Norss on Ireland .- Limerick, Jan. 7 .- Limerick | which was then, as it had been up to a very recent the city of the violated treaty, has many natural and some artificial advantages. It is the centre of one of the richest districts in Ireland, and seems admirably adapted to be the emporium of its agriculture and trade. The Shannon flowing through it in a broad and ample stream offers advantages to the merchant which few towns possess; and the quays which attetch for nearly a mile along the river bank, show that the citizens have not neglected the opportunities within their grasp.

The city is itself worthy of notice and study; the more modern portion of it is occupied with well built streets, wherein a few years since lived a numerous body of gentry, for then Limerick was the local capital of several counties; then, three or four regiments were permanently quartered there and gave life and animation to its society; and then, above all railways had not brought Dublin, Loudon, and the Continent into withering competition with localclaims; nor had the disastrous famine years swent away a great proportion of the men of moderate income in the country.

In the older parts of the town amid dirt and squalor, stand houses which were once the inheritance of wealthy and long descended families. Now let out to mechanics and artisans, the stranger observes as he ascends the monidering staircase and treads the creaking fluors many a sign of the luxury of former times; but the day of their splendor is gone; wealth and fushion have departed from them, and they are now the chosen haunts of poverty and disease.

Again, stretching away in long and narrow alleys lie the abodes which, during the last contury, wealth erected to be dwelt in by the poor. Sometimes consisting of two floors, oftener only of one, these cottages are overcrowded by a teaming population, of which in the main streets there is no sign. Here want, disease and broken fortunes herd together in the boon companionship of misery ; and here occur those acenes of uncomplaining auffering, of which economists never dream, and to which statesmen never give heed. Yet the condition of the working classes in Limerick is superior to that of many other towns in Ireland, for here there are manufactures of lace, inen, and army clothing, which give employ-ment to many of those who would otherwise be often destitute.

Mr. Tait is the owner of the largest military clothing establishment in existence, and in addition to contracting for a large proportion of the clothing of our army, he supplies the Irish constabulary, several continental governments, the Canadian militis, and a part of the Confederate infantry. The factory where the cluthing is made is erected on high ground of several detached buildings of one and two floors each. The muchinery is all worked by one smail engine.

There are about 1,300 persons ordinarily employed at this factory, and of these nearly 1,200 are women and children who earn various sums, ranging from 33 6d to 104 a week. When it is borne in mind that the average wages of an able-bodied man in Limerick do not exceed 9s a week, it will at once be apparent that the money circulated in the town through the medium of this establishment must be of the greatest value in improving the condition of the laburing population. I learned, indeed, from a member of the brotherhood of St. Vincent de Paul (to which society I shall hereafter have occasion to refer), that such was the case, and that whenever the employment at Mr. Tait's factory stackened the increase in poverty and distress was immediate and severe.

The population of Limerick has considerably declined of late. In 1841 it amounted to 48,221; in 1851 to 53,448; in 1861 to 44,625. When it is recollected that the effect of the ejectment in the famine years was to drive the people from the country into the towns, the increase between the years 1841 and 1851 is not surprising. On the other hand, the decrease of 9177, in the ten years ending 1861, can scarcely be attributed to the re-absorption of the population by the country districts, and must therefore, apprehend, be mainly due to emigration. The reference to the state of the poor is, that in 1851 the population of the city occupied 5,548 houses, being an average of 2.65 persons to each house; but in 1861 the diminished population occupied 5,689 houses, being an average of 785 per house. I am able improvement in the dress of the people, espefactories; this improvement is in some measure at influence and forbid his counsels. tributed to the 'monster shops' which have been established, and which supply better articles at a lower cost than inferior clothing was formerly to be procured at. There are three of these establishments in tude when it is stated that they employ upwards of is much complained of by the small shopkeepers who state that they cannot withstand the competition of their wealthy rival.

The improvement in the clothing has not been accompanied by a similar advances either in the diet a credit to Irish art. They are very beautiful, and a of the people or in the state of their dwellings, to menument on the plan of either the first, scoud or both of which I shall have bereafter to refer.

The emigration from Limerick and Clare was formerly carried on through this port, but since steamers have been employed for that purpose it has mainly been conducted through Cork, there being no are emblematic figures, from the midst of which transatlantic steamers leaving Limerick. When the arises the pedestal on which stands the figure of O'emigration was carried on in sailing vessels Limerick was the only port in the United Kingdom from whence the majority of the emigrants went to Canada, instead of the United States, and owing to this fact a large number of county Clare and Limerick men were formerly to be found in British America. The change in the port from which they sail has been accompanied by a change in their destination, and men from these counties now habitually go to the United States. I made inquiries as to the class of men who leave the country, and found that of art. Four figures, in a reclining posture, are at here, also, the emigration is almost exclusively con- the base of the erection, and other four, higher up, fined to men who are laborers, or who, if they have sit against the square block on which the Liberator been farmers, have been deprived of their land, or who, if they yet hold it, see that it is impossible to continue in its occupation. When the Irish farmer feels his lead is sliding from his grasp, and not till then, he brings himself to leave the land of his birth. There is very little emigration from this neighborhood, and it is not on the increase.—Special Cor. of

The Iron mines near Tomgrany, Co. Clare, the existence of which were almost comparatively unknown have been rented by the princely firm of Messrs Malcomson Brothers, within the past few weeks, from Mr. Moreland, J. P., Rahcen Park, on whose property they are situated. We heartily congratulate the laboring population of the district as well as the shopkeepers of Tomgrany and Scariff on their good fortune in thus having the means of increased employment procured for the former and a prospect of a more remunerative trade for the latter. The mines are said to contain iron ore of the most superior description, and we trust they may prove a source of prosperity and a blessing to the entire neighborhood in which they are being worked .- Limerick Southern Chronicle.

Morning Herald.

ANTIQUE RING WORN BY WILLIAM III.-We (Belfast News-Letter) had the privilege of seeing, some days ago, a very curious and valuable ring, the worth of which is enhanced a hundred fold by the fact that it was at one time worn by "illustrious William of Orange." The ring is rather massive, and of fine gold, and contains a beautifully executed portrait of the King himself, set in crystal, and in the finest preservation. It is exquisitely colored, Our readers will be happy to learn that His very minute in point of manipulation, and may of Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, course, be accepted as an authentic likeness. The who was for some weeks obliged to remain in a re-

period in the possession of the Oripps family, who, believe, are now represented by a highly respectable solicitor of the city of Limerick, who was mar-ried to Miss Orippa, sister of the late Alderman John Cripps, the last male representative of the name. The Rev. Mr. Cripps obtained the grant of Cahernorry, not from William, but from King Charles II. to whose interest he was attached; but he showed hospitality under the circumstances, and as a token of His Majesty's good will, he bestowed upon the reverend gentleman a gold ring, with a beautifully executed miniature portrait of the King-a perfect masterpiece of art set in crystal. This heirloom has been preserved with a tender care for the last 180 years in the Cripps family. It is now in the possession of the respectable citizen to whom I have just referred, who very kindly permitted me to see it within the last few days. The ring is for the little finger, but massive and of the finest gold, and the setting is as fresh and as faultless as if it came from the hands of the goldsmith within a very short period. We know nothing more interesting as a token of regard from a royal hand to one who had done him a service." The ring is at present in Belfast.

DARING OUTRAGE IN CORK .- On the night of last Thursday, the police barrack at Drinagh, in the Dunmanway district, was attacked with stones, by which several panes of glass were broken. The constable and one of the men were attending the fair at Dunmanway. Sub-constable Mourne and a sick man be ing all at that were in the house at the time, Mourne was reading near the fire. When he heard the first crash, he stole gently upstairs, and called on the sick man to rise and assist him, when another votley shook the doors and windows. Having got to the portico in front of the barrack, he neeped out into the darkness, and thought he could discern the appearance of two men, the one tall and the other of a low size. This decided him what to do, so he opened the door and boldly faced the villians. As soon as they saw him they ran, and he immediately gave chase. He slipped off his boots, and suon neared them. Having overtaken one, he caught hold of him when he resisted, he put his foot before him and threw him down. The other man stopped to assist his comrade, who was also seized by the constable. The first fellow then came up, and then came the tug of war. Blows were freely interchanged between them the constable still holding one of them. The other then attempted to draw his bayonet, which when he found, he let go his hold of one of them, when he was struck behind the ear with a stone from an invisible hand which nearly felled him to the Finding then he must fight for his life, he in one of the poorer quarters of the city, and consists | pulled himself from them, drew his sword, and inflicted several wounds on his assailants. He then perceived three men more, who notil this period had not interfered, when all set together on him, knocking him down and besting him severely. Having become insensible, he could not tell how they made their escape from him. When he recovered he turned to the barrack. When Constable Milford returned he scoured the county, out could get no trace of the perpetrators of this outrage. Sub-consinble Mourne is a powerful young man, and as he asserts he left his mark on them, there are hopes the cowardly ruffians may be yet discovered. He certainly deserves great credit for his boldness, in following and attempting to capture the villians, but being overpowered by numbers he could not succeed. - Com to Recorder.

> ELOPEMENT. - The village of Feakle was thrown into confusion on Sonday last by a report that Miss -, daughter of a respectable farmer, had eloped with a favored suitor. It appeared that she arrived with her family for divine service, and that previous to her arrival the young man had been waiting with a car in the neighborhood Both contrived to go away during the period of religious worship. It is rumored that the young woman's parents had made a match for her of which she did not approve .-Dublin Irishman.

At a meeting of the Belfast Poor Law Board of Guardians, held on the 3rd ult., a letter was read from the chief clerk of the Poor Law Commissioners, in reference to a complaint made by Rev. Father O'-Laverty, Catholic chaplain, wherein the Guerdians Church, and who at this hour as at all former crises were advised not to interfere in, or try to prevent, the instructions of the priest to the Catholic teacher informed that of late years there has been consider- of the house whose duty it is to read the Bible to the Catholic inmates. The letter was a snub to some of

Dublin, Jan. 7. 1865. - The lat of this month was the period appointed by the committee for the send. flock committed to his care. Many Christians of the ing in of competing models for the O'Connell monn. educated classes have, in these latter days, allowed ment, and in compliance with that appointment there the city, and an idea will be formed of their magni- are at present six models exhibited in the City Hall. Four of these come from one family, the Farrells, the two hundred young men. The salutary revolution, tather and his three sons being the scalptors. The however, which they have effected in the local trade; fifth model is by Mr. Cabill. The sixth, by some artist, who has not affixed his name to his work. Others it is said are yet to come; some are at present in the custom-house, and will be unpacked in a few days. Those now displayed in the City Hall are certainly third of them, in point of merit would be an ornament to the city. The model sent by Mr. John Farrell stands about six feet high. Around its base are four couchant wolf-dogs; on an elevation above them Connell. The attitude given to the Liberator is spirited, but, perhaps, comewhat too theatrical. The right leg is greatly advanced, and the right hand thrown out in a manner often seen on the stage, but which could not be the habit of a large portly, and dignified man, as O'Connell was. The dress adopted is a fruck coat, vest and trousers. Of course the artist could easily modify the position of the figure, if the committee should so choose. The model sent by Mr. Thomas Farrell, R. H. A. is a charming work is placed. The position of O'Connell is sitting in a large chair,-a position which is not likely to please the committee, or the public. If the pedestai immediately under O'Connell were raised somewhat, and if the figure of the Liberator were standing, and in a good attidude, this model would, perhaps, be considered the handomest of the lot. The accessory figures show the mind and the hand of an artist in every part, and the whole composition is exceedingly graceful. Mr. Joseph Farrell's model, also is very good. The accessory figures are 8 in number. Names are pencilled under them, which are no improvement of appeal. What would happen if one talked of bewhatever, and had much better be left out; they are Victory, Liberty, Slavery, Conciliation, Moral Force, Religion Emancipation. O'Connell is represented standing, and in an oratical attitude. Mr. James Farrell's model, also, has eight allegorical figures, a high pedestal with a large projecting sources. Heresy, error, essentially consist in the cornice, O'Connell standing on the top with his arms word which expresses them, since it is only by this cornice, O'Connell standing on the top with his arms folded across his breast. The model is a very effective one, and ought to stand high on the list in the order of merit. Mr. Cahili's model does him great credit; he ought, however, to have made it larger, and so given himself more scope for the display of such ability as he possesses in figure modelling. There are twelve accessory figures in the piece, some of which stand in niches, while others are placed outside; O'Connell standing on the top. The sixth model is a very small one; it is pretty, but is not so

GREAT BRITAIN.

suitable as any of the others .- Irish American Cor.

following is the history of this rare and interesting cumbent position, has this week been allowed by his work of art: "King William, after leaving Ballineety on his way to Limerick, slept at Cahernorry, nounced much better." Weekly Register, 14th ult.

When we (Tablet) ventured to say last week that the Bishop of Beauvais, Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs in the Government of His Most Obristian Majesty in the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III., we were unfortunately unaware France; and it was on the 30th of July, 1830, that the King, Charles X., ceased to reign, and came to Holyrood. We are reminded in the letter which the Archbishop of Cambray has within the last week addressed to M. Baroche, that a precisely similar the fall of the Government of the King Louis Philippe. 'Eighteen years ago,' says his Grace, delicately abstaining from laying too heavy a stress upon the hint, 'I was obliged to address a similar remonstrance to one of your Excellency's predecespress an Eccyclical of the Holy Father.' Let us deduct 18 years from the year 1865. It brings us back to the year 1847. Now, every one remembers that in the following year, 1847, there were three days in roche consider in time that the journey which King Charles the X. and King Louis Philippe made is not a pleasant journey under whatever incognito-and among our well known such, yet unappropriated, family names he may be aware that there remain those of Brown, Jones, and Robinson, ready for of the Continent as may have occassion in 1866 .--But to lose the Crown of France for disrespect to the Pope, and then to have to fly for shelter to England-this, we honestly confess, seems to us the very acme of a ridiculous situation, whether the refugee be Bourbon, or Orleans, or Bonaparte.

THE UNIVERSITY EDUCATION OF CATHOLICS. - We learn by a letter from Oxford the relinquishment of i the plans so much discussed of late relative to the establishment of a place of education for Catholics at Oxford. The Rev. Fathers of the Birmingham Oratory have, we understand, definitely refused to lend their sanction or co-operation to any such plans; and the valuable plot of ground which had been purchased in the vicinity of Worcester and St. John's Colleges, has been disposed of. - W. Register.

We have long thought that the word 'Liberal

was becoming a very bad word for Catholics to couple with their names; but the thesis, which the Monde is at present maintaining on that point, will fair stagger even some of its most diligent disciples in Ireland. For, strange as it may seem, those who, senist all out at once. This is very hard, we say, on many good friends of the Monde in Ireland, who for it by George IV., but, the ownership of the pic- tify me in the remarks which I have made. think it a duty to sustain Lord Palmerston, what- ture having been established, it was sent on, as at ever iniquities be may perpetrate against the Head first intended, to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of the Church and the general welfare of Christendom, so long as he appoints an occasional Catholic it has been hastily removed from the church, the last judge or stipendiary magistrate. But it may also be time being in May, 1853, when the Adelphi Theatre usked, is not the Monde making as well a somewhat | was burnt to the ground, on the same site. - Times. unfair use of the Encyclical, as a buckler from bebind which it may thrust with a certain security at Catholics in France and Belgium, who have nothing 1803, in which year emigration was greater than for to learn of the law and spirit of the Church from its writers, whose services have not been surpassed in zeal and devotion by any living members of the will, we feel sure, be found in front of the fray 184 -total, 7,487. By comparison with 1853 there against the State and the world :- 'To whom is the Encyclical addressed. Evidently, its object is not Wales, 433 to Victoria, and 903 to New Zealand. the crumbs which fall from Horace's table, like the the enlightenment of infidels, unbelievers, the deable improvement in the dress of the people, espethe guardians who wished to undormine the priest's clared enemies of the Church. Plus the Ninth and and to New Realand. Several causes operate There was no popular response, however, and these speaks to Christians who recognise his authority, he against the large emigration which once existed from sees the ravages made my modern errors in the this port to Cancda. The bulk was from particular themselves to be seduced by Liberalism According to the doctrine of the Encyclical, Liberalism is error, and therefore it follows that every Liberal, being a partisan of Liberalism, necessarily fails under the reprobation of the Encyclical. There can, therefore, be no longer any liberal Catholics. In 1832, the Encyclical of Gregory XVI, rent the fabric of the evil weren by the school of La Mennais .-There appeared, in the persons of the greater number of this famous school a miracle of submission which has been since then the glory of the Church, through the zeal and the talent displayed by Gerhet, Salinis, Robroacher, de Coux, &c. The services which they rendered to the Church have never been forgotten. After a lapse of 33 years, the doctrines issued by the Revolution of 1830, and against which the Encyclical of Gregory XVI. forewarned Catholics, have been developed, and once more Pius IX warns Catholics, now again beguiled. It has been remarked, elsewhere, that the Encyclical contains nothing new-the teaching of the Church has never varied, but a great number of Catholics have persisted in refusing to listen to it. The condemnation of Liberalism imposes on every Christian, or Catholic, the obligation to cease from calling himself a Liberal. In vain is any distinction attempted between the false and the true Liberal. The Pope makes none, and, indeed, it would be difficult to say which is the better of the two. It is not permitted to clude the judgment of the Church, by introducing exceptions which it does not admit. It is not false Liberalism, it is not a phantom of Liberalism which Pins IX. has condemned. The character of this Liberalism is indicated by the very condemnation which strikes it. Let it not be said that there are several senses in which this word may be understood the legislative authority of the Church has decided its signification, and Oatholics have but to bow to that decision. By attributing any other signification, to the word than that assigned to it by the Encyclical, they appeal against a judgment not susceptible ing a true Manichean, a true Jansenist, in order to separate one's self from the condemned Manicheans and Jansenist? The Church would inevitably brand such subterfuges by which it would be always possible to escape her. The Jansenists tried these reword that they are tangible and visible to the vulgar. By banishing Liberalism from discussion among Catholics, Pius IX. renders us an immense service in another point of view, and brings us back to our own language, which loves clearness and precision, also to our national character, full of rectitude and frankness. These double meaning words, which express the confusion of good and evil under pompous and multiplied forms, are not suitable to Catholics, who should only express ideas concerning good and evil as clear as their symbol. It is for l'antheists to use them, to give them significance, our duty is to show them to be what they are, sonorous and empty .-

> The English authorised edition of the Emperor Napoleon's 'Julius Casar' will be ready at the end of January.

Tublet.

Queen in person.

licanism than its frequent overt acts of fraternization Truly there is but one spirit in all the enemies of the Church.

BISHOP COLENSO'S APPRAL .-- The Record of Wedcil Committee of Appeal have come to a decision in nort, embodying their lordship's views, has been confided to Lord Kingsdown.

HOARDING MONEY .- A few days ago a working short time before] presented himself at the bank of Messra Whitfield and Co., and inquired the rate of interest for deposits. Having been satisfied upon this point, he emptied upon the counter a basket of unexpected a quarter. The evolutation however, [baving lived considerably beyond the span of three their accumulated wealth, and led to its being demore profitable circumstances. - Sussex Advertiser.

day evening about four o'clock, as announced by tre Royal, Edinburgh, at the head of Leith-walk, at Edinburgh. This is the second occasion on which

EMIGRATION. - PLYMOUTH. - The Emigration from this port during 1864 was only 300 short of that in he seldom writes in such a strain, and that if he now a long period previously. For Canada there left 129 souls; New South Wales, 2,756; Victoria, 595; South Australia, 2,737; Queenaland, 890; New Zealand, 53; Cape of Good Hope, 146; and the East Indies. were 11 less for Canada, 327 less to New South and several orthusiastic sympathizers who pick up parishes, chiefly in the north of Devon, and members of families followed each other year after year, so tions for the present. Any man of common sense that to some extent this exhaustive process went on until there was little material left to work on. Emigration was unduly forced to Canada in 1857 8, when the Grant Trank Bailway was opened. The company sent home an influential agent who travelled in various parts of England and appointed subagents to carry out the through booking system with the Grand Trunk By these operations it is believed that the emigration which should legitimately have spread over several years was forced into one or two touch to the prejudice of succeeding years. The advantages of Canada were very prominently set forth; in short it was over-pulled, which naturally resulted in reports prejudicial to the colony being sent home by disappointed emigrants, and thus others were prevented from following, although there really is always a moderate demand for all classes of laborers and rough mechanics in Canada. The recent tempting offers from North America have induced a large number of people to emigrate to the States who might otherwise have gone to Canada, and at one time last year the New York steam fares were unprecedentedly low-indeed, it has been hinted that tholic. free passages were given, or at least that passages were obtained for a merely nominal payment. In addition to this, it may be said that employment at home is improved, and that competition on the part of other colonies decreases emigration to Canada.

UNITED STATES. DEATH OF PAYMASTER DONAHOE. - We andounce with sorrow the death of Benedict J. Donahoe, Assistant-Paymaster in the U.S Nazy. He died yesterday, at the residence of his father, Patrick Donahoe, Esq., the well known publisher and bookseller, and proprietor of the Boston Pilot, Franklin street, He fell a victim to that terrible scourge of New England - consumption - in his twenty-fifth year. The seeds of the disease he however inherited from a mother long since removed from the scenes of earth. -Mr. Donaboe received his appointment in the Navy in the fall of 1862, and was assigned to the gunboat Mound City. He was in several engagements, among which were the hombardment of Vicksburg, the Red River expedition, &c., &c. In each of these he displayed a coolcess and heroism, a judgment and a nerve that, had life been spared, would have given him a name. Though his duties did not require exposure in the heat of action, he never failed to perform the most valorous service. In his death the Navy loses another promising officer. As a man and son he possessed those qualities of the heart and head which endeared him to all. He died resigned and peacefully, surrounded by the comforts of home, the consolutions of religion, and in the presence of parents and the representatives of the church. In this bereavement Mr. Donahoe will receive the sympathies of his numerous friends and the public .-Boston Post,Jan. 31.

Orleans, in which, it appeared by testimony taken or of the Gospel.

ra de la companya de la gapara de la respectación de la companya del companya de la companya de la companya del companya de la companya del la companya de l There are no more bateful features of modern Ang. | before a Court in New York, that a rich brother of. Major General Butler, who had been largely trading with the lowest scum of Continental anarchy and in New Orleans, had bequeathed to him, the Major King Charles X., might be regarded as a warning infidelity, so it be but hostile to the Holy See. High General, a large sum of money. General Butler rather than a precedent by His Excellency Monsieur Church Eishops shaking hands with Garibaldi (both Baroche, Minister of Justice and of Public Worship hands) in the house of Lords, the Guardian retailing surrogate, when a suit was instigated against him a Belgian infidel's scurrility against Father Hermann to collect from the proceeds of that will the value of have already been commerted upon in our columns. some fifty thousand dollars in gold, which the plainthat there was a second case in point, and equally So now again, this week, we have this identical till in the case alleged, had been robted from him to the purpose. It was on the 30th of July, 1829, it High Church Guardian inserting, without a word of by the commanding general. The plaintiff was a will be remembered, that Monseigneur de Beauvais dissent or disapprobation, the foul-mouthed and lydirected his circular prohibiting the publication of a ing tirade of a French apostate priest, the Abbee York, who had spent many years of his life in amass-Papal Encyclical to Archbishops and Bishops of Guettee, against the Encyclical of the Holy Father. ing a fortune in New Orleans, of which fortune, in part, General Butler had been plundering him. I found my remark upon a deposition submitted in the Court of Common Pleas by the plaintill in the nesday last states that the Lords of the Privy Coun- case, to which I call the attention of the House .-This money was taken from this banker - from Seraconjuncture of circumstances happened to precede the case of the Bishop of Natal v. the Bishop of toga county, in the State of New York-in the city Capetown, and that the task of drawing up the re- of New Orleans, in May or June 1862 It is now passed the middle of January, 1865, and this fifty thousand dollars in gold, has been in the possession of Major General Butler throughout all that period of time, without any deposit of it whatever in the sors for taking upon himself the authority to sup. man of Lewes [one of whose uged parents died a Treasury of the United States. I think the country will comprehend now and judge whether or not I was right in the remarks that I made on the floor of this House. If General Butler or his friends are dissatisfied with those remarks, the proper mode and the month of February, if possible more glorious still gold, which was found to be of no less than £1,150 manner of defending him was to have asked a comthan the three glorious days of July, 1830, at the in value, the coins consisting of sovereigns and half mittee of investigation. His course was to have asked a comin value, the coins consisting of sovereigns and half mittee of investigation. His course as an honest sovereigns. The bankers were very naturally some- and upright man was to have demanded an investiend of which a French monarch arrived at Dover, sovereigns. The bankers were very naturally some- and uptight man was to have demanded an investi-travelling incognito as a Mr. Smith. Let M. Ba- want surprised to receive such a deposit from so gation here, not to have sent me a letter of this sort, whether threatening or not, to engage me to enter was soon tendered The depositor's parents, indus- into a controversy with him on the subject. While trious, steady people, it seemed, had been accumu- I am on the floor, Mr. Speaker, permit me to say, in lating this sum during the whole of their lifetime detence of the adjective which I applied to General Butler, that there are other transactions which, in score years and ten], and had carefully kept it se- | the course and progress of the investigation will, if the use of such of our distinguished neighbors creted at the bottom of a large clothes-box in their I am not greatly mistaken, fully justify me in the cottage The death of the wife rendering an altera- application of that adjective to him. An honorable tion in the domestic arrangements necessary, brought gentleman from Michigan (Mr. Driggs) introduced to the knowledge of the surprised family the fact of the other day, into this House a resolution respecting their accumulated wealth, and led to its being decertain trade permits and cotton transactions in posited in a place of greater security, and under Norfolk, Virginia, and in North Carolina. I know not under what information that honorable gentle-APPALLING CATASTROPHE AT EDINBURGE. - On Fri- | man introduced the resolution; but I am sure, if I am not misinformed, that there have been transactelegraph on Saturday, a fire broke out in the Theat tions in connection with that, which transactions, I hope, will be investigated by the Committee on which within an incredibly short space of time de- Commerce, to which this subject was referred, and stroyed the entire building, and, in the falling of the of which committee the honorable gentleman from walls, destroyed the cloister and part of the main Illinois [Mr. Washborne] is chairman. When those building of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, and transactions are fully developed, I feel confident, caused the loss of six lives. The disaster has caused from his unrightness and the uprightness of that con a gloom in the city of Edinburgh, deepened by the mittee, I feel confident, too, from the facts now well loss of the well-known and much respected Dean of known in the War Department. I feel, confident, Guild, who fell in the discharge of his public duty. too, from the submission of the facts to Lieutenant All the evening the church had been the scene of General Grant who is about to institute an investigreat activity to rescue the property, consisting of gation into these trade permits and cotton transacthe altar-piece, a Descent from the Cross, by Van-dyck -lately insured for 43,000, and more recently the Secretary of the Treasury, whom I have known for £1,5000 but really regarded as invaluable - sev- for forty years as an honest man, and who has sussmong Catholics, most cling to the epithet ' Liberal' et al copies from Vandyck, and the offerings and pended an agent of the treasury, Mr. Risley, from isthere, and render the most constant, faitful, and im- relics preserved there. The pictures were taken suing any more of these permits, in order to look inportant services to 'the Great Liberal Party,' of our in safety, but the altar rail and some of the in- to them all; I feel confident, too, from the action of which in this country Lord Palmerston is the head, terior carved work was destroyed in the falling in of the War Department, which, if I am not misinformed are some to whom the general teaching of the Uni- the roof. The picture by Vandyck referred to is has also called here Brigadier General Shepley to vers and Monde has been as dear for musy years as said to have had a somewhat remarkable history, explain these transactions so far as he may be cogmilk and pap to babies. And yet here is the Monde It was sent, a number of years ago, from the Conti- nizant of them, when under the conduct and comdogmatically declaring that there is no distinctions nent, and the ressal containing it was wrocked on mand of Major General Butler in the department of in Liberalism, that every Liberal of whatever degree her homeward voyage. The painting was recovered North Carolina; I feel confident, I say, that when is in a sort of way excommunicated, and that a man from the wreck, but the address being lost it was the whole subject is brought before the Committee might as well call himself a Manichean or a Jan- sent to the office of Her Majesty's Customs. An offer on Commerce and thoroughly ventilated, as I trust of several thousand pounds is said to have been made it will be, facts will come out which wilfully jus-BAREBONES ON THE WAR PATH. - A city contom-

porary of the Praise God Barebones stamp, in a late article which we can only reproduce from momory, as the copy containing it has been misiaid, makes a fierce ouslaught on the whole Catholic body in this country in general, and the pricats in particular .-He opens the attack by reminding his readers that opens the phials of his wrath, it is because the occasion demands it. He saw, no doubt, with some little gratification the combined efforts made by a portion of the political press in order to get up a public excitement against the objects of his hereditary wrath. Horace Greeley, some time ago, fired the first shot, Pittsburgh Guzette, discharged their little pop guns. callant raiders, finding that in their attem augurate such a crueade, they would not be sustaintions for the present. Any man of common sense would see that the country has enough to do to nut down the rebellion without being called on to lay the demon of religious discord. But these fanatics who profess to monopolize all the loyalty of the land, were determined that the crisis should not pass without adding to present complications the strife engendered by persecution. Have patience, gentlemen, one thing at a time; let us first crush out the rebels in the South before we turn our arms against each other in the North. Ravaged homes, recking temples, desoluted lands, cold-blooded murders, with all the terrible deeds of wild mobs excited to fury by appeals to the worst of human passions, may form interesting matters to write about and talk about, but they certainly constitute no very pleasant subject of contemplation when brought to our own doors, and we ourselves have to take part in the We had such scenes as those already in Bosfray ton, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, and whon the excitement subsided, and men came to balance accounts, it was found that the instigators had as little to rejoice over as the victims .- Pittsburg Ca-

One item of news brought by telegraph on Tuesday

may well attract attention. It recites:

Cincinnati, Jan. 31st -N D. Davis, identified at
Newark, Ohio, some days since as keeper of the Andersonville, Ga., military prison, and who confessed on his acrest as being the bearer of despatches from Richmond to Canada, has been sentenced to be hung on Johnson's Island on the 17th of

February,
Judge Smith having granted the St. Alban's Raiders a delay of thirty days in order to obtain from Richmond evidence of their being regular belligerents acting under the instructions of their government. Mr. Davis who had successfully brought through the Union lines the manifesto of President Davis relative to Burley, volunteered to make the attempt to perform the same service for Lieut. Young and his companions. In passing through Ohio, he was captured, naving been tollowed from Toronto, by the spies of the Federal and Canadian Governments .- Telegraph. AMERICAN PERIODICAL LITERATURE. - A corespond-

ent of the Christian Witness says:

Do we intend to hand over the creation and guardianship of all literature to the Unitarians? Have we decided to allow the disciples of Parker. and Strauss to preside in every intellectual circle and give unquestioned judgment on all subjects of æsthetic bearing? It is to be hoped not. you go into almost any Church family, what do you there and? You find the centre table covered with periodicals brought out of the above mentioned class -the Allantic Monthly, the North American Review, and so on to the end. And in most cases you find nothing else. Here is the worst of it. The High Priests of scepticism are habitually read, and admired, and deferred to. Thus, under the guise of Boston Post Jan. 31.

Brooks Versus Brast Butler. — Hon. James ted to introduce into thousands of Churchly and well. Brooks, after receiving a peremptory notice from ordered homes the language of doubt and unbelief; Beast Butler, requesting an explanation of having to prepare the way for more positive infusions of in the House of Rrepresentatives, called Butler a the poison of Parkeriem bereafter. It cannot be gold robber, gave, on the floor of the House, the denied that the Atlantic and the North American't following explanation:—The grounds upon which I are virtually employed against what we hold to be The Speciator says it has reason to believe that based my charge upon that occasion of a gold rob. truth. The latter, under the new administration, is the next session of Parliament will be opened by the ber, were certain transactions in the city of New actually becoming openly opposed to the whole ten