# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE JUNE 5, 1868.

An IRIM PALACE. -Whether the Prince and violence were perpetrated, and within a compara- pledges itself to assist them in their noble effort to taneous concurrence and alliance with that party Princess of Wales liked Ireland so well as to desire to reside there occasionally the public has no means of judging; but the Irish people have been encouraged by their visit to hope that the Queen will allow a Royal palace to be built in some part of their beautiful country. Seven years ago Archbi shop Whately wrote, 'A residence of the Sovereign for two or three months annually would do more to make Ireland peaceable and loyal than all the bullying and all the coaxing that have been alternately tried.' Irishmen who best know their owa countrymen still hold that opinion, and there's this to be said for the experiment which they recommend-that no one could object to it as being either 'subversive' or extravigant. It would be the easiest and cheapest method of pacifying a people ever adopted, and the Empress of Austria seems to have tried it with some success in Hungary. That the House of Commons would cheerfully cooperate with Her Majesty in the desire to establish a Royal residence in Ireland Can FCarcely be doubted. On Friday night Sir Colman O'Loghlen will bring forward a motion in the House designed to express this proposition on the part of members of all shades of opinion. To associate the name of the Queen with such a purpose is to bring the influence of Her Majesty to bear upon the present crisis in a mapper which does no disbonor to her exalted position or to her past life, and therefore is well worthy the attentive a maideration of the Prime Minister -Fall Mall Gazelle.

THE GOVERNMENT AND Mr. O SULLIVAN OF KILMAL-LOCK -A letter has been received in town to day which states that through the kindly intervention of the Mayor of Limerick the restriction placed by the government on Mr O'Sullivan which prevented bim from returning to his family bome and which rendered him a 'prisoner et large' in this city has been withdrawn. The sume letter also states that a young man of the name of Haves, who has been in custody for some time as a Fenian suspect, has been liberated on his future good behaviour. This intelligence will be received with much pleasure by the public. - Cork Herald.

ANOTHER SUSPICIOUS CRAFT,-One of those vessels which have recently given our naval ships considerable trouble along our coasts is reported to have been seen hovering shout somewhe e in the vicinity of this harbour The Helican despatch stenmer, which arrived here on Sunday under special orders for Plymouth was again deepatched on Monday in search of the suspicious craft. Up to the present nothing has been definitely ascertained of her movements, but it seems likely that the hostile stranger will turn out to be another ' will o' the wisp.'- Cork Herald.

DISCHARGE OF A FENIAN PRISONER. -- CASTLEBAR, May 9.-Mr. Patrick Moran, boot and shoemaker Newportpratt, who was arrested about three months ago under the Lord Lieutenand's warrant, who was transferred from here to Mountjoy Prison about three weeks ago, returned th s morning per morning train. On Saturday last A. R. Scritch, E.q., R.M , accepted bail for him of two sureties in £20 each.

RELEASE OF ALLEGED FENIANS -It is stated that the young men who were arrested in Killarney on last Obrisimas Eve under the Habeas Corpus Act have been discharged from prison. - Cork Herald.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

PROTESTANT RIDTS AT ASUTON. - We yesterday gave a brief account of riots which had occurred during Sund-y at Ashron.under-Lyne. The Manchester Examiner and Times of yesterday says :- On Sunday Ashton-under-Lyne was the scone of an alarming riot, which was renewed yesterday morning, and hed been productive of the most serious consequences, the lives of at least two men being endingered. For some time past there has existed in Ashton and its neighborhood a religious animosity hatween the English and the Irish, or rather the 'afurnhvites' and the Roman Catholics. This up fortunate state of affairs has been m inly brought about since the visit of the anti-Popery lecturer, Mr. Murphy. Ocarge lodges have sprung up in all directions, and there has been a considerable accession of members, who have recently been making rather ostentations displays of their streng'b. It is to one of these Orange demonstrations that the disturbance of Sundar is attributable. On Suturiar even ing aso called Protestant meeting in defence of the Irish Church Establishman, was held in the Town there being about 1 000 persons present, most of whom were decked with the Ossuge colora. The proceedings terminated between 10 and 11 o'clock, and when the 'Murphystes' left the ball a distu: bance seemed imminent, but, with the exciption of one or two hand-to-hand encounters, nothing serious occurred. On Sunday morning, however there were unmistakable sign of approaching mischief. Groups of people, displaying the Orange colors, were observed to be congregating at various parts of the town, and the Irish soon commenced turning out from their quarters. The Murphyites went on to the Moss, where they had an encounter with about 100 Irish lads, which resulted in nothing beyond a few bruises and broken heads. As the day advanced however, matters began to assume a more alarming aspect. The streets were thronged with men, women, and children, the majority of whom wore either orange or green rosetics or streamers. The excitement became intense, and at about baifpast 4 a party of Irishmen numbering between 60 and 70, headed by a man named Flynn (who was subsequently apprehended), proceeded to the Moss, where they had another sharp encounter with the Murphyites. At balt-past 5 o'clock a mob of Irish. mon assembled in Henry square and went up Bentinck street, where they were joined by another body of their countrymen armed with weapons of all descriptions-revolvers, pistols, hatchets, hammere, staves, picks, spades, sickles, scythe shafts, pokers, and every conceivable instrument. They were rist in Bentick street by the Murphyites. who were armed with sticks and stores, and a desperate fight ensued, resulting in the Irish being compelled to beut a re-treat into Little Ireland. The Marphyltes refared to leave Henry square, and the inspector went to the Town Hall and returned with additional resistance; but the force at his disposal was quite anequal to the occas on, and the square was left in undisputed possession of the mob. About half-past 6 c'clock another fight took place in the vicinity of the Town Hall, but Inspector Bimford and his assistants succeeded in dividing the combatants, and the Irish of Hyde Park. On its panels were some conspicuwere persuaded again to return to Little Ireland .--At this stage, Mr. Hugh Mason. the Mayot's deputy and chairman of the Watch Committee, who was attending service at Albion Obapel, was communicated with, and he at once preceded to Hill street, where he addressed a few words of advice to the Irish He next v sited Hen, y square, where he addressed the crowd from the funtain, and advised them to return to their homes in a peaceable manner. The remarks of Mr. Mason, however, had not the desired effect, for within half an hour the anticipated mischief commenced. At the conclusion of the speech a body of the rioters departed from Henry equive and, passing br' the Friendehip Inn, went up Book Portland street, destroying the windows of every house in the :ow. Mr. Hugh Mason then returned to the Town Hall, where a meeting of the mygistrates was held, and it was resolved to swear in special constables, of whom there were about 200 in attendance. As the evening advanced the state of affairs did not improve, and between 8 and 9 o'clock information was received that the Murphyltes Were making an organized attack on the houses in Fig-alley, which are chiefly inhabited by the Irish. The police were marched to the scene of action, but in consequence of their deficiency in numbers they were unable to effect any good, and were obliged to retire, leaving the mob to continue their work of following .- 'The Reformers having accepted the destruction. Acts of the most wanton crushy and [ challenge of the Tory Government, this meeting liked it. But when Mr. Gladstone avowed his spon- land favored England with 3 600,440.

tively short period upwards of 20 houses were entirely stripped of their contents, which were subrequently destroyed by fire. The alley presents a most pitiable appearance, and when we visited it on Monday there was not a single pane of glass to te The proceedings, which terminated shortly after 10 seen, the fremework of the windows had been en- o'clock, were characterized throughout by uniform tirely demolished, doors were unhinged and in some good order. Last evening a large and enthusiastic by force or foreign conquest, and yet Mr. Gladetone instances they had been so backed with axes and meeting was held in Blackbarn in favour of disesta- bossts of his spontaneous concurrence and alliance other weapons that scarce a vostige of them remained. The effect of this wanton destruction has been to render about 100 persons houseless and food less but that their wants had been temporarily met through the charity of their neighbors. The next object of attack was St. Ann's Catholic Chanel, by Mr. Gladstone. whither a large section of the mob proceeded. The windows were soon demolished, and the risters succ.fix and the figures of the Virgin Mary were broken, the carpeting was torn up, and the whole was conveyed to a vacant piece of ground close by, where they formed the material for a buge both e While the chapel was being thus despoiled of its contents. the Lish who were stationed in the Barrfield Schrolroom repeatedly fired revolver above, but none of them to k eff ct. The house of the R v W. J Crumbleholme, the Roman Catholic priest also suf fered considerable damage, the whole of the windows and doors being emosbed in. A strong force of policemen and special constables ultimately arrived and the crowd dispersed, only to reastemble in front of St. Mary's Catholie Chapel which was attacked for about 10 minutes The building wis defended by a number of Irishmen armed with revolvers, and a great number of shots were fired, some of them tak ing eff ot Mr. Mason, accompanied by a large boily of specials, arrived on the spot shortly before 10 o'clock, and the Riot Act was read af er which the mob gradually dispersed. On Monday morning another attack was made on St. Mary's and finished the work which had been left undone on Sanday,-A number of arrests were mede, and the off-nders were brought before the magistrates in the course of the morning, and remanded until Wednesday.

## LATEST PARTICULARS.

The riot has continued to night, and the civil authorities have found it necessary to seek the aid of military force. The soldiers have been called out. They are here in readiness for any service, but have not yet done anything. The man Ibbotson is found to be dangerously wounded, and seven or eight other persons are found to be suffering from gunshot wounds. In those parts of the town in which the riotous spirit has been manifested most, many bouses have been completely wrecked. The furniture is destroyed and the houses are not at present babinable at all.

## A WOMAN TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

The Manchester Examiner, in an evening edition, says: During the riot at Ashton last night Mrs. Bradbury, aged 67, of Park street, was trampled to death. All the houses in Reyner Row were sacked by the rioters, the furniture and bedding being burned in heaps in the streets, and doors and windows smashed to atoms. Military and special constables charged and dispersed the rioters. A meeting of magistrates was held during the riot, and a commi tee appointed to provide for the homeles: suf- | be disregarded .- Times. ferers. The authorities foured the struggle was but This morning, however, the town commencing. was comparatively quiet.

The riots at Ashton were not renewed list night. A procession leaving Achton for Staleybridge was stopped by the constabulary and dispersed.

#### ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Even from the account above given, which is evi dently written with an unimus agains' the Irich, some idea may be formed of the bratal ferocity of the English Orange mob. The account given :n the Ashton under Lyne News, places the conduct of these ruffians in a far stronger light, and shows that but for the courage displayed by the Irish in defend. ing their lives and those of their wives and children, the English multitude would have committed a massucre to which that of Cawapore would seem mere child's play. We regret we can afford space for only a few extracts, and these not the strongest :--

### AN IRISEMAN BRUTALLY MURDERED.

About nine o'clock whilst the flume of the bonfire was still sending forth its bid news of the de-struction of property in High street, an Irishman was own Bishops. Nay, our Bishops, as is well known attacked and kicked in the forehead. He was after- do all they can to give substance and significance to wards struck on the face with a bludgeon, and soon ofter picked up quite dead and cold.

obtain justice for Ireland, and in order to test the opinions of the people of the district, agree to meet | sake of social justice, to break down the system of reto morrow evening and march in procession to the great Reform League meeting in St James's hall? Ireland. Catholic ascendancy in Austria is the o'clock, were characterized throughout by uniform blisbment and disendowment of the Irish Church. with the party which is trying to break down the Mr. J G Potter presided. Mr. Mason Jones having delivered a long address, several rounds of cheers were given for Mr. Gladstone, and at the close resolution were passed in favour of the course adopted

Nothing but a Protestant hatred of Ultramontane doctrines and practices has reconciled the Roglish ceeded in gaining admission to the building by nation to such a palpable injustice as the mainte-forcing the doore. The seats were torn up, the cru- nance of the Irish Church. It is this spirit alone which can be invoked by the Government with the least chance of success, but, unless we grievously mistake the right of our times, the invocation will no longer be effectual. It will not be forgotten that it comes from a Ministry which offered to Ireland the bribe of a privileged Catholic University, and felt no scruple in 'levelling np' by State endowment of the Oatho'ie hierarchy. - Times.

> It can only be a matter for the most conjectural cilculation what is likely to be the bias of the new Parliament in the matter of endowments If we are to believe half the fears and forebodings of the heretofore obstructive class of statesmen, the addition to the constituencies will be fargely derived from the classes averas from religious establishments, and resting much on the right of private judgment .-Should that prove to be the case, and should these classes succeed in turning the scale at many elections, the representatives may be safely trusted to feel no undue sympathy with the Church of Rome. They may still, however, he open to political consideratiors, and there will be politicians ready to tell them that prejudices, even strong convictions, must not always be indulge !. They may even appreciate the position of having something to dispose of; and though there will be very little to bestow, they may still choose to s't down and divide what there is between the various claimants. The endowments of the Irish Church will come, like treasure trove, into the hands of our new Lord of the Manor, and he may like to show his judgment and good sense in their distribution. A compromise may suggest iteelf once more, for the thousandth time, as the hap riest solution of an acknowledged difficulty. Of course, a downright and utter disendowment, levelling all down to a purely voluntary system, would be the essiest and quickest way. But it is not the pleasantest, either in the doing, or in the suffering. or in the retrospect. Compromise is a spirit that returns and returns again. It was the earliest dream of our Liberal statesmen, and, as they say of fist loves, it will come back again. Mr. Gladstone betrays, and even avows, that he would be qui e satisfied if his Repolutions ended in nothing hetter or worse. If the spirit of compromise should be in the ascendant this time next year, why should Parliameet now attempt to throw an obstacle in the way Of course, Minis ers and majorities will then do what they please, whatever the parting injunction of their predecessors ; but it is better not to offer advice that will not be taken, or to lay down a law that will

> The London Times thus dissipates the objection that the State which supports one Courch establishment in Eugland, connot endow another, and different establishment in Ireland : --

Even a century ago two distinct religious Estatlishments were maintained in this one realm by one Legislature. Nor is it to the purpose, or at all true, to allege that the two British Establishments then chexisting had no great differences, and were very good sisters. Certainly the prelates who spoke at St James's-ball would be the last to say this The truth is that, for all ecclesisationl purposes, there is a much wider and deeper gulf between the two Britizh Churches than between the Church of England and that of Rome. At the present day a Scotch Presbyterian minister, however learned, able, and pious, would be obliged to submit to reordingtion before admission to an English henefice or pulpit. On the contrary, any Roman Catholic priest, if he can but get respectable friends to vauch for him, bas only to make a public recurtation of certain errors and he immediately stands on the same Nay, our Bishons, as is well known. owa Bishops. this bar between the English and Scotch E3tablishments. Year by year they have been strengtheoing and legalizing the relation between English and Scotch Episcopacy to the disparagement and damage of the Presbyterian Estabtisbment. How is it possible, then, for them to maintain with even plausibility that as much as a century ago this kingdom had only one religion, that our Sovereign was its head, and that there followed a moral necessity to establish that one religion, and none other. The Church of England has not much liberty of action nor variety of resources. She is necessarily a creature of habit and custom, and can only do as she has been wont to do, with just an accommodsunited, vigorous, unmistakes ble protest against such | tion to circumstances, and now and then a slight exaggeration of manner. She has enjoyed for two centuries a legal and undisputed ascendancy. which has superseded the need of active and original measures, and, indeed, she has not been able to adopt her policy, or vary her routine, had she desired it ever so much, or had there been the organ. inition which could express the wish, or even form it. All she c n do is, at the same time, all she has resources of the people. The country ought to be done for generations past. She, or her friends, can proud of an expedition which has been brought to the place, and running changes on the personages. The least attempt to stretch the tether has ended in Syned had only one object, and in that it failed .-We beg its pardon, perhaps it had two objec's, and achieved the dignity of two failures. The scheme for a more distinct affiliation and government of the Colonial Churches has resulted in the establishment of one which is decidedly schismatical, and in five Colonial Sees vacant at this day. If it was also intended to strengthen the union between the English and Irish Churches, that has resulted in a second failuro. - Times. We fully recognise that this open and outspoken profession gives Mr. Gladstone, as a candidate for the chief direction of the policy of this country, a strong claim to the adhesion and support of those Ostbolics who desire the disestablishment and dir-Austrian Concordat, or generally the dissolution of sist on disestablishing the Protestant Church bepopulation, because it has not fulfille! the end for which churches are established and endowed, because it was imposed upon Ireland by force and

all over the world which is endeavouring, for the ligious ascendancy, he goes far beyond the case of ascendancy of the church of the immense majority of the population, it is an escendancy not imposed bossts of his spontaneous concurrence and alliance system of religious ascendancy in Austria. Guribaldi and Mazzini are endeavouring, in the name of social justice, to break down the system of religious ascend ancy in Itsly, and we all know the invaluable assistance and countenance which they have received from Mr. Gladstone. His avowal does not surprise or startle us. It is in perfect accord with our interpretation of his words and ac's of late years, but during those years we have not been among his adherents and supporters We judge no man, we condemn no man for adhering to and supporting Mr. Gladstone, but we think it only fair that those Catbolics who are solicited and pressed to become adherents and supporters of Mr Gildstone should be made sware that by his own boast and svowal he is in spontaneous concurrence and alliance with that party all over the world, which in any country is endeavouring, for the sake of social justice, to break down the system of religious ascendancy .-Tablet.

Mr. Fiwcett, the member for Brighton has given notice that, on the 29th inst, he will move 'that, in the opinion of this House, O .: holics, Presby terians and other inhabitants of Ireland, will not be placed in a position of equality, in reference to university efucation with members of the Established Church, until all religious disabilities are removed from the fellowships, scholarships, and other honours and emoloments of Triaity College Dublin. That this House, in order to give more complete effect to the forgoing resolution, is of opinion that an executive co mission should be appointed, whose duty it should he so to re- rrange the existing revenue of Trinity College, Dublin, that it may be enabled satisfac'orily to fulfil the functions of a national institution.

THE BURNING OF MAGDALA -The last act of the British General in the heart of Abyssinia will scarce. ly be censured by competent critics. In burning Magdala so that nothing but blackened rock remains, Sir R. Napier was + ctuated by politic motives, and was in no way influenced by any desire for vengeance on a harmless population. Magdala was not a city. There were no houses of a permanent character, no trades, no industry, no markets to suffer from corflagration. It was a mere fortress, a stronghold where a savage chief concentrated his forces, displayed his power, and exercised his capricious cruelties. It was the impregnable position of the King who, however barbarous, had sway over the vast territories which reach from the sea to thanciect Moutains of the Moon. That it was formidable in its natural difficulties of access we are well assured by many concurrent testimonies, and it will be most interesting and instructive to learn how they were overcome, and in the face of the artifical additions which Theodore had made to their strength. To have accumulated mortars-some of the great calibre of 20 inches - and to have put 50 pounder guns in such a situation proves that this savage King had great designs and vast energy. We read in Sir R Napier's telegram that upwards of thirty guns and mortars were destroyed in Magdala, and only ten of these could have been insignificant, innsmuch as fifteen of the gaps were various siz's, from 6nounder to 50 pounders, and five of the mortars were from 6 inches to 20 inches in calibre. The mortars we had in the Crimea were 13 inch. Most of our gans were under 50 pourders. What use did Theodore make of these guns? It would seem as if he had not proper artillerymen or projectiles, for one 20-inch shell falling near a column would scarcely fuil to inflict greater damage than has been sustaine ! by all the expedition. It may be that the fire of our artillery and rockets quite astonished the natives and drove them from their picces ; but whatever the cause, it would seem that big guns are not the sure defence of nations, and that compthing else is required besides 'les gros calibres' even in cannon. To destroy Magdala utterly was a politic stroke, and and all the more to be applauled is it because there were no associations connected with the set and place such as th se which made the epoliation and ruiu of the Chinese Emperor's Palace open to animadversions and regrets. The blackened rocks will be a warning to all surrounding chiefs for many a year to come, and may cave England mapy a million yet. The future of Abyssinia we can not regulate; and the admirable judgment displayed by Sir R. Napier in all his past proceedings authorises a full confidence in the propriety of his conducting the widow and son of the overthrows King to the realm to Tigre. We may be sure our word, if needed, will now be heard in Tigre and Shoa, and among the Gallas as it never was before, and that all over Arahis and among the bordes of Central Asis the fame of this great anabasis will ring for years. Theodore, defeated and fugitive might have lied like truth when we retreated, and have deceived his neighbours. 'Dead men tell no tales ' The eight of his widow and beir under escort in our camp is proof positive of our success greater than the liberation of the captives. On 17th April, Magdala was consumed by firenext day the British force set out on its march to the ses, and on the 21st the head quarters had reached Talanta. Sir R. Napier 'expects to reach Zoulla between the 23th and 30th May,' and by the middle of June no trece of our presence will be left in Abyssinia except the works, which will benefit the country for years to come, and the more lasting tokens of our presence in the development of the energies and can only hope similar good fortune and good guidance will direct its operations to the end, and that the army and its chief may be spared to receive adequate marks of the vational gratitude, unvexed by the rains, s'orms, fevers and malignant agencies, which have bitherto been so mercifully inactive. Pay as we may, the credit is far greater than the cost, and our most persistent detractors will admit the merits of the indian Engineer General and his Indian and British officers and men. - Army and Navy Gazette.

## UNITED STATES.

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PROTESTANT PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES .-We clip the annexed picture of P of the ant morality from the 'selected matter' of the Montereal Witness. It is highly suggestive : -

From every section of the country reports are daily reaching us of suicidos which, in their numher and horrible details, for exceed anything in the national experience. Hitherto we have been, substantially speaking, a happy, even-minded people, of whom a very large proportion have been firm believers in the doctrines of Christianity, with simple pleasures, addicted to domestic life, and having little taste for violent 'Sensations' of any kind. The changes that have come over us are great and signifinant. The bitter sorrows and anxieties of a long civil war, followed, in the North at least, by an enoch of violent speculative excitement, attended by extravagance of living and a widely spread passion for second pleasures have made our country anything but the country of ten years ago. Life now, to be tolerable, must be spiced with condiments of the keenest and most ti'llating sort. Each fresh gratification quickly palls, and new devices must constantly be brought forward to stimulate the jaded sense. The theatre is radiant with voluptuous images, and thousands swarm nightly to glost on the fem-le charms their clouds of ganza scercely affect to conceal. Gross pictures are huwked about the streets, and obscene books are offered to boys and greybeards alike in exchange and market places. The newspapers strain every nerve to outstrip each other in the astonishing, the preposterous, and the extravagant; and those from whose occasional exbibitions of care, thought and scholarship we had learned to hope better things, seem of late to have abandoned themselves to the wo st spirit of the hour and to have plunged boldly into the course vortex of sensation. Even the pulpit yields to the vulgar tendencies that may rearly all less sacred things, and the most influential and successful preachers are men who in a purst and more cultivated age would be simply laughed down as greedy and sensual charlatans. The artificial and highly colored, in contradistinction to the true and the natural are producing in every direction their legitimato effect. We see on every hand fulse views of life usually ending in bitter disappointment, minds and bodies prematurely ly broken and withered, a horrible lust of money as the sole genuine good of life a prevalent infidelity -spreading everywhere in sympathy with parallel conditions to those of France at the time of ter revolution-and, in a word every promise of social decay and ruin unless the baleful progress of things is arrested by powerful reformatory agencies, signs of which are unbahpily not yet apparent. Suicides are few in the ratio of the number of sound minds in healthy bodies We cannot wonder that, with a social preparation so mournfully ample as ours has been to encourage them, they should increase apace, or that they should appal us even less by their frequency than by the terribie character of the details

THE DEAD BROKE BRIGADE -The first thing that a stranger or serves on arriving in Washington is not the White House or the Treasury Building, but the fact that nearly everybody whom he meets is dead broke.' They aint to blame for it, many of them. They came here long ago to get some claim through the War Department; or, lured by the ready promise of the 'member for our district,' made before election, to receive an expected appointment; or to look after the interests of some far away mining company; or to recurs a deputyphin under a friend, who is also waiting to be ' confirmed' by the Senate. The wheels of business at the capital roll slow enough at best, but now the impendement question has whelly clogged them. No 'claims' can be gotten through, and no appointments made or couli-med. There the noor fellows are waiting and getting 'broker and broker' every day. There is a small army of them. They sleep in cheap lodg ings, eat where it is convenient, and drink every time they are asked They eit around at Willard's, or at the Metropolitan, or promenade along the avonue, which they rarely leave. Occasionally one of them forlornly strolls down to the Trersury Building to see about 'that claim,' or to the Post Office, in the desperate hope that some one has sent a draft; but they drift brok ne hope'ess as they went. They are good fellows for the most part, respectable citizers at home, but they are stuck fast in Washington, and cannot get away. They manage in some way to wear clean shirts and keep their boots polished, and it is a great mystery to me how they do it! They bear a worn and anxious cast of face, and only smile, as I said before when invited. They watch for a new-comer-who is supposed to be flash,' of course - and he is besieged for small loans until be is either broke himself or learns the ways of Washington. A man will sit down and tak to you for an hour about millions of mining interests in Lake Superior that he has there to attend to, and then ask you for a loan of half a dollar, declaring (and truthfolly, too, no doubr,) that he is 'deadbroke.' I louned a man six cents one rainy day to pay for car fare, who was collector of an extensive western port under two administrations. He is waiting to see a friend confirmed for an office of prominence, under which he expects an appointment. Three months of hungry-not to say thirsty-waiting and nothing yet .- Cincinnati Times.

that often of late attend them.

APPEAL TO THE PROTESTANT CLERGY,

The following placard was posted on the walls vesterday, and attracted considerable notice :

To the Protestant Pu'pit .- Reverend Sirs-How long sha'l these scandalous outrages continue, and you remain in sluggish inactivity ! They are done in the name of Protestantism, and, unless you ap-prove, why do you not disavow all sympathy and deny all connection with such wanton wickedness ? How long shall poor people be expected to have their churches desecrated and their homes destroyed. As yon value your reputation as men, as you would up. hold your influence as ministers, speak out in one erying sins. The intelligent laity are not uninterested observers of what is passing, and will know how to value your ministry by your conduct.

## 'A CHRISTIAN.'

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THE IBISH CHURCH -On Monday evening an outdoor demonstration has held on Clerkenwell green, under the auspices of the Finsbury branch of the Reform League, for the purpose of affording members of that body an opportunity of expressing their bold meetings under various circumstances, altering euch a rapid termination with complete success. We opinions on the subject of the proposed abolition of the Irish Church. Whether it was that sufficient notice had not been given of the movement embarrassment, if not discredit. The Pan Anglican or that the members of the League are reserving their strength for the more pretentious demonstrations which are to be held during the week, the gathering on the Green last evening was inconsiderable, and at no time was anything like enthusiasm evinced in the proceedings. The speakers addressed their audience from a waggon which had been drawn up in close proximity to the Sessions-house, and which was decorated by the banner which so often floated over the beads of the Reformers in the battles ous though scarcely artistic representations of Mr. Disraeli and his Cabinet attired in the garb and provided with the instruments of the conventional Ethiopian serenaders. At 8 o'clock Colonel Dickson took the chair. In opening the proceedings the gallant Colonel made a very brief address, and was endowment of the Papacy, or the overthrow of the followed by Mr. Whitford, who moved the following Pope's Temporal Power, or the secularisation of the resolution :- 'That we the Radical Reformers of Ohurch property in Italy, or the violation of the Finsbury, denouncing the existence of the Irish State Church, pledge ourselves to support Mr Glad- the union between Church and State in all Catholic stone in currying his resolutions for its dis establish- countries. In accepting Mr. Gladstone's leadership, ment and every other measure calculated to do jus- and in trying to bring him into power, these Gathotice to Ireland ' The resolution was seconded by lies are acting most consistently. But this avowal Mr. Wade and supported by the now notorious Mr. of his principles is no foundation for a claim to the Finlen-the same who made himself so unenviably support of those Oatholics who like ourselves, ac conspicuous last year in the unseenly demonstration cept the teachings of Pope Gregory XVI. and Pope at the Home Office when he headed a deputation to Plus IX. Let it be noticed how far this avowal demand from the Home Secretary the reprieve of carries Mr. Gladstone beyond the special case of what are known as the Manchester Fenlans. Lest the Irish Church Establishment. There are those evening Mc. Finlen seemed to adopt his own pecu-liar conrse, irrespective of the immediate ob-Ireland for the sake of social justice, and who in jects of the meeting, for he inveighed strongly against Mr. Gladstone and the Press, and in speak- cause it is the Church of a small minority of the ing of the clergy employed the most disgraceful and sourrilous epithets, while the tone of the other speakers was exceedingly temperate. The resolution was, howover, unanimously carried, as was also the

NATURALIZATION AND EXPATRIATION .- LONDON, May 26 -The Commission appointed by the resolution of Parliament to investigate and report on the condition of the laws of Kngland, bearing on the subjects of unturalization and the rights of expatriated subjects, has been formed, and is composed of the following members :- Lord Clarendon, President ; Charles Abbotts, Secretary, and Messrs. Karslake Phillimore, Forster, and Hartcourt.

LONDON, May 26. - Michael Barret, alias Jackson, who was convicted of causing the Clerkenwell explosion, was excuted this morning.

THE CASE OF DENIS DOWLING MULCARY. - The Lord Ohancellor has intimated his intention to ask the Common Law Judges to be present in the honse of Lords to hear the arguments in the case of Mulcaby v. the Queen, which is to be argued at the bar of the House on an early day after Trinity Term. The appellent is a Fenian prisoner now in the convist establishment at Woking, who has appealed against his conviction for treason-felony on the ground that one of the jurymen who tried him was upwards of sixty years of age. The point to be raised is entirely novel-Owl

SP:RIT MOVEMENTS. - In the year 1867 34,661 gallors of proof home made spirits were removed from England to Ireland; and 1,115,766 gallons were re-

NEW YORK has 222 churches and 119 missions of Evangelical character, 34 Catholic Ohurches, 6 Jewish Synacogues, 7 Spiritualistic. &c., and 9 of other denominations making a total of 419 churches of all kinds, with accountedations for 290,000 persons. The resident population is about 800,000 of whom not over one-half would be able to attend church at one time, so that a deficiency of 120,000 xists in church accommodations. In the wealthy districts the majority of people are church-goers, and in other neighborhoods one-sixth of one-twelfth attend. The average attendance, however, does not exceed 150.000, and the total of regular and occasional church-goers is about 200,000.

The Catholic Church in the United States has shown remarkable progress. It is not yet eighty years since the first Catholic Bishop came to this country, and sixty years ago the entire Union formed by one diocese. To day there are 50 bishops and vicers apostolic and about 3 300 pries's. It is estimated that the Catholic population now numbers from 7,000,000 to 9,000,000 in this country. Since 1850, the number of churches has nearly tripled, and within the last seven years the clergy and laity have increased fifty per cent.

A COMPARISON .- The New York Nation makes the following doleful confession : 'There could hardly be a more painful illustration of the disorder into which Italian finances have fallen than the fact that the Pope's paper money now brings a premium on the King's paper money. This is a good practical illustration of the sup rior ability, culightenment and civilization of the usurping government over priestly rule.

A favourite way of disposing of children from one to four years old now a days, is to place a tub of water, so they ca have convenient access thereto. Then step out for five minutes, and the work will, be completed on return. From the record of our excharges we estimate that about 10 a week are "thus cut off. ent a bas pro

WASHINGTON, May 26 .- Mr. Williams moved that the SPIN to proceed to vote on the second article of impeachment. Vote for guilty 35: not guilty 318. Seuators Fessanden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, against the will of the population, and because the mov d from Ireland to England; 11,060 gallons Ross, Turnbull and Van Winkle voted for not guilty, great mejority of Irishmen have never accepted or were removed from England to Scatland, and Scat- Rest same as before. Vote on the third article, for guilty, 35; for not guilty, 19.