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all classes in Olonmel -Protestants as well as Catholics on the subject of the excitement caused on Wednesday last, and that is one of indignant regret that the evangelical zeal of the clergymen of the Established Church should have prompted the despatch of a tract distributor to the very gates of St. Mary's Ohurch, thereby creating a serious disturbance, and endangering the very life of the wratched man himself. We are enabled to say, from personal knowledge, that the act has been denounced in no terms by every Protestant gentleman we measured heard speak on the subject, as injudicious, as uncalled-for, and as insulting, and we are glad to know that those parties broadly dissent from the principle on which the "seven champions of the Establishment" challenged the Redemptorists Fathers to a polemical controversy, and did all that in them lay to awaken sectarian animosity in our town. For this reason we doem it right to refrain from coumenting, as we would otherwise have done, on a proceeding which might have eventuated very seriously indeed; but we will content ourselves this evening with observing that the reports which have appeared in the Chronic's and in the Freeman (from a correspondent) are grossly exaggerated. Both accounts speak of the windows of the parochial schoolhouse having been "demolished with stones," when the fact is that there were exactly siz small panes of glass broken in the entire front of that building! The seasation description of 'showers of stones,' being flung at the constabulary is purely fictious, and the 'yelling of the infuriated multitude,' all what the Yankees term bunkum. The people were certainly much excited; but the exertions of the Mayor, the Catholic clergy, and some gentlemen, after a time effectually caused that excitement to sober

THE STATE OF IRELAND .-- We are not at all disappointed at the absence of all reference in what is called the Queen's Speech, to the condition of Ireland. If the Speech from the Throne to the two Houses on their re-assembling on Thursday, were indeed the production of Her Majesty, we very much doubt whether the sufferings of her Irish subjects would have been so studiously ignored. There is nothing in the Queen's career since her accession to the Throne to warrant the supposition that she is insensible to the afflictions of any portion of her people, or that her heart does not feel acutely for their sufferings. On the contrary she has always shewn that she sympathises with her subjects in their sorrows and is always ready to contribute as becomes a woman and a Sovereign towards the relief of their distress. It is not then to the Queen, but to her Ministers that we must attribute the callous insensibility to Irish suffering which is too clearly evidenced in the Speech delivered by the Lord Chancellor in the Queen's name on Thursday .- Weekly Register.

DISTRESS IN THE COUNTY CLARE-ENNIS .- 1 re-

gret very much to say that poverty and distress to a lamentable extent exist in the county Clure, not alone in the rural districts, but in all the small towns and villages within the limits of the county. Indeed, I should not confine my observation to 'small towns,' for it is unfortunately a notorious fact that, in the largest and most important town in the countrythe borough of Ennis itself-deep distress prevails among the humbler classes at the present time. To meet this distress in Ennis, a number of humane gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee, and this committee is now actively engaged in ministering to the relief of the poor within the parish. Upon the committee are the Very Rev. Dean Kenny, and the other respected Catholic clergymen of the town, and U. B. Motony, Eaq., Chairman of the Town Commissioners, together with several brother town commissioners and shop-keepers, who are hourly eye-witnesses of the deep-rooted distress around them. The relief at present dispensed by the committee during three days in the week consists of flour, which is sold to the poor at the rate of fourpence per stone. The funds of the committee are limited, and will not admit of more substantial relief being afforded until a second collection shall have been made over the town. In two days a thousand tickets were distributed among the poor, and the production of the ticket entitles the holder to instant relief. The population of Ennis is only about 8,000 persons, small as it is, there are more poverty and real distress existing in their midst than could be easily imagined. There is no employment here whatever for the working classes whose trades and callings are prosecuted out of doors. The trade of the town is very much depressed just now, but at any time it is of very limited extent; and in vain will you search the town for public works, manufactures, or buildings in course of crection. During the past year two banks were erected, one by the Directors of the National Bank, and the other by the Directors of the Provincial Bank of Ireland; and these are the only new buildings of any kind that have been erected for many years past. You might search the town in vain to see a new dwelling-house. The people here who have made money treasure it up or invest it in small pieces of land, which they can get ready enough at moderate prices; but you might as well look for a swallow in December as expect to see a man building a new house, either for his own accommation or for letting purposes. It may be asked, what becomes of the surplus population under these circumstances? My answer is, that it either emigrates to some of the colonies or to America, or it migrates into other parts of the country. Nearly at every door, in every street in town, pass up or down when you please, you are sure to see one or two or even more poor men or women standing hungry and cold, awaiting the smallest pittance in the way of charity. Many of them are healthy and strong, and would thankfully accept of any employment if they could get it. As a matter of course, they are badly clothed, badly fed, and badly housed. There is also a large proportion of the youth, both male and female, begging from door to door. They appear half famished with cold and hunger; and their doleful complaints, when asking for alms, are pitiable in the extreme. Besides the burden of supporting the poor of the town, the charitably disposed inhabitants are also called upon to contribute their aid to the strange poor who are driven into the town from the rural districts. This is a heavy tax upon the inhabitants, but I am bound to say that they pay it cheerfully, giving always less or more, in the confident hope that what is given to the poor is only lent to the Lord. In seeing the streets swarming with poor, one is naturally led to ask the question - what is the reason these creatures will not enter the workhouse ?-The invariable answer is, that they would rather starve than become inmates of that establishment. Ask the master of the workhouse the same question, and you got the same answer. This arises from a prejudice which the poor entertain towards the workhouse. - Cor. Munster News.

DESTITUTION IN BALLYLONGFORD.-The distressed tradesmen and laborers of Bailylongford and its vicinity, announced through a bell man at the chapel gate after Mass on Sunday last, that they would march with a black flag on the following day. The Sub-Inspector at Listowel (Mr. Brereton) having heard of their intentions, marched out here with Head Constable Brennan and twenty of the Constabulary, which gave confidence to the shopkeepers. who dreaded their houses being attacked, as was in-tended, by a few idlers, who would be only too anxyous to have some excuse to plunder the shops of the industrious traders and would have in all probability carried their intentions into execution but for the presence of Captain Segreave, R.M., and the police party, aided by the Parish Priest, Rev. W. Brick, who exhorted them, and pointed out their folly, and the consequences that would follow if they attempted to break the peace. Mr. Peile, of Ballylougford, (Mr. Blacker's agent) who is always foremost in every good work, has issued circulars to the landed there is no law, and he was in doubt all the time proprietors and others interested (on the suggestion whether he was in America, or roland, or veneus. of the Rev. R. M. Sandes) to meet in committee on Richmond he finds very little changed, and that the been opened at Bray, Co. Wicklow, on the 19th Feb. land's maritime power. Then the formula was in- Co., J. Gardner, J. A. Harte and H. R. Gray. proprietors and others interested (on the suggestion

The Free Press says :- But one feeling pervades | next Thursday to raise subscriptions and take immediate steps to relieve the distressed, who I am sorry to say are very numerous in this neighborhood through the farmers not being able to employ them, and over lifty of them disemployed in a corn store, all through the failure of the crop. - Cor. of the Dublin Post.

DEATH FROM STARVATION IN LIMERICK. - On Thursday morning, at about five o'clock, one of the night watchmen found in a lane near Arthur's Quay, a man who appeared to be in an utter state of destitu tion. He was unable to give any answer to the questions which the watchman put to him, and seemed not to have tasted food for a considerable period .-The watchman called assistance, with which the starved man was carried to the workhouse, and every possible attention was paid him. After some hours he was observed to grow weak, and the natural desire of food was already dead within him. The watchman-supposing him to be dying, which turned out to be only too true-took him to Barrington's Hospital. Here he rallied under the medical treatment, and acquired sufficient strength to tell his name, which he stated as Patrick Toomey. He was, however, unable to give any information as to his native place, or how he reached the lane in which he was found. The poor fellow, in about an hour after he was received into hospital, gradually relapsed into his former state of insensibility and lifeless exhaustion, and soon after expired. No one has come to identify him or claim his body, and it may therefore be inferred that he died far from home. He is but one of the many who are starving. An inquest has not us yet been held on the body, which still lies at Barrington's Hospital .- Munster News.

WATERFORD .- There is more poverty and destitution amongst the humbler classes in Waterford at this moment than at any time since the year '48. Every day the evidences of it are accumulating painfully, but only to those who are in a position to become acquainted with the real condition of the people for it must be remembered that our high-spirited and sensitive poor do not trade on their poverty. The family of the tradesman or laboring man thrown out of employment do not beg; they do not apply to the poor law guardians, for they would be told to enter the workhouse, and it is only to the Sisters of Charity and the members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, that they will ever condescend to make their wants known, and they must be pushed to the very extremity of destitution and have a hard struggle with shame, before they will consent to do so. Bearing this in mind, it will be seen what a fearful proof of the extent of the misery that prevails in our city is this single fact, that the funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul have been exhausted by the frequency and urgency of the applicatious, and that now those truly benevolent Christian gentlemen find themselves under the hard necessity of relusing every day, and almost every hour, numerous appeals for temporary relief from deserving persons. This is truly a pitiable case, and what adds bitterness to the fate of these miscrable but honest people, is the knowledge of the immense sum sent out of Waterford a few weeks ago to Lancashire, lest the cotton somners should be forced to withdraw the money they had accumulated in the Savings Banks. It occurred to us, and to numbers of others, as we are fully aware, that those persons who got up the meeting for Lancashire, were under the obligation, if they wished to free themselves from the charges which were flung in their teeth, of doing twice as much for their own poor, as they had so ostentatiously done for the people of another country; for very shame sake they ought to have done it, but we fear they never will. Let this pass; it is too painful a subject to dwell upon. We know full well that our excellent mayor, whose generous donation of £10 is acknowledged in another place, for the poor, would gladly call a meeting to devise some means of relieving the local distress in a proper manner, if he were requested to do so by a number of respectable inhabitants .- Waterford Cilizen.

"Turn THEM OUT."-It is time to ask what course will the Irish members pursue in the Session of Parlinment opened on Thursday last? Still more pertinent-still more important-in view of the political signs and portents that surround us, is the inquiry what course will the Irish constituencies pursue, should that Session be cut short by a dissolution of Parliament? We believe we need expend no words in discussing the duty of Irish members in the prosent House of Commons. Timt duty unmistakeably demands of them a resolute opposition to the present administration - or any 'modification,' 'reconstruction, or 'reformation' of it whatsoever. If they can succeed or aid in utterly expelling the Whig administration, they will all the better have done their duty - they will all the more truly have represented the people of Ireland. 'The Tories may come into We shall gladly hall them. The Whig power.' ournals may endeavor to excite odium against the Catholic members aiding in such a result; miserable functionaries of faction may make dismal complaints of 'one-and-twenty' Irish Cutholic gentlemen (we trust they may be one-and-lifty) who brought back the 'Orangemen' into office; the Evening Post may imitate the Tublet in bewailing the overthrow of its friends in office, and declaring that 'Independent Opposition' to the Government, meant support of the Government; the Freeman's Journal may declare the Nation sunk to mere Toryism for abetting the restoration of 'an Orange regime.' Nevertheless, we implore at least the few Irish members who have remained faithful to the principles of the Independent party, to act up to those principles - to be practical in their opposition to a Government which has not fulfilled a single condition of those which alone were declared to justify support .- Dublin Nation.

GALWAY AS A HARBOR OF REFUGE. - During the ate gales, in which many vessels were consigned to the deep, some others found refuge in our noble bay. The brig Annie Laurie, Cameron, master, put into our harbor for safety, during the week. She was bound from Monte Video for Glasgow, with a cargo of bone ash and hones. She had been nearly three months at sea. She suffered greatly, by the loss of her jib-room, the splitting of her sails, and headrails being started. Everything on her deck was also swept away. The crew assert that were it not that Galway was open to them, their loss would be This is one out of the many cases in inevitable. which vessels have sought refuge here. It clearly shows that Galway is the only port on the west coast of Ireland fit for a harbor of refuge. - Galway Ame-

THE GALWAY SUBSIDY .- We feel peculiar gratification at being able to enuounce authoritatively that Her Majesty's Government have definitively resolved to restore the Galway subsidy, and thus give fresh impetus to Irish mercantile enterprise at a period when the necessities of the country specially demand the good offices of a friendly government. reason to believe that an official communication was yesterday made to the Board of Directors, announcing the intention of the Government, and thus enabling these gentlemen earnestly and individually to apply their energies to the working out of the details which will be requisite for the effective performance of the contract. We believe we can state as a matter of fact that during his recent visit to London, Lord Carlisle did much to hasten the final and formal decision which it is our happiness to be enabled to announce to-day as an accomplished fact. - Dublin Freeman's Journal.

LETTER OF JOHN MITCHELL. - When the Federals captured Mr. Sanders they found in his possession a letter from the well-known John Mitchell, addressed to the Dublin Nation. It tells how he made his way into Virginia, crossing the Potomac, in company with two Confederate officers, 'close by four gun-boats and under the bows of a Yankee revenue cutter.' Mr. Mitchell says that north of the Potomac whether he was in America, or Poland, or Venetia.

Irish citizens are giving a hearty support to the Government. The letter concludes thus :- There are, as I learn, about 40,000 Irishmen in the Southern army, but they are distributed, as they ought to be, through all regiments and all arms of the service, and have never been formed into an Irish brigade. They do not pretend to fight this American quarrel as Irisomen, nor do they desecrate the name or prostitute the flag of Ireland at all. As for the Northern Irish, who seem to have got themselves persuaded that the enfranchisement of Ireland is somehow to result from the subjugation of the South, and that the repeal of one Union in Europe depends on the enforcement of another Umon in America, our friends here do not well understand the process of reasoning which leads to that conclusion, nor do I. They call those Northern Irish, as well as all the other Northern forces, by the one general name, Yankees, and indignantly protest that the green bunting under which 'Irish' brigades have chosen to march to the invasion and subjugation of the South is not the banner of Ireland at all-merely one of the Yankee insignia. In all this I agree with them entirely. Nobody has the right to unfurl the colors of Ireland in a war of invasion and plunder and coercion. These Irish at the South have never pretended to mix up their native country in the struggle; they indulge in no Fontenoyism, they flaunt no sunbursts, they display on their banners no round towers, wolf dogs, or crownless harps, but go shead quite simply, under the stars and bars of their adopted country, to defend their own homes and hearths from a host of greedy invaders. If they should be ever overpowered and defeated, Ireland, at least, will not be dishonored in their persons. But they have no thought of being defeated; and I will sum up my impression by declaring my conviction that this Confederacy can never be conquered.'

THE GREEK DIFFICULTY SOLVED .-- Smith O'Brien would make an excellent King of the Greeks; and should the Turks dare to encroach on his dominions. he would, we are confident, deal as sharply with them as his great ancestor dealt with the Danes at the battle of Clontarf. But should they require a younger King, there is The O'Donoghue of the Glens, or the O'Connor Don, the lineal descendant of Roderick O'Connor, the last monarch of Ireland. Both are young, intelligent, of liberal sentiments, and fully capable of discharging the duties devolving on people supplied. They can have their choice of five or six Irish Princes, of as 'pure blood' as any in Europe. We are perfectly serious in making these suggestions. We say, emphritiacally, that Smith O'-Brien, The O'Donoghue, or the O'Connor Don would confer honor on the Crown of Greece. Each of them would make a patriotic monarch, and use all their power to serve the interests of the Greeks.-No one might dread that England would be able to use any of them to further her influence in any shape. We believe they would rather strike that influence down. Let the Greeks speak out. Let them name their King from amongst our Irish Princes, and old Ireland, proud of the selection of one of her sons to fill the Greek throne, will not let him go empty, but fill his purse and portmanteau to overflowing, and with her big, full heart give him her blessing, and bid him God-speed. - Dundalk Democrat.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. W. S. Bernard, the ate member for Bandon, who died on Friday, was in the 71st year of his age. He served in the Peninsula with the 67th Regt, and was at the singe of Cadiz and the battle of Barossa, for which he received a medal and one clasp. He served also with the 4th Dragoons in the retreat from Burgos. He retired from the army as Licutenant-Colonel of the 17th Lancers. He was returned for Bandon in 1832, and again in 1857. The Hon. Henry Bernard, who offers himself for the vacant seat, will be opposed by Mr. Thomas Kingston Sullivan, solicitor. There is no other candidate yet in the field.

Sir Edward Grogan has announced his determina. tion to retire from the representation of the city of Dublin. It was stated at the meetings of the Con-servative Registration Society on Saturday that he would not offer himself for re-election at the next dissolution of Parliament. The reasons which induced him to adopt this course have not been made public. Perhans he feels that he has had enough of Parliamentary life, with its unpleasant accompani-ment of electioneering contests. His connexion with the constituency commenced in 1841, when he defeated Mr. O'Connell by a majority of 147. In 1847 Mr. Grogan headed the poll, and in 1852 he was again returned with the largest number of votes. He stood a fourth contest in 1857, and a fifth in 1859. In that year he received the dignity of a barenetey.

A requisition is being signed requesting Mr. Denjamin Lee Guinness to come forward as Sir Edward Grogan's successor in the representation of the city of Dublin.

A NUT FOR THE NATIONAL BOARD,-I was lately in a quarter sessions court in a neighbouring county, the chairman of which is one of the subscribers to the godiess colleges. He is one of the few Catholics in Ireland who thinks he is wiser than the divinely appointed guides of the people. In this court a young boy-apparently about twelve years oldwas called as a witness. There was some hesitation in allowing him to be examined on account of his youth. On being questioned he answered with great cleverness, and showed he knew the nature of an oath, and that he was taught to reverence the name of him who is 'Holy and Terrible,' to use the words of the peaimist. The chairman complimented the boy, and wound up by saying—'Thanks to the National schools.' I was curious to make some inquiry about the boy, and found he never got a lesson in a National echool, and owed as much to the English Government for his education as any one of the 1,200 boys attending the schools of the Christian Bro-thers in Waterford. I was struck with the contrast between the education of this young boy of twelve and one just entering into manhood, on reading the

tollowing from the Kerry Evening Post: 'A Nut for the National Board. - At the Listowei quarter sessions, a few days since, a lad aged sixteen years, and who had been at the National Schools two years, was called up as a witness. He refused to be sworn, pleading that he did not understand the nature of an oath. He never said his prayers, and was never taught anything about religion.'

This young gentleman from Listowel is not, perhaps, ignorant of the properties of granite, yellow clay, coal, ashes, and sawdust, and knows something about crickets claws, and has learned that lesson in the fourth book of 'the Board,' that it is a vulgar thing to speak the Irish language; but he never said his prayers, and was never taught anything about religion.' I am very far from saying this young Kerryman is a sample of the young men of Ireland, it would be a reproach on our people to say so; but it fully illustrates 'the system' of education which the Whig government forces on an unwilling people, against the wishes of bishops, priests, and every man in the land, except a few placemen or place hunters 'The system' is bad; rotten to the core. Look to the list of publications of the board. You will not see such works as 'Gahan's History of the Catholic Testament, 'Challoner's Catholic Christian Instructed,' 'The Abridgment of the Christian Doctrine, by Dr. Doyle'—no, not even that good little book, 'Barler's Catechism.' The books of the state schools are all 'of the earth, earthly.' They do not teach that our first duty is, 'Seek the King-dom of God and His justice.' If every one attending the government schools is not like the Listowel gentlemen, to what is it owing? To the zeal of the beloved pastors of the people, and to the Obristian Doctrine Societies. No merit is due to the board' that every one in Ireland is not like the fool mentioned in Holy Writ, who said in his heart there was no God .- Cor. Waterford Cilizen.

A branch of the Union Bank of Ireland was to have

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GREAT BRITAIN. .

PUBLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND -No failure of the Federal politicians has been more complete than that which has attended their efforts to bring English sympathy to their side in a war of ambition, by appealing to the hatred of negro slavery which animates all classes in this country. A more striking condemnation of the recklessness and cruelty which have marked the conduct of the Republican party could not be given than the stern silence with which all that is intellectual, and cultivated, and humane in English society has received the protections of Mr Lincoln to be the friend of the oppressed and the champion of civilization. His famous Proclamation has been the subject of discussion among us ever since it was threatened in September last. Three weeks have chapsed since we have known that it was really issued. The English people, who have been of late singularly at a loss for topics of home interest. have thought it over and talked it over, and read all that a prolific Press can say upon it, and the result is that they are confirmed in their first opinions, and refuse to be drawn by philanthropic pretences into sanctioning a measure of desperate and vindictive war-If the Federals have had any hopes of conquering European sympaths by hoisting the flag of servile war, such hopes must be blighted when they appreciate the temper in which this act has been received by the English people. We have waited that we might speak with certainty, and passing events give us the power of doing so. It is well known that within the last few weeks great efforts have been made in this country to obtain demonstrations in favour of the Federal cause. It is said, probably with truth, that agents of the Northern Government, provided with funds from America, have been at work on the familiar business of agitation, in order to restore their discredited party at home by making it appear that English opinion supports them in their acts. But, wherever the agitators come from, they have been especially oney for the last two months. It has been promised that the real sentiments of Englishmen should at last be made known. If meetings could be organized, if the subject could be properly discussed, and public opinion set free from a Press which misrepresented it, then America might see that the feelings and the judgment of the old country were with her in her noble crusade for the freedom of the negro. The result of the great the monarch of Greece. Here, then, is the knotty movement was given in this journal yesterday. For problem solved, and the great want of the Greek weeks it has been announced that there was to be a weeks it has been announced that there was to be a 'monster demonstration' in London in favour of the North. Provincial meetings had been already held, and had been most provokingly avoided by any one whose opinion was of the slightest importance. in London better luck might be hoped for. This is a great metropolis, and on the 29th of January, a week before the meeting of Parliament, it must be full of persons of considerable eminence and of all shades of opinion. The most distinguished names of a country where freedom of thought is carried into eccentricity were sure to be within reach of the Emancipation Society's circulars and advertisements. What doubt, then, that an imposing meeting, attended by men of genius, of high attainments, of great social position, of renown, would bear witness to the interest with which large and influential sections of English society follow the progress of Mr. Lincoln's policy? If even what is called the world -the frivolous, unthinking people who take their opinions from the Press, who dislike Yankees for their pertuess and boasting, and admire Lee and Jackson for their unexampled heroism,—if even jealous politicians or illiberal soldiers stood apart surely there would be enough of the more original thinkers to fill a platform? More than this, in the centre of this great capital, with its hundreds of churches, in the neighbourhood of men who have spent their lives in advocating every charitable cause, it might have been thought that a meeting professedly in favour of Negro Emancipation would not have wanted names of eminence. After weeks of prepara-tion the meeting took place the day before yesterday. The speakers were a minor novelist and two or three Dissenting ministers, who seem to be of the usual intalloctual calibre. Not one man whose opinion the country would listen to on any political subject, - not one statesman, not one person endowed with genius. however self-willed and erratic; no representative of the Peerage, only one of the House of Commens, not one of the Church, of the gentry, or the commercial world-was found to stand on that platform and make himself responsible for Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation. Of the eminent men who in past years have struggled, and will still struggle on for years to come, against oppression and evil-doing all over the world of the philanthropists whose names are identied with this very phase of Negro Emancipation. there was not one who felt that he could in conscience come forward and encourage a ruthless invasion, and a still more hateful scheme of domestic warfare, by giving aid and comfort to Mr. Lincoln's tottering Cabinet. The persons we have alluded to were left alone to hold forth to the audience. What they said it is needless to comment upon, for it is quite in accord with their personal insignificance .-

Mr. Mason, Confederate Commissioner, was pres-Mayor of London, and his name was mentioned in connection with the toast to visitors. The Lord Mayor, in proposing the toast, said that, although he could not greet Mr. Mason as a recognized Plenipotentiary, be was perfectly justified in offering him, as a gentleman who came to London on important business, a hearty welcome to the Mansion House. He deployed the disastrons war, and hoped soon for its satisfactory termination. Mr. Mason, in responding to an earnest invitation to speak, was received with loud cheers. After alluding to his difficult position, from the non-recognition of the Confederates by England, and his consequent hesitation in assuming to speak, he continued as follows :- I am a stranger in London, or rather I was a stranger, but I have learnt, since I came to London, that none of English blood from my Southern land are strangers among von. I speak this from my heart, for I have been, by every circle in England and by every class of society, a welcome and honored guest. The day will come, and it is not far off, when relationship between that Government, which is now in its infancy, and yours, will be one of close and intimate alliance. I can say this, more especially, as regards the city of London, which is the great market of the world. My country is unrivalled as a producer of the great staples of the world, and I my that relations commercial, and doubtless political and certainly social, between my honored countrymen and the people of London will, before long be of a most intimate character. Mr. Mason's remarks at some points were received with much cheering.

JUSTIFICATORY GENERALISATIONS .- Pitu's rapid ascent to power was attributed, by a contemporary, to his facility of rapid generalisation. This faculty had been acquired by Pitt through his early practice in a debating society of youths; and he appeared on the political scene at the moment when the change took place in Parliament from 'deliberations' to debates.'

These generalisation commenced under an aggressive form; that is to say, as striking at the fallacies of opponents. In our time they assume a new character, that of justifying the performances of the actors. From a weapon of logic they have changed into a justification of self-love, and consequently deserve a new name. Thus it is that the process of misgovernment now consists in the discovery of formulas. But while the generalisations of Pitt had their effect from their coherence with the subject matter, the new process of formulas derives its power from the total disseverance of the terms from the ideas. For instance, the English nation supposed that it had taken Sebastopol, saved Turkey, and bumbled Russia. All at once it discovered that the only fruit of the war was the abandonment of Eng-

The second secon

vented: --

Providence has dictated the abandonment of the Right of Search.' When the conscience of the people, led by a Bishop and ex-Minister, was troubled by the bombard-

ment, in time of peace and without cause of quarrel, of the commercial city of Canton, there was considerable commotion; but the tempest was eventually iulled by the formula:--

'China has been opened to the Gospel.'

Not long afterwards a rebellion was provoked in ndia. The event was one which alarmed every Englishman, and the more so because every Englishman knew that the matter was unintelligible to him; yet the nation sleeps over to the volcano to the for-

'India has been placed under the Government of the Queen.'

It was now France's turn. She invaded Italy; transmuted Lombardy from an Austrian into a French province, and compelled three Italian Sovereigns to ly from their dominions. The formula by which this was successfully justified was: -

that's must be free from the Alps to the Adriatic. This conduct to an ally of England by a man who had violated his oath and put down parliamentary government in France, required some defence in this country. The formula was found : - The Duty of England is Neutrality."

France repented of her work, and proposed to restore, in the interest of Italian liberty, the Italian Sovereigns she had expelled. This being resisted by the English neutrality, she seized upon Savoy and Nice. To cover this, outrage, the formula was brought forward : -

'Unity of Italy.' Garibaldi having taken possession of Sicily for Victor Emmanuel, Lauis Napoleon proposed to prevent him from attacking Naples, with whom that lovereign professed to be at peace. England resisted this, and the formula was :-

'The policy of England is Non-Intervention.'-Free Press.

DR. M'NEILE AND THE JESUITS .- The following letter appeared in the Liverpool Mercury of Wedneslay:-

To the Rev. Canon M. Neile, D.D.

Roy Sir, - The Liverpool papers of last week reord a speech made by you at a meeting of the Scripture Readers' Society, held at the Collegiate fastitution on January 19, and presided over by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester. Any Catholis might have challenged proof for the startling statements made by you regarding the Society of Jesus, but my office, as secretary to the Bishop of Liverpool, places me in a position to do more; I deny the accuracy of these statements. You say, first, that in the manufacturing districts there 'lind been circulated. by thousands little strips of green paper containing in large letters 'Pius or Victoria,' and containing a sly insinuation that the first allegiance of every Ohristian was due not to the Sovereign of the country, but to the Head of the Church of Rome! Second, that the Jesuits initiated themselves into the social life of the poor by means of various affiliated societies, Redemptorist Fathers, Ohristian Re-thren, Fathers of the Faith, St Vincent de Paul. Third, that an individual who was met in the daytime in the streets of Manchester dressed as a Cathotic Priest was seen in the evening taking part in an out-door discussion about the Church of England, dressed as an English laborer, and undertaking the cause of the Church of England, in order that his opponent might have an easy victory on behalf of the Church of Rome.

*Now, reverend sir, in the face of the people of Liverpool, to whom your speech has gone forth, and before your bishop, in whose presence you made it, I proclaim these statements to be antrue, and I chailenge you to produce the grounds upon which you based them. I. An inquiry instituted at Manchester at Bolton, at Blackburn, and at Preston, enables me to declars that neither the Jesuits or any other members of the Catholic clergy issued any green tickets bearing the names of Pius or Victoria, nor do they know of their existence amongst the people. 2. The Redemptorist Fathers are priests in no way dependent upon the Society of Jesus, and have no existence in Lancashire beyond the walls of Bishop Eton. By 'Christian Brethren' I suppose are meant Christian Brothers -an institution of schoolmusters for the teaching of the poor - who have no connection with the Jesuits, and do not teach in a single Jesuit school in Lancashire. Of the 'Fathers of the Faith' I never heard. St. Vincent of Paul is a society of laymen existing in most large towns for the relief of the poor, and which derives its origin from France; but i no more connection with the Society of Jesus than with the other clergy of the Catholic Church. 3. The priests of Manchester are not in the habit of taking part in open-air discussions on the publicat of religion; and I am assured that no priest ever assumed the garb of a workman for the tocan purpose of giving a victory to his co-religionists in a sham discussion. But I am told that a lecturer on the side you advocate stole a Roman collar from one of their houses, and he may have been the individual met by your South of England friend in the garb of a priest. ent, on the 9th nit, at the Banquet given by the Lord If the Catholic clergy avoid open and serious strife with Protestants, it is not as you would lead your hearers to infer, because they are afraid of losing ground, but because they have not time to waste in idle discussions, and because they consider that the perils of the times are such as ought to induce every good citizen to allay strife rather than to excite discordant nationalities. - I remain, rev. sir, your obedient servant, EDWARD POWRLE.

> CHEERING FACTS FOR THE BILIOUS .- Every day denonstrates more clearly that Liver Complaint, in all its distressing forms, can be controlled and cared without difficulty or inconvenience. It is an obstinate disease, but its obstitucy is not proof against the pertinacious, remedial and restorative operation of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS That genial corrective compels the organ to its duty. It must secrete regularly and bealthfully under the influence of the Bitters. Their action brings it back from a state of rebellion into perfect harmony with the laws of health. If there is costiveness, it disappears: if there is side-ache or back-ache, it ceases; if the skin and the whites of the eyes are tinged with superfluous hile, they recover their natural hue; if the appetite is gone, it returns; if the digestion is impaired, it is restored; in brief, whatever the symptoms of the complaint may be, and whatever the phase it has assumed, a care is certain. Such are the uniform effects of this preparation where bilious disease has been already developed; but in cases where there is merely a constitutional tendency to liver complaint, it may be prevented throughout life by the regular use, in small quantities, of this palatable antidote. These are proven facts, and should be seriously ponderedor, rather, they should be promptly acted upon-by all persons of bilious habit.

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