

devours its own children, made its first meal on them.

Before its insatiable maw is fed many others will have fallen. We doubt if even the death of Napoleon III. would have been attended by consequences more momentous than the death of Count Cavour at the present moment.

He held in his hands the thread of all political intrigues. No successor can inherit his prestige. If we turn to the lessons of history and the experience of the past, we should expect that the first era of the Italian revolution, bad and shocking as it has been, will be succeeded by another era more atrocious and more hateful still, but with even less chances of permanent success.

When compared with those who may come after him, Count Cavour, the revolutionist, may yet figure as a Conservative Statesman.

But we adhere to the conviction which we have repeatedly expressed, that the present wars in Italy are a punishment which the Italians have earned, and that the Providence of God will work out the cure of existing evils by using the instruments of evil for the chastisement of one another. There may be popular massacres, military executions, civil wars, and foreign invasions, but when the enemies of the Church shall have inflicted sufficient punishment on themselves and on one another, and shall have suffered sufficiently from foreign invasion and its attendant horrors, the swollen torrent of the Revolution will subside, and the Church will remain to pardon and to bless those who repent of modern liberalism, of sacrifice, and of anarchy.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE BATTALION OF ST. PATRICK.—Very Rev. Monsignor Forde has received from Rome, for transmission to Major O'Reilly, the decorations decreed for the officers and men of the Irish Brigade, who distinguished themselves in the late campaign. Those splendid gifts are not only praiseworthy as marks of merit bestowed by the greatest and best of earthly Sovereigns, as rewards for bravery in the most just and holy of causes; they are besides truly beautiful and valuable intrinsically. The decorations—which we need scarcely say are quite independent of the medals bestowed on all who took part in the campaign—belong to the Order of St. Gregory the Great, the Order of St. Sylvester, and the Order of Pius. That of the Order of Pius is very magnificent. It consists of a star, with eight points, on a ground of massive gold. The star is blue enamel, the groundwork spreading from the centre in waving "flame-jets" of solid gold. On the centre of the blue star is a circlet of gold, within which is a white enamel. On the circlet are the words, "Virtute et Merito," on the interior enamel, "Pius IX." The decoration is suspended by a blue and red ribbon, with a triple ring of gold. The decoration of the Order of St. Sylvester consists of a Cross in white enamel and gold. The Cross of the Order of Pius is about six inches in circumference; the Cross of the other Orders somewhat less. With the decorations have been received formal brevets, conferring on the recipients the honor of Knighthood of the Order, the insignia of which have been decreed them. The brevets received are for Captain Coppinger, of Middleton; Lieutenant Lynch, of Dublin; Lieut. Crehan, of Tipperary; Lieutenant MacSwiney, of Carrigreen Castle; Lieutenant Cronin, of Killarney; Sergeants Syman, MacDermott, and Fitzpatrick.—Morning News.

THE BISHOP OF ORLEANS' SERMON.—The Rev. Dr. Anderson read on Monday evening in the Round Room, Rotundo, his own translation of the sermon of Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, preached in the Church of St. Roche, Paris, for the poor Catholics of Ireland. The Round Room was filled by a most numerous and respectable audience, of whom the Rev. gentleman was warmly applauded on presenting himself. The entire profits of the reading are to be devoted to the victims of Partry, and to other cases of unmerited distress. The Rev. Dr. Anderson having paid a warm compliment to the Rev. Mr. Lavelle (who accompanied him on the platform) proceeded to read his translation of the now widely known sermon of the Bishop of Orleans. It is scarcely necessary to say that this beautiful discourse lost nothing in its translation or in its reading by Dr. Anderson. During the reading the audience listened with the deepest attention, and frequently gave expression to their feelings in enthusiastic applause. On the motion of Professor Kavanaugh, of the Catholic University, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Lavelle, a warm vote of thanks was passed to the Rev. Dr. Anderson, who, Father Lavelle stated, intended to read the sermon in several parts of the country for the same object as that for which it had been just read. The Rev. Dr. Anderson, in acknowledging the compliment which had been paid him, said the only reason which urged him, in the face of the existence of the very able translation of Father Lavelle, to persist in his intention to undertake a translation of his own, and to write to the Bishop of Orleans to obtain his permission to do so, was—as they who knew him would bear witness it was likely to be—the advancement of the great cause for which the Bishop of Orleans had exerted his eloquence, the cause of Ireland, the happiness of Ireland, all which concerned the true good of Ireland here and hereafter (cheers.) No cause on earth had so claimed his deepest sympathy since he came amongst them years ago as this, and he hoped in God that the same feelings which directed his feeble efforts in these past years would remain to him from this time to the end of his life (loud cheers.) The assembly then separated.

WHIG POLICY IN IRELAND.—The alienation of the representatives of Ireland from the Liberal party in Parliament is a subject on which we have hitherto refrained from comment; not because it had escaped our observation, or that we were at any loss to account for the fact as it stands. It is some time since we pointed out the reasons why we anticipated the result which has now occurred, and warned those in whose power it lay to mitigate in a great degree the operation of the adverse influences we knew to be at work, that it behoved them seriously to consider the consequences of neglect or obstinacy in the course they had entered upon. The result has justified our warnings. In the late division—avowedly a party one, and upon which the predominance of the Whigs or Tories in the councils of the Crown confessedly was staked—three-fourths of the Irish members voted against Lord Palmerston and with the lieutenant of Lord Derby, while of the remainder but eighteen recorded their votes on the other side. Let us discard for a moment the petty and distracting incidents of the recent struggle, and look at the fact broadly, and with reference to its more deep-seated causes. From the time when Mr. Canning succeeded in forming a Liberal administration, in 1827, to the death of Lord Bessborough, twenty years subsequently, while occupying the post of Viceroy of Ireland, a majority of the representatives of that country, varying from sixty to seventy in number, were invariably found in the ranks of the Liberal party in the House of Commons. Every great measure of progress that obtained the sanction of the Legislature during that memorable period, had their cordial and constant support. Irish Toryism never failed, indeed, to send a contingent to the reactionary host with which the Reformers had to contend; but, taking the whole course of the great struggle for religious, electoral, municipal, and commercial freedom, which lasted throughout the successive administrations of Mr. Canning, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Grey, Lord Melbourne, and Sir Robert Peel, the annalist cannot fail to note that upon the cohesion of the English, Scotch, and Irish Liberals success continually hung, and that without the important aid contributed by the last-named auxiliary, peaceful and constitutional triumph would often have been unattainable. How, then, comes it to pass that this goodly array has gradually been

dispersed; and why is it that at the present moment the party of reaction boast that at the next general election the number of representatives from Ireland will be still further lessened? How is it that even of the moiety to which they are reduced in the present Parliament, not more than eighteen are to be found willing to identify themselves with a Government which professes to adhere to the old formula of civil and religious liberty? We frankly own, indeed, and we do so with regret, that religious exasperation contributes to a certain extent to widen the breach unhappily existing between those who were once political friends. But what we wish to point out is this, that were religious predilections do not and cannot account for the serious diminution of the Liberal party in Ireland, or for the unconcealed indifference felt by many of its members in Parliament as to the ascendancy of these or the other men in the councils of state.—Daily News.

THE IRISH ON THE DEATH-ROLL.—Of five thousand men who marched from New York in one week for the war in the South, three thousand were Irish. From nearly every city in America, the scene of similar departures, we hear of a like proportion of the Irish element in the battalions; for whenever there is danger to be braved or courage to be displayed, the Celtic exile is to be found in the foremost ranks. Let England be troubled as she may for her cotton bales, it may be truly stated that Ireland will be more deeply, more mournfully, affected by the disasters in America, than any other country in the world. The lives of her exiled children will be offered in thousands. Many a mother's heart in Ireland, long cheered by the affectionate and dutiful letter and the generous offerings of filial love, will be left alone and widowed by the red bolts of war. Many a fireside from Duane to Castlehaven will be filled with mourning as each American mail arrives. Even already it has begun. Already, light as is the reckoning of dead, Ireland has paid the largest penalty. It was only a day or two ago we were told that three men had been killed by the bursting of a gun at Fort Sumter. We now find that of the whole garrison which defended the fort, the greater part were Irish; while of the three killed at the Sallyport two were Irishmen! One of these was Edward Galwey, of Skibbereen, in Cork county as he was a young Irishman as ever stood on tented field; and, higher tribute still, as affectionate and dutiful a son as ever cheered a parent's heart. In his native town where he and his honored parents were known but to be respected and loved by all, the news has caused a gloom and sorrow—the utterance of earnest sympathy and the presage of dark fears that threaten many a parent's heart beside that one thus stricken now. Each one begins to realize the horrors of such a war as that now enveloping America—a war threatening as much sorrow, widowhood, and affliction, to the homes of Ireland, as of America itself. To the families of our fallen countrymen it must however, be a proud feeling that they have fallen nobly, attesting the gratitude and fidelity of Irishmen to the homes of their adoption. Yet for us, as we behold this mournful spectacle of valor and devotion in such a cause—our brothers falling in a strife that never should have been waged—we cannot restrain the death-cry of Sarsfield, on Landaena plain: "Oh that it were for Ireland!"—Dublin Nation.

REPRESENTATION OF MAYO.—We understand that Lord Bingham has been requested to become a candidate for the county of Mayo. He will be supported, not only by the Conservatives, but by the whole Liberal constituency of the county. The vote of Lord John Brown, in favour of the ministry which withdrew the Galway subsidy, and his acceptance of a Lordship of the Treasury, have made his appearance in parliament again as the representative of Mayo an impossibility.—Irish Times.

The Congregated Trades of Limerick had had the honour of receiving from the great and good prelate, the Bishop of Orleans, a letter of thanks in reply to a graceful and spirited address which they forwarded to him, expressive of their gratitude for his generous labours in the cause of the poor of Partry.

EVICIONS IN KERRY.—It is currently and confidently stated that upwards of forty processes of ejectment to be moved on at the approaching quarter sessions for the Killarney district have been issued at the suit of the largest and hitherto one of the most popular landed proprietors in Kerry. This does not augur well for the prosperity of the farming classes, but it is trusted that many of these cases will be satisfactorily arranged before the 18th inst., and further proceedings on them abandoned.—Cork Constitution.

The Newry Examiner, a Whig Liberal journal says:—"The Tory papers of Ireland metropolitan and provincial, are sadly disappointed, and the great evangelical organ of the conservatives of Dublin, even the Irish Times itself, has actually become patriotic and strangely sensitive to the mockery which Lord Palmerston indulged in towards Father Daly and the country collectively. For the first time since its publication has this ultra-Protestant journal had any bowels of compassion for a Roman Catholic Priest, and its ire against Whiggery must be great indeed when it takes up the cudgels for the Rev. Mr. Daly and the Catholic party. Taking their cue from the great metropolitan leader of Toryism and Souperism, the provincial journals of that school of politics are becoming very complaisant and attentive to their Catholic fellow-subjects. Souperism, revivalism, and polemical disquisitions are entirely neglected, and the great object now is to secure the wandering sheep, who having left the parent flock are in detached parties straying loosely and purposelessly about. At all events let us conciliate. The Irish interests cry the Conservatives, we can promise well, and perform at our leisure; accordingly no means are left untried to attain this end. Lord Derby who gave this contract to the Atlantic Company is contrasted favourably with Lord Palmerston who took it away—hints are thrown out that a charter will be given to the Catholic University—that efforts will be made to preserve Rome for the Pope, and mirabile dictu, the Chief of the Evangelical No-surrender Press—the organ of the Church Education Society—comes into the lists as the champion of an insulted Roman Catholic Priest. Nevertheless we cannot allow pretended friends, wolves in sheep's clothing, to enter among us and with hollow sympathy win us to espouse their cause. We know that Lord Derby is no friend of the Irish Roman Catholics, and that the Galway subsidy was at the eve of a general election given as a bait to secure the Irish constituencies, and the seemingly liberal policy of the Conservative party has the same interested object in view; and believing as we do that no real friendship can subsist between the Catholic party and the Orange Conservative one, we entirely deprecate any league with such opposite elements. The Government of Lord Palmerston have acted unwisely—they have inflicted a grievous wrong and a national slight upon Ireland by their precipitate and ungenerous conduct in the Galway subsidy affair, but they are mortals liable to err, and it is our duty to make them sensible of their error by repairing it; but it does not follow because they have done wrong that the Irish Catholics should listen to and believe the shallow protestations of their natural enemies, who can, when convenient, affect the patriot and the friend."

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—A writ has this week been served, at the instance of a young lady of about twenty-one years of age, residing in this neighbourhood, against a faithless swain also resident in this locality, of about sixty years of age who is possessed of great wealth, for breach of promise of marriage. The trial, if nothing intervenes to lead to another arrangement, will be heard at the next sitting of the assize court here. Our readers may look forward to a treat on the occasion. The damages are laid at £10,000.—Sligo Independent.

The Galway Contract is to be brought before the House on Friday, the 14th instant, by Mr. Gregory, who intends to divide the House on the subject if necessary. It will be seen by reference to our Parliamentary summary that on Tuesday night the Marquis of Clanricarde read a letter from Father Daly, denying that he had ever pretended that he was authorised by any body of Irish members to communicate with Lord Palmerston. He denies that he offered, or attempted, any sort of bargain, traffic, or negotiation whatever:—"That what he said was, that the strongest possible and most universal feeling on the subject existed all over Ireland, and that he believed and he trusted that the Irish representatives shared in and would act in accordance with this feeling, and would prefer the plain interests of the country to all other considerations whatever—(laughter)—that in saying this he did not refer or allude to any individual, or party, or to any section of a party. He says that the phrase of "taking action" arose out of a question asked by Lord Palmerston, and did not refer or apply to any special vote whatever, but to the attitude which he expected and hoped that the Irish people and their representatives would assume and permanently maintain—(laughter)—towards the Ministry according as Ireland was dealt with. (continued laughter)." A discussion also took place on Wednesday, in the Commons, on the subject.—Weekly Register, 8th instant.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.—It appears that our Irish friends who lately emigrated to America, are in a worse condition than that which they had experienced at home. On Saturday se'night a large number of them arrived in Ennis per Bianconi's coach, from Galway, where they had landed from the Adriatic, and they each declare that "There is no place like home." It is to be hoped that the tide of emigration to America will now cease for some time, and that people will learn to live at home, and by industry and perseverance make out an honest livelihood.—Clare Journal.

The inhabitants of Tralee have unanimously resolved to erect a monument to the memory of Dean M'Emery, as a lasting tribute of their love and veneration.

A MODEL WORKHOUSE.—Since so much public attention is now directed to workhouses, it may not be uninteresting to know the doings of the Belfast Board of Guardians. The Board annually pays to officials the sum of £3,116 14s. as appears by their last printed Report. Of this sum Catholics receive £63—viz., the Chaplain £40, and a Catechist £12. The Catechist was appointed about twelve months ago, because the Catholic chaplain refused to permit any of the Protestant officials to give Religious Instruction to the Catholic children. At his appointment he was not required by the Guardians to produce letters of character or competency from any Catholic clergyman, and the only letters of character that he produced were from Protestants and Quakers. He was then directed by the Board to teach the Scriptures, and Catechism, and to say night and morning prayers; but the Chaplain having received orders not to give directions to any of the board's officers, is effectually prevented from exercising the rights inherent to his office. All the officials, excepting the Chaplain and Catechist, employed by the Union being Protestants, many unfortunate Catholic paupers register themselves as Protestants, expecting, as one of them publicly acknowledged, "to get their stinabout, better grub, and an occasional bowl of tea." The Guardians, not content with patronising Protestantism within the walls of the Workhouse, lent a helping hand to the Protestant institutions of the town. During the prevalence of fever and famine, the Guardians obtained a lease of the old Barrack, which was used as an hospital, and would be of immense service should the town be again visited by a similar calamity. Common prudence would suggest that a building so large, and so well adapted for its purpose, should be retained by the Guardians, or, at least, let in such a way as would enable them to recover possession of it at any time they might require it. No such thing. On last board day, a Resolution was passed, granting a lease for sixty years, of those premises to the Ladies Ragged School Committee, which lease permits the Committee, at the end of every three years, to give up possession of the premises, but, at the same time, takes from the Guardians the power of recovering possession till after sixty years. This school, situated in the centre of the most Catholic district in Belfast, and tempting the children with broth and clothes, is most offensive to the Catholics. In it the children are taught to say Protestant Prayers, and sing Protestant Hymns. It is stated that broth has been served out on Fridays; and it is extensively circulated, and believed, that, on Ash Wednesdays the children's foreheads were daubed with ashes, in mockery of the ancient Catholic ceremony. But it may be said, that the Guardians, by letting this to the Ragged School Committee, obtain a rent of £30. To this it may be answered that, had it been put up to fair competition, there would have been no difficulty in procuring a tenant for it at that rent, and should it please God to visit this town with famine or pestilence, hundreds of pounds would not procure so suitable a building. Mr. Editor, is it not contrary to the spirit, at least, of the law, that men who are only Taxpayers for the public, should hand over a property, paid for out of the general rates, to parties who will use it against the interest and wishes of a great portion of the ratepayers, for bribing unfortunate Catholics to desert the religion of their fathers?—Cor. of the Morning News.

Two of our Tory penny papers in this city, the Daily Express and the Irish Times, have got into a very petty quarrel with each other, and the proprietor and editorial staff of the Times are in a few days to stand their trial for a conspiracy to injure the circulation of the Express. Honourable rivalry, carried out to the largest extent, is perfectly fair; but the means resorted to by the Irish Times, to destroy its cotemporary were mean and discreditable in the highest degree. Both these papers are organs of the Tory party, but in all conscience, the Daily Express is conducted on far higher principles, and with an avoidance, for the most part, of offensive personalities, and, besides that, it gives double its value in news to that of its rival. Furthermore, during the excitement produced by the Derrymacash murder, this paper not only abstained from vilifying the Attorney-General, but even proved capable of doing justice to his motives and his conduct. The Irish Times is the organ of the vilest and lowest class of Orangemen, and, to please their tastes, it daily produces the most virulent anti-Catholic tirades. For my own part, I will say, that if the result of the present quarrel be to extinguish the Irish Times, I shall consider it a very important point gained. If a Catholic journal had descended to the same mean artifices to destroy a Catholic journal, as the Irish Times appears to have done, not only that paper, but the entire Tory press of England and Ireland, would have raised a howl of ferocity against the Catholic press.—Cor. of Weekly Register.

SECRET SOCIETIES.—In consequence of some recent party riots, and of a prevalent report of the effect that a faction-fight was to take place at the fair of Carney about six miles from Sligo, the Rev. John Nangle, O. C., on Sunday last, after twelve o'clock Mass, in the parish church of St. John's addressed the congregation on the subject of Secret Societies. We regret that we are only able to give the following outline of the Rev. gentleman's eloquent and forcible appeal. After a few but appropriate observations on the gospel of the day, and on the vice of rash judgment, equally common as it is criminal, in the world, he said:—"Passing over this subject for the present, I wish to direct your attention to a matter of local, and I regret to say, painful interest—painful, not only to your good Bishop and clergy, but to every upright man—every lover of morality and social order." I allude to the attempts being made at present to revive and propagate in this town and neighbourhood

an illegal society, known as the system of Ribbonism—a system equally condemned by the laws of God and of our holy religion. After referring to and animadverting on, scandalous riots that have taken place recently, the Rev. gentleman pointed out their dangerous tendency, which, he said, was clearly exemplified in the late tragedy at Ballisodare. The Ribbon Society (said the Rev. gentleman), as a body, is excommunicated by the Church—and should its members persevere, individually they are denied all hope of pardon in this life, and salvation in the life to come. The oath, or bond of iniquity by which they are united, is illegal as it is unjust. It is a perjury, because wanting the essential qualities that make it lawful to swear at all. It is an oath without sufficient cause to justify it—at variance with truth, and sure to be violated—and generally, if not always, tending to the prejudice of those who take it, and join the illegal society. The Rev. gentleman then gave a solemn warning and advice against the dangers, spiritual and temporal, of such associations; as also against the rumoured faction-fight to come off at a neighbouring fair on the following day—appealed to the heads of families, and all those possessing influence or authority, to co-operate with Bishop and Clergy in preventing those illegal and criminal associations—and concluded with announcing that in future should these irregularities be repeated or even attempted the guilty parties would be denounced, publicly and by name, from the respective altars. The best test of the efficacy of this discourse, and of the exertions of the Lord Bishop of Bishops and his clergy, was afforded at the fair on Monday last, which passed off without the slightest disturbance. We understand that the Very Rev. Malachy Brennan, P. P. Ahamlish, and the Very Rev. P. Kelly, P. P. Drumcliffe, also exhorted their respective flocks on the evils of secret societies, at the same time warning them against joining with any disturbers of the peace, should any such make their appearance at the fair of Carney. The result has been as we have stated.—Sligo Champion.

The London correspondent of the Cork Examiner gives the following graphic account of the examination of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin before the Irish Poor-Law Committee:—

LONDON, WEDNESDAY.—The members of the Irish Poor-Law Committee have been, from the commencement, most punctual and constant in their attendance; but on Monday the number present embraced the entire committee, perhaps with a single exception. The promised evidence of the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen was the attraction of the day. The committee consists of Irishmen, or Irish members, the only exception being the chairman, Mr. Cardwell, whose office gives him the right to his position upon it. Yet though Irishmen, or representing Irish constituencies, there were not a few members of the committee who had never seen the celebrated Archbishop of Dublin—than whom there is scarcely any living personage who can so justly lay claim to the distinction of being the best-abused man of his day.—"What was he like, and how would he comport himself—this formidable representative of 'crafty and inscrutable Rome'—this dangerous 'monk'—this incarnation of all that is dark, mysterious, and 'Jesuitical'?" I cannot, of course, know what was passing through the minds of those who sat near me, as Dr. Cullen took his seat in the witness's chair; but I feel sure, if any of the Committee entertained those notions with respect to the Archbishop which are propagated in the columns of certain journals, that these notions must have received a very decided shock—for not only was his presence, as well as his bearing, calculated to disarm hostility and to banish prejudice did such exist, but his evidence—given with full knowledge of the subject, and with a gravity and earnestness, the manifest result of conviction and deep feeling—commanded the attention and won the respect of his hearers. There is an honest and unpretending simplicity of manner in Dr. Cullen which at once disarms suspicion, and inspires confidence. You cannot know him without feeling that you know a good and true man; and one cannot have even the slightest intercourse with him without being impressed with his sincerity of character. Though acquainted with the fact that he had taken a special interest in the subject on which he was to give evidence, I must confess I was quite surprised at the fulness of his information, and the manner in which he was made up on its various branches. Were he a student of the Propaganda, preparing for a grand academic struggle for a doctor's cap, he could scarce have taken more labour in making his case perfect. His three hours' examination did not do anything like justice to the completeness of his information, and the range of his enquiry in order to obtain it; but it sufficiently proved that he was thoroughly master of his subject, and had sounded its lowest depths, moral and social. Indeed it was to be regretted that the cross-examination—if such it might be called, where the object was rather a desire to enquire more fully, than a wish to confound or refute—did not last longer; for it was in answer to questions put to him by Lord Naas, that Dr. Cullen more fully displayed, without affecting or intending display, the readiness and vigour of his intellect. The more he was pressed the stronger and clearer was his evidence, and the more fully did he satisfy the Committee that he was armed at all points. There was, too, kind of sacred authority in his mode of laying down those grand maxims of Christian duty and humanity which dwarf into insignificance, and indeed crush into contempt, the miserable sophisms and heartless theories with which some men defend and even vindicate the most callous cruelty to their fellows. Commissioners, and even Guardians, would make the question of mere rating—a chapel in a workhouse, a matter of mere rating—of the outlay of so many pounds more or less;—but the Archbishop placed it upon its right basis—as one involving the salvation of human souls. And in this fashion he reprobated the evils with which the present system abounds, and urged reforms necessary to the well-being of the nation. In some portion of his evidence, when his judicious examiner (Mr. Monsell) allowed him full scope, he reminded me of the impressions I had formed of Dr. Doyle when placed in a similar position; for he really rose to the dignity of eloquence—eloquence such as became his office and character—simple, persuasive, and convincing, such as moved the hearts and impressed the judgment of the able men to whom he addressed himself. But Dr. Cullen was quite as effective in other portions of his examination. He had illustrative cases at his fingers' ends, and was ready at a second's notice to get them in, one way or another; and were any impudence manifested with "details," he ingeniously urged their impotence as a means of showing the operation and influence of the evil of which he complained. I confess I was delighted with the calm, quiet, thoroughly earnest manner—matter-of-course manner—in which he insisted upon the rights of the Church and the authority of its Bishops, and demonstrated the utter futility of any attempt to deny the one or overrule the other. Nothing could be more courteous than the tone and language in which this was conveyed; yet the most self-sufficient of officials, had such been present, must have been convinced, however much against his grain, that there was, after all, something more high and sacred than his department and his authority—something in comparison to which he was as a grain of dust in the balance. Nor, while dealing with great principles, as became a priest and a patriot, was Doctor Cullen for a moment forgetful of such practical considerations as ought justly weigh with the economist and the ratepayer. If he advocated out-door relief, it was not to such an extent as would destroy, or even weaken, individual motive to exertion, but rather to assist the industrious and deserving, and rescue the decent and the virtuous from the moral degradation of the worst calamity of poverty.—Doctor Cullen would not, as an Irishman, wish for any system which would risk the property, or un-

duly burden the toiling industry of his country; but he would prefer the application, within certain defined limits, and with every requisite safeguard and precaution, of a system which would be more economical, while more useful and acceptable. [And here it may be only fair to say that no member of the Committee favourable to out-door relief contemplates any general system of such relief—not even Sir John Arnot, who merely desires that the existing law should be practically enforced.] If Dr. Cullen advised the rearing of young girls in families, rather than in the wards of a workhouse, it is not with a view of bringing them up in idleness, and at additional cost to the community; but from a conviction that such training would best prepare them for their future struggle in life, and that in nine cases out of ten, they never would fall back into the ranks of pauperism. And then on purely fiscal questions, no ratepayer of an over-taxed electoral division could be stronger in his opposition to electoral rating, or more decided in favour of union rating. So that while he demanded grave reforms in the law, or in its administration, on the highest grounds of morality, charity, and religion, he sought for minor changes from reasons intelligible to the lowest rate-paying capacity. His picture of the South Dublin Workhouse—the model establishment, flourishing under the very noses of our model Commissioners—left little to be desired by those who relish gloom and horror. There was scarcely a flickering light to relieve its sombre colouring. It was a sad description of pauperism in its most disheartening and revolting aspect. Doctor Cullen saw with his own eyes what the Commissioners were content to learn, or not learn, from their subordinates. I shall be much amazed if this valuable evidence will not work good for the fortunes of many—perhaps many yet unborn. I cannot pause to tell you of the effect produced by some happy sallies of humour, under cover of which home truths were impressed, and well-merited reproach was conveyed. I shall only add that the evidence given by this justly revered Prelate of our Church was as honourable to his zeal, his charity, and his humanity, as it was creditable to his intelligence and practical good sense.

The evidence given by the Rev. Mr. Morris, before the English Poor Law Committee, has completely startled every one here, and within the last two days I have heard a Catholic ask a Protestant, "Where is now your solitary case of the boy Mortan, in comparison to the hundreds and thousands of unhappy Catholic Mortans, daily and hourly made the victims of Protestant bigotry?" As you may suppose, the Protestant quickly slunk away.—Cor. of Weekly Register.

Mr. Spooner having been sickened by repeated defeats of the Maynooth motion, the cause of intolerance has been taken up by Mr. Whalley, with a result upon which we congratulate the House of Commons. The Record of Monday published an invitation to "those of its readers" who love the cause of Protestantism, to unite in prayer that he (Mr. Whalley) may be graciously strengthened, sustained and taught. "Much grace, much wisdom (continues the evangelical writer) will be required. May the Lord vouchsafe to bestow it." Commenting upon this pious effusion, the Star, in an excellent article, which we should have liked to reproduce in full, says:—"That Mr. Whalley needs 'Wisdom' and 'teaching'; and that 'gracious strengthening' would be a cordial balm when the 'Parliamentary Bulls of Basha' had grieved his spirit by their howlings, or tossed him on the horns of cruel dilemmas, we do not at all doubt. Our only doubt is whether, if Mr. Whalley were endowed with 'Wisdom and Grace,' we should not have heard of him at all last night. What 'Grace' would have done for Mr. Whalley can hardly be questioned—for of all the ungracious things on earth what could be more so than for a Churchman to come forward to deprive Roman Catholics—eo nomine £30,000 per annum. Mr. Seymour's motion could be maintained on the ground of equal dealing with all, but to say to our Irish neighbours, because your creed is wrong and mine right, my Church must continue to wallow in wealth conferred on it wholly by the State, while you are not even to pick up the little crumb of £30,000—this seems to us to savour more of the 'grace' of bigotry than of any other." Mr. Newdegate rejoices that Mr. Whalley has brought forward this question with a temper, ability, and judgment that is perfectly satisfactory to the Protestants of England. Among other things, this model of Protestant ability declared that at Maynooth "murder was tolerated, treason encouraged, and offences which all mankind abhorred and agreed to denounce were recommended, adopted, and justified. In proportion as they had the opportunity of committing these crimes, and violating the ordinary moral sense of the community at large, the students of the College establish their claim to the respect of their fellow-pupils, and to the hopes of advancement, temporal and eternal, which the Roman Catholic Church holds out to its devotees." Perhaps this able successor of Mr. Spooner will tell us what he means by opportunities of crime establishing our claim to temporal hopes. Again he says, "Maynooth College is the Citadel of the Pope, and students who receive their education there are the captains of the Roman Catholic priesthood throughout the world." Thus the maintenance of the College "seriously affects the claims" of England to be considered neutral in the Italian question. The doctrines taught there "lead directly to social and moral anarchy," and yet it is to be suppressed because it supplies the "captains" of the party of order in Europe. Catholics themselves own it ought to be suppressed because, says the Editor of the Weekly Register, he once wrote a letter to say that the Catholics of Ireland would not sacrifice their independence of action for a grant of £30,000 a year. He asserts that the teaching of the Maynooth priests had resulted in "absolute famine and starvation;" and soon through dull dribbles of nonsense, which were adopted as their own by Sir W. Verne and Messrs. Spooner and Newdegate, and others, to the number of 114 members of the House of Commons, who followed Mr. Whalley into the lobby.—Weekly Register.

THE PROTESTANT EVANGELICAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.—When a Protestant member speaks in the House of Commons on matters connected with the Church, the first thing that strikes his hearers is his ignorance; and ignorance is the most charitable interpretation of his conduct. Such a man is sometimes sincere, but not always so; at any rate, he fails to impress his hearers with the notion that he really believes all that he says. A Protestant speech in the House of Commons is a speech made for a particular purpose; addressed to somebody out of the House; to a wavering constituency, or to a county or borough in want of a vituperative gentleman to represent its anti-Christian temper. These men who, in the House of Commons, are the organs of the national unbelief, have a very commendable way of proving their case. It is by no means necessary that they should know anything of the matter about which they speak, for, in truth, the greater their ignorance the more triumphant will be their career. The chief thing requisite in the anti-Maynooth speaker is a good memory and a face of brass. The memory is required for the purpose of enabling its owner to repeat the old stories over again, to reproduce the old lies; and the face of brass is essential because without it no man could say what these men habitually say. There is a depth of meanness without example in these gentlemen who are ever repeating their mouths against the Pope. They would hardly venture to speak of their neighbors without some knowledge of the facts; and they certainly would not hurt them without some provocation or reasonable cause. But in the matter of the Church they are just like the demons, frantic, and do not care what they say or do. The presence of the Church is a dread upon them; it makes them afraid, even in their cups, and perpetually robs them of some promised satisfaction upon which they had set their hearts.—London Tablet.