

and there was no choice but to fly to a land if not of kindness, at least of good cheer. Hence that unkind migration in which millions went with...

THE LATE JOHN SADLEIR.—Take this unhappy John Sadleir. We fear that he only brings out, in its most exaggerated shape, a character and career so common, that in too many quarters it is scarcely treated, in its beginnings and progress, as even a matter of suspicion.

to attain an honorable official position. Being, however, associated with others who happened to fulfil the very character which this consummate hypocrite only simulated, he very soon fell into two or three blunders, or rather delinquencies, which entailed on him the necessity of quitting with discredit Lord Aberdeen's Administration.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PERVSION.—We are informed that Miss Stanly has at last been openly received into the bosom of the Romish Church. Her Romish predilections have been long known, and, considering her real sentiments, we believe that her conduct in regard to the Nurses was as fair as could have been expected.

A CURIOUS STATEMENT.—In the House of Lords Lord Campbell stated that the law of marriage in Scotland was so uncertain, and so little understood, that it was impossible for many persons to say whether they were married or not, and not one child in fifty from Carlisle all round the coast of Scotland to the German Ocean, knew whether he was legitimate or not!

A Bill has been brought in by Sir W. Somerville and Mr. Hamilton to encourage the providing of improved dwellings for the laboring classes of Ireland. It is based on the principle of applying a summary remedy for possession and rent of small tenements, on condition of their being provided with requisites of health.

AWFUL EFFECTS OF PROTESTANT PREACHING.—There are three females in the Edinburgh Lunatic Asylum who have been driven mad by the denunciations and terror held forth by some ministers. Last summer a young woman went stark mad at Helensburgh after hearing some vehement preacher who manifested probably more zeal than knowledge.

The following specimen of Scotch bigotry needs little comment.—Among those who think that the ringing of Greenock bells on Monday last for the birth of a French prince was an excess of enthusiasm, is a Covenanter, who has thus given vent to his feelings on the subject in the Greenock Herald.

of a prince or a princess connected with our own Royal family is an occasion of national rejoicing; but what is there national in setting the church bells a-ringing and rejoicing for the birth of an Algerine king, who is to have the Pope for his god-father, assisted perhaps by Cardinal Wiseman?

UNITED STATES.

The New-York Bible Society is meditating the plan of publishing the Bible in newspaper form, for more general circulation.

A Connecticut paper says that there are twelve churches in a certain county in that State without ministry, preachers having gone into Kansas land speculation.

IMITATIVE SUICIDE.—An Englishman named McAniff, 36 years of age, and married, committed suicide last week in his boarding house, Varick Street, New York. He evidently had the deed in contemplation for some time. He procured a bottle of the oil of almonds, then wrote a long well-written letter for the coroner at his inquest, and when all his arrangements were completed, swallowed the fatal draught.

BARNUM.—No one will believe in Barnum now. If he should take the wings of the morning, and the Barcan desert pierce, and if he should bring from thence an alligator five hundred feet long, nobody would go and see it, even if it were shown at half price. If he should bring forth a real baby only three months old, and weighing two hundred and fifty pounds, nobody would put any confidence in that baby.

At a recent murder trial in Sacramento the jury disagreed, and on being sent back to the jury room, they put twenty-four tickets into a hat on twelve of which was written "guilty," and on the other twelve "not guilty," and "drew" for a verdict. The not guilty ones got a majority. The State Journal favours the idea because the matter is settled at once, but suggests that the drawing take place hereafter before the trial to save expense and trouble.

PROTESTANTISM.—We copy the following from the Woman's Advocate:—"It has lately come to light that the Missionaries in India receive polygamists into their churches, and defend their practice as right and proper. Stranger to say, Rev. Dr. Allen, in his recent work in India, defends and attempts to justify it by Scripture. How can such persons preach against the disgusting doctrine of Free Love?"

Vitriol throwing has become a very popular amusement in New York. In that refined metropolis, persons indulge in the exquisite waggery of squirting vitriol upon the clothes of ladies when passing in crowds from concert rooms and theatres.

ORANGEISM AND KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—The affinity which exists between these politico religious isms, or sects, is much closer than the distance of time which each dates its origin, would lead the generality of persons to suspect. Orangeism had its beginning in the subjection of Ireland to the British rules, when the faithless portion of the inhabitants bartered their faith and country for British gold and patronage.

The Select Committee, appointed by the Legislature of Maryland to inquire into the expediency of nominating a "Smelling Committee" for the inspection of Convents, after the Massachusetts pattern has reported against any such interference with the liberty of the subject. The following is their Report presented on the 4th ult:—

The Select Committee to whom was referred the various petitions, asking further legislation for the protection of persons unlawfully confined in Convents and Nunneries, beg leave respectfully to report:— That they have given the subject that calm and deliberate consideration which its importance demands, and while they have been led unanimously to the conclusions they present, they will not be able to do more than state those conclusions, without furnishing all the reasons in detail, which have induced their adoption.

The Constitution and Declaration of Rights of our State, guarantee to every individual the right to worship God in such a manner as he may think most acceptable to Him; and they also declare that no person ought, by any law, to be molested in his person or estate on account of his religious persuasion or profession, or for his religious practice; unless under color of religion any man shall disturb the good order,

peace or safety of the state. And, however persons may differ as to the propriety or necessity of establishing Religious Houses, Monasteries, or Convents, in which professors of religion may seclude themselves from the world, the right of any individual, under our laws, to enter such places, and there remain of their own free will, cannot admit of a doubt. As to the propriety of persons entering such Institutions, your Committee, are not called upon to enquire, nor is it made their duty, to determine whether such Institutions are consistent with the spirit of the Age, with the "well-established" and dearly cherished principles of our Government, or with the expressed sentiments of the American People.

The question to be determined is, whether, in reality, there are within the limits of this State Religious Houses in which persons are unlawfully deprived of their natural, civil or religious rights, and whether any case has been presented to this House properly supported, which justifies an examination or inspection of such places, or demands additional Legislative protection.

More complaints that there are religious institutions where such persons are said to be detained against their will, are not sufficient to justify Legislative interference, for it is possible that unlawful restraints have been exercised in private houses, and many individuals deprived of their liberty and rights, in the place recognized by the law to be their castle. Yet, no one has thought, because of such abuses, that the Legislature ought to authorize Grand Juries, or Committees to forcibly enter and inspect private houses on suspicion that these abuses did exist. Such a proceeding would not be tolerated in any free government.

Nor was it intended that Grand Juries or Orphans' Courts should act the part of Grand Inquisitors. That function has been established in other countries by ecclesiastical and civil laws, and the result has been such as to prevent your Committee from recommending any such course in this State.

Nor is it submitted to this Committee to inquire whether any further legislation should be had as to the property of persons who may choose to enter these Institutions. The single matter referred to them is the personal protection of those entering Convents, and whether there be under the existing laws, sufficient remedy for illegal restraint upon such persons.

Your Committee would therefore respectfully suggest, in the first place, that no allegation has been substantiated, nor has proof been exhibited that any person is now unlawfully confined in any religious house or Convent within the limits of the State.

There is a general charge that such a state of things does exist, and the statement is also made that unsuspecting females are decoyed into such places and there detained against their will; but it is necessary to justify the interference of this Body that the petitioners should state some particular case, and the facts in the case wherein a wrong is committed, or a right violated, so that the House could, as the general inquest of the State, act as all other Grand Inquests do upon oath or statement in regard to the particular facts.

But even admitting, for the sake of argument, that the charge be true, and that certain persons are confined against their will, still your Committee are of the opinion that the laws of the land, and those now in force in this State, furnish an effectual and complete remedy for all such cases as have been reported for their consideration.

It would indeed be an outrage were it not so, and if, in fact, it were permitted to any religious sect or persuasion to erect private houses or Convents, with intent to confine persons unlawfully within their walls, and if in a single instance properly authenticated, such an intention were carried out with impunity, it would not only be a flagrant violation of all law, but an outrage upon the feelings of any civilized community.

But your Committee need only remind the House that that great safeguard of personal liberty, the writ of Habeas Corpus, throws ample protection around even the humblest citizen of our Commonwealth; and that if any person whatever, has reason to believe that any individual is detained unlawfully, or against his will, in any Convent or Religious House upon oath of such person so believing, before any Court of this State, this writ issues, as of right, commanding the Owner, Director, or Superior of any such house or Convent, to bring before such Court the individual so retained; and neither bolts nor bars, nor any religious vows can prevent the service of, or compliance with such writ; but it is a speedy, summary and sure writ of deliverance, to any one deprived of his liberty, by any unlawful means, or under any pretext of any religious vow or consecration.

Your Committee have, therefore, arrived at the unanimous conclusion, that if, as alleged by the petitioners, persons are detained against their will, in any Religious House or Convent, it is not because the law does not afford ample protection, but because of the neglect to execute its demands; and it is the fault of those interested in the execution of the law, not the defect of proper legislation.

Believing, therefore, that no further legislation is necessary for the security of the citizens, or for the peace, good order and safety of the State, they beg leave respectfully, to submit these reasons, which have led them to this conclusion, to the further consideration of the House, and to the enlightened judgment of the people of Maryland.

LEWIS P. FIREY, ANTHONY KENNEDY, JAMES R. PARTRIDGE, WM. D. BOWLE, WM. B. CLARKE.

CHURCH PROPERTY.—Some bigots in the Legislature have introduced a bill to prevent members of the Catholic Church from dispensing their charity according to their ideas of right. They wish to lord it over the consciences of Catholics, and make "liberty a cloak for malice." The Catholics have not asked for a change, but those who are anti-Catholic wish to have one. Because there are and have been Church robbers in England and Spain therefore there are to be Church robbers in the United States! The Church in those countries, where she enjoyed her patrimony honestly acquired, took care of the poor, now a host of courtiers and noblemen enjoy the property of the Church, and the poor are left to starve on the highways or perish in poorhouses, where the children are taken from the parents and the husband is separated from the wife. Dean Swift was once applied to by a committee to devise means to build a Protestant church. Give the ground to the Catholics, said the witty Dean, they will build the church by their penny subscriptions sooner than we. When it is built, then we can take it from them, as we did all their other churches and lands, by act of Parliament.—Catholic Telegraph.