

a difference of opinion among the members of the Committee. A few of them wish that Ireland should go shames with the Milanese in the purchase of the marble statue. It is, they say, a type of Italian unity; and should Ireland make the testimonial in part her own, it would give a Catholic character to the monument, and these people say there is nothing they like so well as what is Catholic, provided also it be respectable; and these the more numerous—contend that as Ireland is a great nation, she should be content with nothing less than a testimonial of her own. Neither is the form of the intended testimonial sufficiently agreed upon. The prevailing opinion, however, seems to be, that a silver cross with the figure of St. Peter upon it, his head downwards, might be about the most appropriate—the silver as typical of the action of Whiggery in Ireland, and the cross with the figure in question, as an eloquent symbol of effective persecution of the Holy Father by the Foreign Secretary of England. The Catholics of Ireland, we repeat, are now upon their trial. If the proposed testimonial be not a great success it will be a disgrace to the policy we have long made our glory, and particularly during the last year and a half. We owe Lord John Russell many deep debts of gratitude; as a contemporary well observes, he is the author of seven coercion bills against Ireland; he is the author of the Durham Letter; and above all, he is the author of the Turin Despatch. Health to the members of the Russell Testimonial Committee.—North People.

When all the old Nationalities of the earth are girding up their loins and preparing for eventualities, it would be strange, indeed, if Ireland alone were to remain silent and apathetic. She has heretofore responded, however valiantly or feebly, to every movement of the subjected nations of Europe; and although she has been remarkably quiescent during the past twelve years, yet that it is believed that her inmost desire and determination are to assert and obtain her national independence at some time or other, is amply testified to by the stringency of the measures adopted by the Government for the complete disfranchisement of the Irish people, and the steady refusal, no matter how great the perils which may beset the State, to permit the enrolment of armed Volunteers on Irish soil. The opening of Parliament next month will lead us to some knowledge of the extent to which the fears of the Government are justified by the facts of the case, and the O'Donoghue has resolved that the utmost possible light shall be thrown upon these facts. The hon. gentleman's address to the people of Ireland sketches several of the grievances of which they complain, and calls upon them to sign the National Petition. For the sake of every one and every party in the empire, it is most desirable that the feeling—the real, inmost feeling of the Irish people upon the subject of Irish nationality should be clearly and plainly ascertained. No possible good can result from hiding, or ignoring, or falsifying the precise truth. If the Irish people as a great mass do not entertain a real desire for an independent Legislature, separate from that of England—a Government and Legislature as completely independent as that which sat sixty-one years ago in the building which is occupied by the Bank of Ireland in Dublin—it is most important that we should all know and recognize the fact. In that case there would be an end at once to all the heart-burnings and jealousies, the mutual insults and hatreds which arise between Repealers and Unionists. The Irish Volunteers might be forthwith embodied and armed without fear that they would follow the example of 1792, and declare the independence of their own Legislature whilst parading, with sixty rounds of balls cartridges in their cartridge-boxes, and loaded rifles on their shoulders. On the other hand, if the Irish people to any considerable extent, say three-fourths of the population, are really nursing in their secret souls the longing for independence and self-government, and the resolution to obtain it by an opportunity should offer, it is best for all parties that the fact should be known and the question calmly considered and debated, seeing that in the present volcanic condition of society there is no possibility of forestalling the approach of events which may lead to irremediable complications, to face which, with one-third of the people hostile, and smarting under the irritation of insult, would be midsummer madness. We do not, for our own parts, offer any opinion at present upon the number of signatures which may be appended to the National Petition. We are aware that a good deal of apathy has been shown upon the subject in many parts of Ireland, and that, as the O'Donoghue observes, there is far more zeal and energy amongst the Irish in England and Scotland than at home in their own land. "If," says the O'Donoghue, "we want an example of zeal, we have only to watch the conduct of our brethren in England." But the question of self-government and home government is one which affects mainly, if not only, the people who remain at home; and if the residents in Ireland do not feel the want, it cannot be both felt and provided for by the exiles. Let the people of Ireland press the questions, and we will do our best to have it calmly and thoroughly discussed. The system of centralisation is breaking itself down by its own excess. The Imperial Parliament is overborne with labour. Some plan for relieving it will very soon have to be proposed. Division of the toil is the only method, and that division might possibly be best effected by referring local legislation at least back to the three kingdoms separately.—Universal News.

The Irish Viceroynalty.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin has received the following letter from Lord Carlisle:—"Dear Lord Mayor, I have been favoured with your Lordship's letter, inquiring whether there is any truth in the report that Her Majesty's Government intend to introduce into Parliament, in the ensuing session, a measure for the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. I have to state, in reply, that I have the best reasons for believing that any such report is entirely destitute of foundation. I have the honor to be, my dear Lord Mayor, your Lordship's very faithful servant, CARLISLE.

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ANCIENT GOLD ORNAMENTS IN IRELAND.—At a meeting of the Royal Irish Academy last night Mr. Wilde read a paper on the ancient gold ornaments found in Ireland. The following is an epitome of the communication:—"His object in addressing the members popularly acquainted with the number, value—antiquarian and monetary—the uses and objects of these golden articles. Secondly, he desired to moot the most interesting question, not only to that Academy, but also to all Europe—namely, as to the nativity or birthplace of these golden ornaments. It had been put forward by a large number of persons that these ornaments were Phœnician, Scythian, Danish, Roman, Grecian, Etruscan, Spanish, Carthaginian, or African, and a number of other localities had been assigned. Lately it was said that they were entirely Syrian or Jewish—that they came to us after the destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem and the dispersion of the Jews. But none of the writers who had put forward these statements had arguments to be supported with, or had backed up their assertions with authentic documentary evidence. He himself believed he would be able to convince the Academy that these gold articles were manufactured in Ireland, of Irish gold, by Irish artisans, and for Irish purposes, as ornaments and decorations for the Irish people. That was the reason why they had been purchased by the Academy; and unless they were in fact Irish antiquities they should not be exhibited there as such. The reasons for his opinion, of which he could give detailed proof in abundance, were these—first, the great quantity of manufactured gold which had been found in this country. With the exception perhaps of some of the tombs of Etruria and the country immediately round Rome, no other country of three times its extent had within the last 100 years produced the same amount of manufactured gold as Ireland. Within the last couple of years he had made an antiquarian tour through the museums of North-Western Europe, including those of Copenhagen, Berlin, Christiania, Stockholm, Stettin, and other places, and not in the whole of them were there any golden antiquities as they possessed in that museum; and in the other places to which he referred any golden antiquities that were found were the property of the Government, and the people who found them were sure of getting more than their intrinsic value for them. In proof of his assertion he would bring documentary evidence within the last 200 years beginning with the middle of the 17th century when Gerard Boate wrote his Natural History of Ireland—which might be taken as the commencement of English-written books respecting Ireland—and continued in the proceedings of the Royal Society of London. He would point to a variety of records proving this abundant gold-fund. There was an account of a man of Limerick, named Walker, who sold a golden corset for 600 crowns. Summing up all those accounts they would show a fund of not less than £30,000 or £40,000, of gold within the period stated. Only within the last three years a man working at a railway near Newmarket-on-Fergus brought up £3,000 worth of gold. They had had some hundred pounds worth of that here, and with the aid of subscriptions of members and of the Government they had purchased £300 pounds worth of it. That day Mr. Donnegan, a jeweller, who had been in the habit of dealing in those articles for the last 20 years, had told him that he could safely assert that he had bought £20,000 worth of this description of gold; and it had been the same way with the Wests, and with every other jeweller in large trade here, in Belfast, and in Cork. They all remembered the grand display of Irish gold at the Industrial Exhibition of 1853 and at the meeting of the British Association in Belfast; and in the British Museum the bulk of the manufactured gold was Irish. They had obtained permission from the council to ask the trustees of the British Museum for casts of the Irish antiquities

to the bombastic stuff about "canting and soul jobbing," and "prosemyism," of these unfortunate creatures whose "cries and lamentations still ring in our horrified ears, and vibrate through our frames," and the frequent (sensational) (fearful sensation) (sensation in court) the agony piled up; all this was as unreal and untrue as the questions put into Mr. Griffin's mouth by the correspondent of the Morning News." And the Mayo Constitution says, "at last, however, a day of reckoning will come.—In the end, 'magis est veritas et prevalabit' when that time comes Lord Plunket's assailants will hide themselves in congenial darkness, and his lordship's character will be fully vindicated, both as a humane landlord and a Christian Bishop." Well, but how? If it were granted to the Mayo Constitution that the Morning News had either knowingly or unknowingly given currency to a highly spiced and seasoned version of the questions asked by the solicitor for the defence. Lord Plunket's case would be not one whit the better. On the contrary, the report in the Morning News rather injured the cause it meant to serve, for the impression made by the very declamatory style of examination attributed to the solicitor for the defence was unfavourable. It does so happen, however, that the accuracy of the report has since been attested by that gentleman himself. But as to the merits of the Partry case, as to the questions at issue between Lord Plunket and the Rev. Mr. Lavelle, as to Lord Plunket's "character as a humane landlord, and a Christian Bishop"—the ratifications of the Mayo Constitution have absolutely no bearing whatever on them, beyond this, that if Lord Plunket had really denied upon oath that he had ever interfered directly or indirectly with the religion of his tenants, he would have been generally reputed to have committed perjury, whereas if he made no such denial, his evidence upon the occasion rather points in the direction of tyranny, effrontery, and bigotry, than to hypocrisy, equivocation, or falsehood.

IMPENDING POLITICAL TRIAL.—The Dublin correspondent of a London morning paper writes as follows:—"I have it upon authority which I know to be reliable, that a curious slander case will shortly create no slight noise in the Four Courts, arising out of the last Sligo election, which resulted in placing that erratic politician, and effective cross-examiner, Mr. Francis Macdonoghue, Q.C., amongst the collective wisdom of the British Empire. The plaintiff will be Mr. John Patrick Somers, whilom representative of the above-named borough; and the defendant, Mr. John Reilly, a member of the Irish Bar, and water-bailiff in the service of the Dublin corporation. Curious revelation will be made in the course of the trial. Both the plaintiff and defendant were Repealers of the Old Ireland or O'Connell school, and have talked harmoniously together of Ireland's wrongs from England's injustice, on the platform of the Conciliation Hall, Burgh Quay."

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which were there; and when the Academy should see those he thought they would agree with him in opinion as to the origin of the antiquities which they represented. The second reason which he relied on was founded on the documentary evidence in existence on the subject. The annals and history of Ireland from the earliest period contained more references to golden articles than those of any other country in Europe. Golden rings were given to ancient Irish poets, and as tributes by chieftains to Kings. Gold was given in ounces, and possibly unwrought, in barter, up to the time of the last of the Danes. Brian Boru had a gold ring of 20 ounces weight on the altar of St. Patrick of Armagh. It might be said that all this manufactured gold came here by way of barter, and it might be asked where was gold found in Ireland now. It was urged that it might have been dropped here by Jews, but he never knew of a Jew dropping anything. But when he brought those who put forward such representations to the test he found that they had no proofs. On the other hand about 700 years before the Christian era, there was a King in Ireland named Tighearnain, who was a great civilizer, who introduced grades of society, colours of dresses, and forms of ornaments; and it was said that he worked a gold mine, and that he had a celebrated artificer, whose name was stated in the annals of Clonmacnoise and those of the Four Masters as Eucharadon; and this man, it was said, covered brooches that must have been previously made of bronze with plates of gold, and also goblets and cups, and that he performed other arts connected with the working of gold. Where did this happen? To the eastward, it was said, of the source of the Liffey, in the county of Wicklow. About the place so indicated gold had since been found; and he (Mr. Wilde) believed it to be the spot where the furnace of Eucharadon stood 2,000 years before. Within six weeks after the discovery so made by the schoolmaster £10,000 worth of gold was picked up in that place. They would find it all recorded in the Transactions of the Royal Society. It was thought advisable by the Government at the time to interfere, as people were prevented from attending to the harvest; and, besides, the discovery was a profitable one for the Government to get into their hands; and accordingly a regiment of soldiers was sent to the place and a scientific working of it was commenced. After this, however, only £3,000 worth more was found. Still the fact that £13,000 worth was found there within six weeks sufficiently proved that we had ample means in Ireland of procuring gold enough for manufacturing purposes. Therefore he had ample grounds, he thought, for stating that these articles were Irish; and he would be perfectly ready at any time to discuss the question with any persons who maintained their Phœnician, Carthaginian, or other origin. Dr. Wilde then described one case of antiquies called 'gorgets' or 'moon tokens,' also 'tunettes.' These were made of the thinnest possible gold. Some pieces of them which he had had assayed proved equal to 22 carat gold. The alloy in them, as in nearly all Irish gold, was of silver, and that was the alloy generally found in Wicklow gold. These lunettes were of various curves, and were evidently intended to be worn over the head. One side was plain, the other finely ornamented, as he would be able to show, by hand workmanship. Similar ornaments were not among the other collections of golden antiquities throughout Europe."

Died, on the 13th ult., at his residence, Bushfield, Athlone, in the 87th year of his age, Edward Kilduff, Esq., father of the Most Rev. Dr. Kilduff, Bishop of Ardagh. The funeral of this much lamented gentleman took place on the 16th ult., and was attended by the people from the most distant parts of the counties of Longford, Roscommon, and Westmeath.

THE CASE OF MISS AYLWARD.—A committee has been formed under the auspices of Dr. Cullen for the purpose of raising subscriptions to defray the expenses incurred in conducting the defence of this lady, now suffering a severe and unmerited imprisonment. A list of contributors is published. The Morning News says:—"It is for the Catholic public to say whether or not they approve this oppressive sentence upon a lady whose good and charitable deeds deserved far more recompense. We can hardly imagine anything which should touch more nearly the honour of a chivalrous people than such an outrage upon a lady, though perpetrated under all the forms and sanctions of law. We trust that the spirit which it will evoke will be such as to convince both friends and foes that Irish Catholics are not the abject race they are sometimes represented, but that they have sufficient heart and principle to regard as personal to themselves this attempt to punish a Catholic lady under false pretences, and as the victim of a stupid bigotry."

EXPORTATION OF POTATOES.—The Evening Mail says:—"During the last three weeks a most active trade in potatoes has been carried on in the west of Ireland. Buyers from Dublin attend the markets and purchase largely for England, the railway affording too ready a means of sweeping this popular food out of the country. Prices have advanced considerably; with brisk demand, and are likely to be much higher, in proportion as the supply diminishes. They are already quoted at 8d. per stone. Great alarm prevails among the poor labouring class and small householders, who see their staff and hope rapidly passing away before their eyes. According to the present weekly subtraction from the common store it can scarcely be expected to last beyond Easter. After that the sole dependence of the people must be placed in Indian corn and oatmeal. Turnips, which have often, of late years, eked out the scant fare of the poor, will not be available to any extent, for the crop was very deficient last year, and will by no means suffice even for the requirements of the stall feeders. The prospect is anything but assuring."

THE DUBLIN MURDER.—The Derry Journal says:—"Four or five persons, from the neighbourhood of Glenveagh, have been arrested on a charge of being concerned in the murder of Mr. James Murray. For the last two or three days a party of the Chuzzlewit constabulary have been in this city, with Messrs. Dillon and Considine, stipendiary magistrates. It is said that one of the persons engaged in the murder has turned approver, and that, acting on the information thus obtained, the four or five men were arrested, brought across Lough Swilly, lodged in Derry Gaol for a time, and sent to Lifford Gaol last night, with an escort of constabulary. Another version is that the men were arrested in the neighbourhood of this city. The police seem to have acted with much prudence and secrecy in effecting the capture. We have heard that the approver states that the deceased was attacked by a numerous party, that he shot one of them with his revolver, and that the others then rushed in on Murray, beat him to death, and threw his body down the hill to the place where it was found. We believe that the statements of the approver represent that a widespread conspiracy existed to take away the Scotchman's life." A correspondent of the Dublin Evening Post states that the number of arrests made amounts to 17, and that all the prisoners have been committed for further examination.

THE MURDER OF THE O'CALLAGHANS.—BALLYMOATE, SLIGO.—Matthew Phibbs has been fully committed for trial at the next assizes for the murder of the O'Callaghans. The eldest of the victims was over 90 years of age. The letter of Lord Carlisle to the Lord Mayor of Dublin, on the subject of the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland, has gone far to re-assure people here, and the letter itself is characteristic of the straightforward and unreserved manners of Lord Carlisle. He did not entrench himself behind official phraseology, but was both explicit and unqualified in his assertion, that no measure of abolition is intended during the coming session; still, without there exists a feeling of uneasiness and insecurity on the subject, as regards the future, caused no doubt by the pilot balloons sent up by the two organs of the present Government, the Morning Post and the Globe.

GREAT BRITAIN. That Catholics should misunderstand each other, still more that they should quarrel, is always an evil, and especially in countries in which they are at best a minority among a hostile majority. This makes it worth while to explain that what we said some weeks back, upon the occasion of a brutal attack made by the Times upon the Catholic Irish residents in the United States has been wholly misunderstood. Some remarks upon it which we have seen, could not have been written by any one who had read our own works, and must have arisen from some unintentional misrepresentation. We have seen, for instance, Catholic American papers which speak of our joining in the attack of the Times. In fact, we vehemently protested against it. The Times attacked the Irish Catholics in very gross terms of insult; first on account of the rudeness offered to the Prince at Richmond, Virginia; next, on account of a reported insult to him by some of the local troops of New York. Taking as our basis the report of their own correspondent, we showed, first, that what happened at Richmond evidently proceeded from Americans, and that the Irish had nothing to do with it; next, as to New York, by no means believing the statement of the Times, which, indeed, was afterwards contradicted, but having notoriously at the moment no possibility of immediately proving its falsehood, we replied that if there were anything amiss in the conduct of any of the Irish in America towards the Prince, however it might be blamed by other people, Englishmen had no just cause for complaint, for it would be much more our fault than theirs, inasmuch as it would only be the result of English misgovernment in Ireland. Our Catholic contemporaries in America can hardly imagine how necessary it is to remind such persons as the writers of the Times that England could not at once direct herself of the responsibility of her past crimes in Ireland, even if there had been at this moment nothing to complain of. But we added, that as long as England maintains the iniquitous Protestant Establishment in Ireland, it is absurd to speak of the misgovernment of Ireland as a thing of past times. We are confident that our American Catholic contemporaries will be led by their sense of justice to copy this explanation.—Weekly Register.

MISS NIGHTINGALE.—We (Standard) regret to learn that the malady under which this estimable lady is suffering, far from being alleviated, increases upon her, and her state, which continues entirely to her apartment, is one of great exhaustion and severe suffering.

An appalling amount of destitution exists in the metropolis, and is likely to continue as long as the severe frost lasts. The police-courts continue to be literally besieged by applicants for relief, and no doubt there are innumerable other cases of distress which do not present themselves to the public eye at all.

The Divorce Court recommenced its business on Monday. The first case was that of a journeyman shoemaker, at Arley, in Bedfordshire, whose wife, a girl not yet of age, applied for a judicial separation from her husband, also a minor, on the ground of cruelty, although they had only been married since last February. A decree was granted.

CAPTAIN STYLES AND THE BRITISH GARIBOLDIANS.—The Italian correspondent of the Herald gives a strange account of the doings of Captain Styles, of the British Legion, who was personally appointed by Garibaldi to go to England to raise volunteers. He says that Styles was arrested on the 31st ult., on a charge of having retained £700, paid in small sums by the officers and men of the British Legion, for the benefit of the Italian Fund. "He managed to escape on the same night, some say by the aid of a certain Countess, whose name is constantly in the mouths of the public; she is accused of giving the two sentries a sleeping draught, in the shape of strong brandy punch." Styles is said to be a deserter from the Fusilier Guards.

The Saturday Review, in one of those articles which give such frequent proofs of what is to be looked for from the men who set out by blowing a trumpet before them, and inviting the world to listen to them, because it would hear nothing that was unbecoming of "a scholar and a gentleman," has asserted that his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman has lately written to Rome to say that the English Catholics would not contribute to the Peter's Pence because they disapproved of the application of their money to the payment of an army for the defence of the Pope's temporal power, and therefore that His Holiness had best make terms with King Victor Emmanuel. The Saturday Review does not tell this as a dull joke, or as an attempt at satire, but as a fact for which it claims belief; and it adds much about Mr. Hennessy's visit to Rome in the character of an ambassador. It is superfluous to say that it is in the highest degree improbable that either His Eminence or Mr. Hennessy will condescend to contradict these miserable falsehoods. Indeed it is certain that they will leave them to the contempt of men of sense and to the credulity of simpletons. But there is at least this use in the falsehoods of the Saturday Review. They show us the construction that the world will put upon our motives if our contributions to the Peter's Pence prove inadequate to the occasion. These are the things to which, in our humble judgment, we Catholics should now especially apply our energies. We should use our political power to turn out the present Ministry; and we should show by our contributions to the Peter's Pence, that if by the use of our votes we cannot control the policy of the Empire, to the sustenance of the Sovereign Pontiff, we are at least willing to do all we can by freely bestowing in his service that which is undoubtedly in our own power, viz., our own money.—London Tablet.

In the heart of England, at this moment, there is a subject misery, and deadly terror of the future. The harsh winter, and the lack of money have thrown hundreds of thousands on the beggar's list; and the rupture in America threatens (says the Times) four millions of the English working-classes with starvation. That rupture has already nearly assumed the dimensions of war; even as we write, civil war may be raging between the Southern States and the North. Such a war will paralyse the cotton-trade of England (which constitutes nearly half her commercial wealth), shut up the mills, send the starving workmen, with their families, out upon the streets, and will diminish the revenue, and spread discontent, lawlessness, domestic warfare, in fact, throughout the island, from North to South.—Fishman.

ANOTHER ESCAPE FROM THE AGAPEMON.—One day last week (says the Bridgewater Times) Mr. Mayber, jun., aged about fifteen, an inmate of the Agape-mon, and son of Brother Mayber, succeeded in making his escape from the Abode of Love. Mrs. Mayber and two or three of the Agape-monites started in pursuit of the fugitive, and secured the surrounding neighborhood in search of the traitor disciple of My Lord. In the course of their journey they visited the lodgings of the Rev. L. Price, at Glastonbury, where, however, they met with an exceedingly cold reception, for, after demanding permission to search the premises, one of the party (we believe Mr. Mayber) received the contents of a bucket of cold water which was thrown over her.

REVIVALISM IN ENGLAND.—Official statements exhibit a considerable increase of lunacy in the eastern district. At the Essex Quarter Sessions in the course of the current week the number of patients in the county asylum was reported to be 447, as compared with 419 at the close of 1859, 406 in 1858, 399 in 1857, 370 in 1856, 334 in 1855, and 307 in 1854. At the Norfolk Sessions also the number in confinement exhibited an increase of 19 upon the preceding return, and a similar augmentation has been observable for the last five or six years. Of course, some allowance ought to be made for the growth of population; but the increase of insanity seems to have proceeded in a more rapid ratio.

Three years ago the doctrine of the Established Church upon marriage was the same with that of the Catholic, except that, inconsistently, it did not call it a sacrament. The Ecclesiastical Courts (bound to administer the law as it was, not to alter it) treated marriage once legally contracted as dissoluble only by death, although at the same time they recognised the right of the State to dispense at its pleasure with the acknowledged law of 900 by passing private Acts of Divorce. The late Divorce Act has altered the doctrine of the Established Church, which its members in general had already ceased to believe. The Church Courts now treat marriage as dissoluble, and men who have been married during the life of their former wives as entitle to all the rights of good members of the Church. This is not oppressive to individual liberty, because in our days any man may, if he pleases, continue to call himself a member of the "Church of England," while he professes to disavow any or all of its doctrines. Upon the clergy, however, it is binding. Dr. Sumner is a widower, but if he pleases he may marry any person whom Sir Crosswell or Crosswell has divorced from her husband, and the Ecclesiastical Courts will acknowledge her as his wife.

In some "Evangelical" parishes—not excluding Islington—Curates of ability, manifestly superior to the incumbent, are not encouraged to remain, and that in one instance an incumbent, signally deficient in ability, offered his curacy to a very able man upon condition that "the pulpit" should be occupied by the incumbent alone.—English Churchman.

The Rev. J. C. M. Bellow, the "popular" preacher who obtained what is equivalent to a "judicial" separation, in 1855 (in India), has applied to the Divorce Court for a dissolution of the marriage, and the Court has granted a decree nisi for the dissolution. Mrs. Bellow not having appeared, either in person, or by counsel.—English Churchman.

At the Prayer-meeting at Freemasons' Hall, on Saturday night, notice was given of an intention to hold "a Communion Service" on Sunday afternoon, but with an intimation that such service was not connected with the meetings for prayer, and that "no one would be responsible for it but those who would be present." The Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance expressly stated that the arrangement had been made entirely apart from those of the Executive Council of that body. A correspondent sent to the Record the following account of the service, which he states was very fully attended:—"The Rev. P. La Trobe commenced the service with a few introductory remarks, which were followed by a hymn, an address by the Hon. and Rev. B. Noel, and a prayer by the Rev. S. Minton. Mr. La Trobe then pronounced the consecrating words over the bread, which was carried round to the communicants by General Alexander, Mr. Robert Baxter, Colonel Walker, and other laymen. After another hymn, an address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, and prayer offered by the Rev. W. Brock and the Rev. G. Rowe. The wine was then consecrated and carried round, an address delivered by the Rev. S. Martin, and the service brought to a close by the Rev. W. Banting reading two of the Post-Communion prayers from the Church of England prayer-book. The collection amounted to £10.

A PLUMP LIVING.—The vicarage of Sutton, in the diocese of Ely, has become vacant by the death of the Rev. T. Farrel. The benefice, which is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Ely, is a valuable one, being worth 1,250*l.* a year. The ten livings are many of them extremely augmented in value by the drainage and gradual cultivation of the district. At Dodington, for instance, the tithes produce 8,000*l.* a year, while Sheffield has no more than one church for every 8,000 souls; and Hull but one church for every 8,500; Middlesbrough only one church for 10,000; and Mashborough no church at all for a population of many thousands.

Forty Men Lost in the Snow.—Perhaps no more severe weather has ever experienced on the Yorkshire moors than that which prevailed during the past week. The snow-storms were continuous and heavy, occasionally attended by thunder, and in some of the valleys the drifts of snow are still twenty feet deep. All traffic was stopped, and the partridges and grouse were driven off the moors by scores, and were picked up in the streets of Malton in great numbers, and in some instances were found dead. The works on the Roseade Railway, now in course of formation, have been entirely suspended, and the laborers reduced to great distress. Forty of these men were driven from the works to seek shelter at the Bakill Hut on the bleak moors, where it seems they were snowed over and could not escape. Their continued absence caused a search party to set off over the moors, and by dint of great labour a passage was made to the hut, where, on the door being opened, the poor fellows were found in a very exhausted condition. They had been prisoners for two days and nights, and had eaten their last provisions and used their last fuel.

UNITED STATES.

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION IN BROOKLYN.—In St. Francis's Convent, Jay street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday the 23rd of January, Miss Marianne Rooney, in religion Sister Mary Agnes, daughter of Dr. Rooney, of Madison street, New York, niece of the Rev. John Rooney, P.P., Cleonish, county Fermanagh, Ireland. The Most Rev. Bishop Loughlin officiated, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Turner and Moise. The Rev. J. McKenna, Pastor of Our Lady of Mercy's Church, united to the Postulant, was also present.—N. Y. Nation.

FIGHTING FOR THE UNION.—It is to be hoped that in these times of excitement no Catholic will so far lose his reasoning powers as to suppose that our glorious institutions can be preserved and transmitted to posterity by fighting among ourselves. If communities cannot govern themselves, the experiment of self-government has already failed. The interests of commerce, the frenzy of party feeling, or some thing of the kind may remain to fight for; but not our free institutions. Some speak of seising protect itself in the present exigency. Why it was never made to protect itself by strength, but to have its binding force, as the Declaration of Independence has it, from "the consent of the governed." If the people of New York consent, they are bound by it. If the people of South Carolina do not consent to obey it, they are free from its control. There can be no forcing people to remain in the Union, unless by actual abandonment of the principles for which you pretend to fight. We have said this much to set forth what is, in our view, the logical meaning of "fighting for the Union." As to the policy to be pursued, we have nothing to say. We seem to be cut adrift even from the traditions of our own little past. The world is all before us where to choose. Catholics would prefer amity and alliance; and will support any just policy that may be adopted for the re-establishment of our now paralyzed prosperity.—Catholic Telegraph.

RELIGIOUS FINANCING.—A case was tried before Justice Wallis a day or two since of a most disgraceful character, brought by one member of a respectable church in this city against another in the same church. They were both collectors of contributions. One of them in the present high rates of specie used the silver collected on Sunday for purposes of trade on Monday, thereby saving from eight to ten per cent. Another brother, who was in the same picaresque business, learning that he had a rival in the church brokerage business, attacked the course of the other, which led to a mutual recrimination, and anything but a brotherly fight, for which one of the brethren paid a fine of three dollars and costs. "Judas betrayed his master for thirty pieces of silver." Had these two brethren lived in those days, they might have been bought a good deal cheaper, and never would have had agency enough to have hanged themselves afterwards.—Chicago Journal.