was then removed to Bow-street. When the adjourned magistrate examination was resumed, and a considerable amount of evidence was taken. Mr. Digmel, hatter, spoke to having made the hat produced, to order, for the late Mr. Brigge. It had, he said, since been cut down and neatly sewn under the band, but not by a regular hatter. It is understood that the prisoner will be committed for trial.

Additional .- At the close of the examination Mr. Flowers asked the prisoner, as a matter of torm, if he had anything to say in aswer to the charge. Prisoner-'i have nothing to say now.'

The witnesses were then bound over, and the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

DR. COLENSO AND HIS DEFENCE .- Dr. Colenso, Bishop of Natal, has prepared a lengthened statement is a case we heard of the other day of a man in St. on the recent proceedings and charge of the Bishop John, who has married four wives in successionof Cape Town at his primary metropolitical visita- all widows, and each having a large amount at her tion of the Diocese of Natal. He contends that, by credit in the Savings' Bank. His present wife, who

don Comet.

A woman charged on Saturday at the Westminster Court, with an outrage on the assistant matron of Ohelsea Workhouse, revealed the interesting fact that in gaols prisoners have to pick two pounds of cakum per day, in workhouses paupers have to pick three pounds in the same time. Truly there seems to be no crime like poverty. - Standard.

A LIBERAL MINDED RECTOR .- Or Monday the children of the Cobridge Catholic school had their annual treat. They marched in procession, with flags and banners, through Burslem, back to Cobridge, and then to a field engaged for the purpose on the Birches Head Farm, where they were provided with tea, and buns, &c. Some of the scholars had procured the services of the band of the Burslem Rifle Volunteers, who headed the scholars in their murch. While passing through Burslem, we are informed that the procession was met by Rev, Dr. Armstrong, the rector, who ordered the volunteer band to leave it, alleging that he would not permit them to join in the procession of a Roman Catholic school. The band refused to obey the rev. doctor's order, and accompanied the children to the field. It appear that Dr. Armstrong then went to the commanding officer of the Burslem Rifle Corps, Captain Twigg, and induced him to give an order for the band to return. This order was not, however, communicated to the band until eight o, clock in the evening. The Rev. Mr. Leith and the scholars had then left the field, and the band was engaged in playing for some of the friends of the scholars, who were amusing themselves with a dance. It is presumed that some misunderstanding occurred, as the band did not obey the order that the members of the band have been required to send in their instruments and clothing. We understand that a court of inquiry is to be held upon the subject .- Staffordshire Sentinel.

The Leeds Mercury states Brother Ignatius and one of his brethren made their appearance in the city of York on Saturday . The curiosity of the citizens was raised by the singularity of their garb, each wearing their canonical robes. They had also sandals on their feet, and their heads at the crown were closely shaved, They visited the Castle (where they made a lengthy stay), and amongst other objects of interest, the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Willred. Here they knelt for some tine before the alter, evidently engaged in prayer, after which they pressed their lips to the floor. A number of Roman Oatholies were in the church, and mistaking them for high functionaries of their own faith hent their knees before them for their blessing-This the "Father" and his brother bestowed in Latin. Afterwards it was discovered who the pair roaly were, and then their proceedings assumed the charater of a good joke.

UNITED STATES.

The Mobile Tribune is agreating the subject of employing slaves as soldiers.

The tobacco crop for the present year in the three principal tobacco rising counties of Maryland will be only about two thousand two bundred hogsheads. These counties have formerly yielded three-fourths of the entire crop of the State-forty-five thousands hogsheads-and the great falling off is said to be caused by the scarcity of labor.

The telegraphic reports in our last impression stated, on the authority of the New York Tribune, that 'an order will be issued by General Grant to shoot every guerilla, burn every house, and drive out men, women and children from the guerrilla-infested region of the Shenandoah Valley.' We were informed a short time ago, on good Federal authority, that the term 'guerilla,' in Virginia, has particular significance. Persons called guerillas are not guerillas proper, but they come to kill Federal soldiers in this way: the army encamps in a locality; and when it marches it leaves stragglers behind, who secrete them selves in barns or garrets. These, when the army has moved, live upon the substance of the farmers-kill their cattle, their pigs, and poultry, and eat them, in fact, out of house and home, while they practice nameless indignities on the women, or murder the old men left at home who resent. The soldiers who thus behave are not the better class of those who compose the Federal armies, but the scam which those armies have gathered from the cities, and made worse from the naturally demoralizing tendency of war. The result is, the people gather and this United Kingdom we have a remarkable in- kill these men whereever they find them; and that stance of this fact. Ireland, which has been even women fire on them. It is natural that they eral Grant's order, if it be really issued, will make the killing more general, and very much promoto the operations which General Sheridan has begun, the whole ending in one grand result, namely, killing the whole population of the country, men and women and children. And wherefore all this slaughter ! To re-establish a political union, which was in

the first place based on a rebellion against the constituted authority of the King, and which has, during the whole period of its political existence, de-clared every July 4th, as a paramount article of political creed, to be set up on high among the people, almost for worship, that it is the inalienable right of all men to seek for liberty and happiness in the way which seems best in their own eyes, that all govern-ment is of right instituted for the benefit of the governed, not for the advantage of rulers, and that therefore, in view of these sacred rights thirteen British colonies did a most virtuous act in rising in rebellion against the crown and dignity of His Majesty. It is probably only fair to Gen. Sheridan to notice

that he acts under the direct orders of his superior officer. The following appeared some days before the order of General Sheridan. We have already published it, but its reproduction is interesting here: --"To all the damage you can to railroads and crops

carry off stock of all descriptions and negroes, so as to prevent further planting. If the war is to last another year let the Shenandoah valley remain a

barren waste. (Signed.) It is in the face of facts of this kind and the bloody results which we have been called upon to record, that we have been blamed, because we could not honestly avow any sympathy with the Northern States in their war upon the South, for dominion .- Montreal Guzette.

A story has been going the rounds of the American press of a woman who married four husbands one after another, and procured the bounty on each. The woman, we presume, is rich enough now to re-tire into private life. But somewhat similar to this taking this stand, though it may disappoint the aspirations of some of the widows.

The Oswego Times has the honesty to declare that the excitement got up at Buffalo and other places along the frontier, relative to an invasion from Canada, is nothing more than a ruse to escape military service in Virginia. The troops ordered to guard Buffalo are so many exempt from the dangers of facing Lee's veterans; and as the quota is easily filled to the extent of the strength of these stay-at-home regiments a good stroke of business is accomplished to the satisfaction of the peace-loving Buffalonians. It emphatically repels the slander of plots hatching in Canada against the peace of the border towns. Who,'it asks, 'for a single moment anticipates a raid from the Canadas upon our northern frontier? An evident clincher, that!