

would suit Mr. Spooner's views, it is probable that another day may witness its revival. There are various opinions as to whether the second reading will be carried or defeated. As a matter of certainty, the bill will not be carried this session, for there are a hundred means of getting rid of it at a more advanced stage. But, after all, it is wearying and disheartening work to be compelled, year after year, nay, month after month—to refute monstrous accusations—to disprove calumnies which are as foul as they are stale. Catholic members are fast becoming indifferent to the result—not that they will not meet the Spooneers and the Newdegates foot to foot and inch to inch, but they clearly see that, in spite of fair and manly opposition on their part, they are beaten; the result will be far more favorable than detrimental to the cause of religious liberty in Ireland. There are men—as true and faithful Catholics as any in the world—who will not resort to any means in future, save those of fair debate, to avoid attempts like the present. They will speak and vote consistently and persistently against any motion to deprive Maynooth of that which successive parliaments have sanctioned and guaranteed; but they will not resort to any expedient, such as a "count-out," or speaking against time, which would place them in the position of appealing to check the question. Let the responsibility rest with the government, whoever they may be, of the consequences which are certain to flow from the withdrawal of the present provision. For my own part, if the education of the Priesthood were thrown upon the people, even in my belief, in their courage and devotion—so signally illustrated in the diocese of Cloyne at this moment—that it has no fear whatever of the result. But this poor short-sighted creature will not see that he is sharpening a sword with which to pierce the Establishment to the heart. Those who, in their stupid frenzy, shout poor Spooner on to his suicidal work, will yet have reason to curse him as a meddling fool—as the greatest enemy Protestantism has ever had in Ireland. —*Cork Examiner.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

The daily papers state that Sir John Sutton, son of the late Sir Richard, has been received into the Catholic Church.

The Catholics of Edinburgh, through their Bishop, have concluded the arrangements for the purchase of the Protestant Church known as St. Paul's. This is a cheering sign of the progress of the true faith in that ultra-Protestant country.

Orders have been issued from the War Department to the agents for transports at the various outposts to have prepared and fitted all the available ships that may arrive at their respective ports with the least possible delay. Notwithstanding the very large number of transports in the service, it is found necessary to take up 20,000 tons of shipping in addition for the transport home of the army and its material.

DEPARTURE OF THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.—The Russian prisoners of war, in number 326, who have been confined in the Lewes war prison, left that town on Friday morning, soon after seven o'clock, by special train for Portsmouth, for embarkation on board the Imperatrice.

THE TREATY OF PEACE.—The Treaty of Peace, minus five of the articles, has found its way into the journals. No one seems to know just now, the cause of the disagreeable hiatus, but it is expected that as soon as Honourable members shall have quite recovered from the sea sickness caused by their attendance at the review, that matter will be looked into. Of course, it will be pleasantly answered by Lord Palmerston. But John Bull will not laugh. He cannot perceive any joke in having spent millions of pounds sterling, and sacrificed thousands of men and horses, for these thirty-four articles. Even had the plenipotes paid him the graceful compliment of making them thirty-nine, he wouldn't mind it either. But, stopping five short of that blessed number, was rather a pointed proceeding, and is not to be forgotten by any means. On the whole, he has got convinced it was a sad business, that Russian war in which he was for a time so enthusiastic. Whereby he has made for himself enemies, and not a friend, if we except, perhaps, the high and mighty kingdom of Sardinia. Whereby he has advanced Catholic interests in the East, and French interests in the West, South, and North, but everywhere diminished his own. He is now regarded with horror by Turkey, hated by Russia, despised by Austria, pitied by France, and defied by America. He begins to cast about again for an ally, and is actually making awkward approaches to the power he laboured so hard to prove the most barbarous and wicked on the face of the earth. —*Nation.*

The Sun appears robed in mourning, to signify its opinion of what it calls "The Precious Treaty."

THE COST OF THE WAR.—The Times says:—"Before the war our expenditure was usually but little over £50,000,000, which had become as much the figure of our establishment as a gentleman's £5,000 or £10,000 a year. In the financial year just ended it has been £83,423,345, in round numbers £40,000,000 more than in peace. At all events, we may certainly say that we spent last year £35,000,000 more than we should have done but for that little freak of the Emperor Nicholas. Thirty-five millions are certainly a very large sum to spend in bloodshed and destruction in the course of one twelvemonth. How many social wants might have been met, how many evils redressed, by half or a quarter of the money! We should have been well able to carry on the war ten or twenty years longer without any excessive pressure on our resources; and, were money all, we could prosecute another such war with any nation that might compel us to the trial."

Although it is understood to be the intention of Government to despatch seven regiments of the line from the east to Canada, the order is said not to be compulsory on individual regiments, but that battalions for such destination are to be composed of volunteers from the whole army. The aggregate strength of the regiments so formed will be about 10,000 strong. With regard to the shipping of ammunition from Woolwich for Canada, the war authorities have decided that, as a very large quantity now stored in the Crimea will have to be removed, the most expedient plan will be to convey it thence by means of line-of-battle ships intended to transport the troops; consequently, the department at Woolwich Arsenal has received orders to discontinue the preparing and casing any powder and ammunition there for transmission to Canada, as directed a short time back, the order having been rescinded.

THE NIGHTMARE.—The ministry is breaking up; it has sustained repeated defeats; members will not muster at its call; it has lost its hold over the House of Commons; its measures are rejected, frustrated, and trampled under foot; no party benefits by its patronage; no member is afraid of it; it is drifting into a state of contempt; dissolution is its only chance, and ministers must dissolve forthwith, unless they desire to be dissolved. Such are the anticipations that are heard from all quarters; and the most general question is—when will the dissolution take place? The question is premature, for those who put it do not think fast enough. If ministers were to dissolve, let us ask upon what questions they are to dissolve? Upon what can they "go to the country?" Now that we have arrived at peace, what great public cause is so identified with the present ministry, that they can say to the country, "Support us and this great principle?" There is none. Ministers, therefore, cannot dissolve.—*Leader.*

THE MILITARY POWER OF ENGLAND.—In the Sixteenth Annual Report of the Register-General will be found a remarkable paper, drawn up by Dr. Farr sometime last year, on the comparative strength for military purposes, of the population, severally grouped under what are called the seven great Powers of the World. Taking the number of males between 20 and 40 years of age as a common basis—these actually supplying, in all the armies of Europe, about the nine-tenths of the men in active service—we find that had England, with the population of 1851, put forth her strength only in the same proportion as in 1811, she would have sent into the field a force of 698,867 men, or nearly 340,000 more than were voted for the service of the current year, when extended war, and not peace, was in prospect. The embodied militia does not enter into this comparison as to either period. In 1811 the militia actually embodied amounted to 89,521 men. At present the number is 136,323, or 3278 less than it would be were the force of 1856 made to bear the same proportion to the males between 20 and 40 years of age as the militia of 1811 bore to the same class of the population in that year. Turning now to the Seven Great Powers at large, we find that they comprise a total population of 249 millions, or nearly one-fourth of the population of the earth. If each State were to send into the field only one man in ten between these ages, the seven armies would give a total of nearly three millions and a-half, and would be contributed in the following proportions: England, 411,148; France, 554,146; Turkey, 478,449; Austria, 524,261; Prussia, 253,589; Russia, 912,741; America (United States), 316,000. These, therefore, may be regarded as the normal proportions of the combative power of the several States, apart from the collateral circumstances affecting the power of mere numbers. A minor consideration, but one of some value, is found in the health and vigor of the races of which these armies would be composed. Taking the annual mortality of each country as a basis of comparison, the following figures show the comparative position, in this respect, of the Five Great Powers in Europe: England 1 in 45; France, 1 in 42; Prussia, 1 in 38; Austria, 1 in 33; Russia, 1 in 28. Of more importance is the command each nation possesses, of the pecuniary requisites of war. Of their condition, comparatively, in this respect, a tolerably clear notion may be formed from the following:—English 3 per Cent. Consols being at 93, the promise of England to pay £1 a year in perpetuity sells for £31 2s. French 3 per Cent. being at 69 7/8, the same promise by France sells for £23 2s. Russian 4 1/2 per Cent. being at 91, the same promise by Russia sells for £20. Austrian 5 per Cent. being at 68 1/2, the same promise by Austria sells for £13 7s. Turkish 6 per Cent. being at 80 1/2, the same promise by Turkey sells for £13 4s.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

COMMISSIONS WITHOUT PURCHASE.—By a return ordered by the House of Lords, just printed, it appears that the number of first commissions given to gentlemen without purchase in Her Majesty's army since the commencement of the war was 1,241, including 50 cadets, who, having been educated at the Royal Military College, obtained commissions in consideration of their having passed a public examination. Of the number, 317 were militia officers, appointed in consideration of having obtained volunteers; 170 were non-commissioned officers appointed without purchase, making a total of 1,728.

STATE OF ITALY.—On the 24th ult., Lord Lyndhurst gave notice that on an early day he intended to call the attention of their lordships to the state of Italy, and the continued military occupation by Austria of extensive portions of that country beyond her own limits, thereby creating great and general dissatisfaction, disturbing the political equilibrium, and endangering the peace of Europe.

EMIGRATION.—By accounts from Islay and other parts of the West Highlands, we learn that a very large number of the resident population purposes setting out for Canada at an early date. The intelligence, received from various relations of the intending emigrants already in that colony seem to be the leading cause, at least in regard to those in the Islay district, as in the present state of matters the rack-rent system is completely given over, and such as incline to do well at home need not go abroad with a view to make it better.—*North British Mail.*

THE SCOTCH ARISTOCRACY.—It was stated in public last week by Dr. Guthrie, a leader of the "Free Church" party in Edinburgh, that more than one-half of the landed proprietors of Scotland are Episcopalians.

"SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS!"—The *Sentinel* (Mr. Tresham Gregg's anti-Catholic paper) complains of the influence of the Press, which has produced the effect that Mr. Spooner is universally regarded in the country as "an old woman," and Mr. Newdegate as a sort of "Master Shallow."

An officer in Her Majesty's service, writing from the Crimea to a contemporary, observes:—"The introduction of Methodism as a recognised sect into this army, appears to have occasioned considerable dissatisfaction. Methodism and military life have hitherto been regarded as antagonistic, and a soldier in a Methodist conventicle seems almost as much out of his element as a bull in a china-shop. It is to be hoped that Mormonism will not be emboldened to rear its hideous head in the British army."

The Rev. Edward B. Elliott (a clergyman of the Establishment at Brighton) has written a work to prove that the Apostolical succession does not exist in the "Church of England." His object is not to support the Catholic Church, but to oppose "Puseyism."

THE ESTABLISHMENT IN IRELAND.—A public meeting, numerously attended, was held on Thursday evening, at Myddleton-hall, Upper-street, Islington, to support the admission of Jews to Parliament. Mr. Miall's motion for the disendowment of all religious bodies in Ireland and to appoint delegates to a triennial anti-state church conference. James Ball, Esq., M. P., presided, and in the course of his speech observed:—"Only within the last few days, leave had been given to bring in a bill to repeal the grant to Maynooth (hear, hear). It was an additional inducement, when this small grant was to be withdrawn from the Roman Catholics, to show that the people of this country were desirous to do them justice, and to compensate them by relieving them from the burden of other State payments for the support of Religion (hear, hear, hear). He was no adherent to the Roman Catholic Church, but he did not see any reason that Roman Catholics should be plundered and persecuted to support a religion in which they do not believe (hear.) They must pursue a very different plan if they desired to cultivate good feeling with their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects. Several resolutions in accordance with the object of the meeting, were unanimously carried, including the following, which was proposed and seconded by two Dissenting preachers:—"That, desirous of supporting the motion of Mr. Miall, for a consideration by Parliament of the Temporalities of the Irish Church, and of the pecuniary provisions for religious teaching in Ireland; this meeting resolves to present a petition to the House of Commons for that purpose."

CLEVER CAPTURE OF AN AMERICAN SWELLMOBNSMAN. Liverpool, April 19th.—One of the most clever arrests which for years past have been made, was this morning effected on board the royal mail steamship Persia, just as she was starting on her trip to New York, by Detective-officer Scott, of the Liverpool force. Information was yesterday received at the police office by telegraph, that several of the London hotels had been made the scene of plunder, and the tone hotel, the Great Western, two gentlemen were robbed of upwards of £600. Gentlemen staying at some of the first hotels in the metropolis have had their rooms entered at night and money to various amounts abstracted while they lay asleep and the house in repose. It happened, however, that in the case of the robbery of the Great Western, the money was in notes, and the numbers were taken—the police accordingly were put on the alert. These notes it was found, were immediately changed into gold in London, the party signing himself "Alfred Howard" upon every note. From the description conveyed by telegraph, he was at once recognised on board the Persia by Mr. Scott, and certainly the cool manner evinced by the latter on the occasion is deserving of a passing remark. Receiving the information late last evening, he at once commenced his inquiries, and this morning proceeded on board the Persia, and (as the delay on board these steamers is limited) he was very prompt in his observations, and in a short time espied a gentleman answering the description walking along the deck. Having satisfied himself of the identity of this Mr. Alfred Howard, *alias* Mr. Allen, he approached him, and asked him if he was a passenger per the Persia, and of course was answered in the affirmative. Then attributing some complication of the luggage, he induced Alfred Howard to his cabin, when, having discovered where all his luggage was, he at once arrested him. Upon searching him Inspector Scott found upon his person a first-class ticket to New York and the following sums in cash—viz., 115 sovereigns, 78 gold pieces of 20 dols. each, 32 of 10 dols., 34 of 5 dols. and 2 of 2 1/2 dollars each, all gold, 45 dols. silver pieces, two quarter dols., and 4s in silver. In addition he had a large quantity of luggage on board. This capture reflects great credit on the discernment, tact, and ingenuity of Mr. Scott, who, it may be added, accompanied him to London in the 3.45 p.m. train to-day. It may be also remarked that the two accomplices of Howard are in custody, one of whom was arrested in Manchester and the other in Liverpool by the detective Eaton, and it is hoped before long that this plundering gang will be totally annihilated.—The party arrested is an American, and from documents found in his luggage there is little doubt that he forms one, if not the leading one, of the New York swell mob, who have earned for themselves a most unenviable notoriety in plundering hotels both on the continent and in this country. The luggage of the accused is labelled, "Boulogne, Havre, Lyons, and Paris." Howard, or whatever his real name may be, appears a fashionable man, wears full beard and moustache, and wore on the occasion he was arrested a plain suit of clothes. When arrested he did not manifest the slightest surprise, and, to outward appearance seemed to have expected it.

LIFE AMONG THE MORMONS.—We stated last week that we had received a long letter from a person named Parrot, residing in Bristol, in which he detailed his experience among the Mormons, which sect he had left with the greatest disgust. This person's statement, the accuracy of which is vouched for by the Rev. J. B. Clifford, is to the effect that some time since he became entangled in the meshes of Mormonism through the influence of a "leader," a most pleasing and fascinating man, who introduced the subject to him, and he was led to join a church which met in Mill-street. For a time he was perfectly enchanted with the system, and with his wife and children was preparing to leave his home and take his departure for the settlement on the Salt-Lake. At first he observed the strictest sanctity in their public services and movements, but after a while their real character began to develop itself, as he says "in the most Satanic manner." After honestly watching their private and public actions, and carefully observing their principles, and having been, by the priest, favoured, "to attend one of their secret council meetings held every Monday night, until midnight, when they secretly concoct their hellish and diabolical purposes to entrap the innocent," he determined to withdraw from them, and on the 18th of March last he wrote a note to the pastor requesting to be excluded from the "church." For this course of conduct he was publicly anathematised in the following language:—"May his eyes sink in their sockets; his flesh rot and fall from his bones; may he wish to die, but not be able; may his right arm wither; may he beg his bread, but none be given him." Mr. Parrot states that Brigham Young, the present head of the Mormons, has now about twenty women whom he denominates as his wives, besides the keeping of all the wives of the missionaries while they are away on missions for five and seven years together, and he instances the case of an "elder," or "priest," who has just been removed from Chelten-

ham for having seduced 20 young women. The Mormons now number, in officers, as follows:—3 presidents, 7 apostles, 2,086 seventies, 715 high priests, 514 ordinary priests, 471 teachers, 227 deacons, 331 missionaries, altogether "4345 trained officers, or black spirits, ready for anything their leader, Brigham Young, has for them to do." Mr. Parrot states, in conclusion, that the real object of the American Mormon leaders called priests, in their mission to the United Kingdom, is, under the mask of religion, to recruit men, women, and children, for the purpose of raising an army to carry the book of Mormon by the sword and fire into the present peaceful states of America, of which army Brigham Young, like a second Mahomet, is to be the king. The men on leaving England, are expected to provide themselves with a six-barrelled revolver, a Minie rifle, a sword, and a large knife, under the pretext of killing buffaloes, while the women are taught to make bullets, &c. The Mormons intend to call to their aid the neighbouring disaffected powerful tribes of Indians around Utah in order to assist them in deluging the States in rivers of blood.—*Bristol Times.*

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Mr. Herbert, a member of the House of Representatives from California, shot the head waiter at Willard's Hotel this morning, killing him instantly.

A NICE PLACE FOR IRISH CATHOLICS.—We saw the other day a poor old man, whose two sons were assassinated in Quinn's Row last August, and the little he had accumulated by years of toil burned up, and his two sons with it. He saw them no more after they told him to leave home and save himself. Neither he nor they had committed any crime; nobody pretends they had. Not only his property is all gone, and he left destitute, but his sons, the stay of his declining years, were ruthlessly butchered and burned up. This crime alone, approved by a city, is enough to damn it; and it is but one of a multitude.—*Louisville Democrat.*

PROTESTANT IMMIGRANTS.—About five hundred Mormons arrived the other day at Boston. 184 are from Scotland, while many are from Germany and Wales. Some of the immigrants have large families of children; and a considerable portion are persons under eighteen years of age. They left for Salt Lake City. About 700 more Mormons of the same character are expected to arrive in Boston this spring, en route for Utah.

THE RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.—These annual exhibitions of piety, philanthropy, and cant are now in full blast in New York, and the benevolent are laid under heavy contributions to sustain all sorts of schemes for the amelioration of the human race, especially at a distance. In these good works, and these appeals to the purse, the maxim that "Charity begins at home" is generally lost sight of. For true objects of charity, needing all their Christian zeal, they need not travel very far.—*New York Citizen.*

HYPOCRISY OF THE KANSAS REVOLUTION.—While "the free state party" in Kansas pretend such zeal for the negro that they are waging civil war against their white brethren for his sake—while in the most cowardly manner they assassinate the minister of the law, the sheriff, by shooting him from behind in cold blood, three-fourths of these disorganisers love Sambo so well that they will not permit him to exist as a freeman in Kansas—so that they do not want to have negroes in the same state with them either as bond or free.—Their black benevolence is, therefore all sham.—*N. Y. Citizen.*

"The confidence of thousands of our fellow-citizens is disturbed, and the ministry of the churches (Protestant) is looked upon with some distrust. We cannot hide this fact from our eyes. It meets us everywhere. Our newspapers, our literature, our conversation and public addresses, indicate it too clearly for any honest man to deny or to disguise it. Confess we must that our (Protestant) pulpit is forgetting, in numerous instances its exclusive work, to embroil its spirit and soil its garments in contact with the world. It is diverting its talents to false issues—issues aside from its own definite line of action. It is guilty of partisanship. It is pandering to unhealthy passions and stirring up wicked strife among brethren."—*Harper's Magazine.*

DECLINE OF CHURCH ATTENDANCE.—The *Colporteur*, the organ of the American and Foreign Bible Society, says that of one million of people in New York city and the places immediately adjacent, there are more than 800,000 who do not attend public worship. In Philadelphia and Boston it is ascertained that at least three fourths of the people habitually absent themselves from church, and the same is true of other places. The religious denominations, too, have greatly decreased in numbers within the past ten years. The membership in the New York Baptist churches has decreased 362 since 1845 although the population has increased 261,966. The Presbyterians, in ten years, from 1843 to 1853, had decreased in numbers 660. The Methodists in the same time had lost 461; and there has been but one self-supporting Reformed Dutch Church planted in that city during fifteen years. And yet we may add, the churches of certain talented and learned ministers were never more fully attended.

A correspondent of the *Holy Church Journal*, writes complaining of the pulpit oratory of the Baptists. He much prefers and he shows his good taste; the Anglican translation of portions of the old Catholic ritual, which compose what is called the English Liturgy. The following is adduced by the writer as illustrative of the peculiar style of praying that obtains in Baptist pulpits:—

"Having once belonged to the Baptist communion, I am fully prepared to appreciate the above, in as much as I was often disgusted by the very things of which the writer speaks, and I cannot forbear giving a sample of the expressions which I used to hear from time to time.

"Lord have mercy on the sectarian devils who are present."

"O Lord, here is Mr. —, take him and shake him dreadfully."

"O Lord, seal over to damnation, those sinners who have not repented."

This last expression was made in a prayer at the close of a "protracted meeting," and being at that time an unsophisticated youth, I thought whatever the "preacher" prayed for would certainly come to pass, and of course set myself down as eternally lost.