

and after Mr. Keenan had closed his inspection of the schools in question, there came into operation the new scheme of printed notices, informing parents on the first occasion when their children had attended religious instruction given by a Teacher of a different persuasion; and, therefore, that as that scheme had been fully six months in operation when the passage was expunged, "it was presumed," say the Commissioners, "to have brought the government of the schools in question in conformity, in this matter, with the Board's rules." It is demonstrable that the Board presumed no such thing, and had they done so it must have been open defiance of the fullest grounds to deter them from such unwarranted presumption. They did not ask Mr. Keenan had the operation of the new rule altered the practice, as reported by him, nor in striking out the passage did they inform him of the alleged presumption upon which they had taken that step. How could they presume that the state of things had been modified by the new rule when Mr. Keenan specifically refers to the new rule, omitting all statement of any such modification, and we know that at the end of May, 1856, he expressed himself in writing in these words:—"Catholics attend the Protestant religious instruction universally in the National Schools of Belfast, &c. The notice system is a mere sham." So much for the refutation of the Commissioners' statement as to the "presumption" that the operation of the Notice System had brought the schools in question into conformity with the Board's rules. The reading of this explanation would lead any one to suppose that the practices reported by Mr. Keenan, were violations of the Board's rules; they are, it is true, totally at variance with the system, the administration of which Lord Stanley entrusted to them; whereas, it is distinctly stated in the suppressed passage, that "the rules, then in force, relating to religious instruction and parental right, were, in all cases, complied with." When the Board struck out that passage, they were fully aware that the Presbyterians refused to issue those notices to Catholics, and, shortly after, the Commissioners, by giving the new rule a prospective action only, yielded to this objection, and thereby excluded from its operation the thousands of Catholic scholars who, for years, had been in the habit of attending Presbyterian and Protestant religious instruction. The National Board, therefore, not only submitted a fraudulent report to Parliament, but the reasons which they now allege for having done so, rest on statements which are false and unfounded.

We shall, next week, take up the other heads in the Parliamentary Paper, and point out the deliberate falsification of the return as to the Board's staff of officers. They were ordered by the House of Commons to furnish the names, creed, native place, rank, and salaries, of all parties in their service having salaries, &c., amounting, in the aggregate, to £160 or upwards, but they omit the respective salaries, so that in the list the name of the Resident Commissioner, with £1,200 a year, merely ranks with that of a Catholic junior clerk, with £195 per annum. And as a set-off to the Protestant character of their own staff, they submit the aggregate amount of salaries to the Teachers of each creed, as if to take credit for not denying to Catholic Teachers, over whose appointment they have no control, the wretched salaries to which, in common with all others, they are entitled. The joint, it is true, is pretty fairly weighed out according to the common scale of rations, and Catholics get more of it, simply because of their number being seven-fold that of the others, but the chief cooks and "tasters" are all Protestants, who consume nearly half of it before it is served up, and an account of the distribution of this is dishonestly refused to Parliament by the trick of omitting the respective salaries of the officers on the official staff. This question, the authorship of the books, the return as to the attendance of the Commissioners and officers at the various meetings of the Board—a return which will produce a profound sensation, as proving far more than ever we alleged as to the Belfast and Calvinistic monopoly of the direction of the whole concern—and another important Parliamentary return ordered through Mr. Sullivan M.P., in reference to the Agricultural Department, will engage our early attention.

We have compelled the magnates of Tyrone House to prove their own dishonest and anti-Catholic conduct, and upon every hustings in Ireland one of the first articles in the confession of political faith, now required of every candidate for Catholic suffrages, will be—"Do you renounce Tyrone House, its perverted system, its proselytizing, its anti-Catholic and anti-National working, its stale bread and pipe-water tea, its Britannia teapots and delph mugs, its false and fraudulent reports, and its corrupt administration?" From the vast majority of the candidates we anticipate the hearty response, "We renounce them."

JURY-PACKING IN BELFAST.—Mr. Attorney-General Whitehead has made but a poor business of it in Belfast, where Orangism is so rampant. The outrageous reckless effort to procure a conviction at any cost of the poor fellows charged, on the oaths of a couple of hired informers, with "Ribbonism," has twice broken down. In the North of Ireland the juries are generally always as carefully packed as they can well be, for the use of the government and the support of the Orange faction; and Belfast is notorious for the ingenuity with which the officials weed out the Catholics from the jury list. Yet, even in Belfast, the "Ribbon" prosecution has sorely miscarried. Even there a jury could not be got to agree in believing that a couple of informers, tempted by "blood-money," and supported by no corroboration whatever, were trustworthy on their oaths. Twice the crown tried and failed. How carefully the first jury was selected to do its expected function, of convicting the prisoners on any evidence, may be seen from the following trial, which we copy from a northern cotemporary:—

"To the Editor of the Northern Whig.
"DEAR SIR—The Crown Solicitor is charged by counsel for the traversers with packing the jury for the trial of the Belfast prisoners. Mr. Robinson, Q. C., on behalf of the crown, repudiates such a charge with indignation. I would like to know, therefore, on what grounds I was set aside by the crown, if it were not for political and party objects? I have been on the Antrim jury panel, and served as a juror for above twenty years, and have not even the disqualification of being a Roman Catholic, as I am what my forefathers were, a Presbyterian. I had no sympathy with, or knowledge of, the prisoners, and never expressed an opinion of their guilt or innocence. Why, then, was I considered unfit by the crown to serve as a juror on the trial of the prisoners? I leave the public to judge.—Yours truly,
JAMES M'CALPIN.

"Richmond, April 2, 1857.
"P.S.—Having stated that I am not a Roman Catholic, I should, perhaps, add that I am not an Orangeman.
The writer of the above is a respectable citizen of Belfast—not a "Suspected Papist," it will be seen, but a Liberal Presbyterian. Nevertheless, so fearful was Mr. Attorney-General, in his blundering eagerness to secure a conviction, of allowing any impartial element to mingle in the packed jury, that Mr. Caddia was ordered to "stand aside." Withal, the jury did not agree; and they were discharged!—Whereupon the Crown tried it's hand once more, made a more careful weeding this time, and put the prisoners on their trial again. But with exactly a like result: the second jury, like the first, was discharged without coming to a verdict. Assuredly, most wonderful it is—and something to be specially thankful for—that Belfast, of all places in Ireland, should have given this triumph of justice over jury-packing. But there is a peculiar feature in this northern business, which shows to what frightfully unscrupulous lengths, to compass their ends, the officials will go, to whom is entrusted the administration of the laws in Ireland. Some time ago, a man named Falloon was arrested in Westmeath; and some papers, professing to contain secret pass-words

were found in his possession. This man had only recently returned from America, whether he found it advisable to emigrate some years ago, with some charges well-known to the police hanging over his head. He had been in Dublin, we believe, and other parts of Ireland, for some time before his arrest, living a jolly riotous sort of life, but untouched by the police—may, it is said favorably by his friendly police. At last he got into a drunken row in Westmeath, in such a suspicious manner that it was shrewdly suggested that he wanted to get himself arrested. When taken, these aforesaid papers were found on him. Now, note that the men in Belfast had before this been arrested for "Ribbonism." Falloon was immediately prosecuted on the charge of being a "Ribbonman." The Belfast informers were brought down to give evidence; and they swore that the papers contained passwords similar to those used by the Belfast "lodge." Falloon was convicted; and the informers, whose case against the Belfast prisoners had previously been considered worthless, went back, with the prestige of having secured a conviction in Westmeath. This was exactly what the crown wanted; and need we say that the arrest and prosecution of Falloon under circumstances so extraordinary looked fearfully like a dodge, to build up a case for the conviction of the poor fellows in Belfast? If that was the dodge, we are happy to say that it has most signally failed; and the character of Belfast has been redeemed by the honesty and independence of men who refused to become the mere instruments of the Crown in this vile business. Ah! Mr. Attorney-General, the loaded dice do not always make a sure game.—*Irishman.*

THE KERRY TRIALS.—PACKING THE JURY.—The conduct of the crown, says the *Freeman* correspondent, in setting aside every Catholic who answered to his name when the jury was being empanelled to try Sullivan, has excited the strongest feelings of indignation amongst the Catholics of this county. The gentlemen who were so ungraciously and offensively ordered to stand aside are all men of the highest respectability, and one of them a magistrate of the county—others men of from five to six hundred a-year private property. The Catholic gentry are naturally most indignant at the imputation which has been thus cast upon them; that they could not be depended on to return an honest verdict upon their oaths. The social position of these gentlemen, and the high character which they all bear, preclude the supposition that there could have been any personal objection to them. Their religion, and their religion alone, formed the ground of their exclusion. It was very generally rumored after the first trial that the Attorney-General was determined to pack a jury to try all the other prisoners. It was found impossible, however, to obtain an exclusively Protestant jury in Cork, without a wholesale setting aside of Catholics, which proved too much even for the audacity of the exclusives; and it was rumored that this formed the true ground of the postponement of the Cork trials to the next assizes—a course for which you will remember, the Attorney-General did not deign to assign any reason. Though I had heard rumors as to the intention of the crown from several quarters, I confess that I did not attach any credit to them, as I could not bring myself to believe that any man occupying the position of Mr. Whitehead would, at this time of day, be insane enough to revive the old Orange tactics, and to offer so deliberate and monstrous an outrage to the Catholics of Ireland. The recent trial has, however, convinced me of my error, and I am forced reluctantly to the conclusion that "jury packing" is not yet become an obsolete practice in Ireland. Of course I take it for granted that the setting aside of Catholics at the last trial was a pre-arranged matter between the Attorney-General and his learned colleague who conducted the case in his absence; as it is very unlikely that so important a step would have been taken without the approval and concurrence of the senior law officer. The Attorney-General has, however, outshone his mark. He has succeeded in obtaining a conviction by a packed jury in an undefended case, at the price of incalculable damage to the government of which he is a member. The abandonment of the defence by the prisoner's counsel, at the express command of their client, in consequence of the packing of the jury, has served still further to excite and intensify the bitter feeling with which the unjustifiable conduct of the crown is regarded; and for the last few days a requisition for a county meeting, to protest against the insult thus offered to the Catholics, has been in course of signature. It has already been signed by the Parish Priest of Tralee, and all the clergy of the district, and by numbers of the resident gentry in the neighborhood of Tralee, Killorglin, and Miltown. No day has, as yet, been fixed for the meeting; but I have no doubt that when held it will prove to be a most important demonstration.

ENGLISH HYPOCRISY.—Was there ever greater hypocrisy displayed by any people than that exhibited by the English in the manner in which they have received the Neapolitan exiles? At the very moment when they were cheering the Italian cut-throats, on the pretence that they were patriots and martyrs, instead of a band of turbulent and outrageous violators of the laws of their country, and plotters against a compact they made with their king; at the very time the "Great Britons" were doing this, they had not a word of sympathy for the prisoner in the dock at Tralee, who was accused of the same crime of which the Italians were convicted. They could cheer and shout round Piero and welcome him on English soil; but for Daniel Sullivan there was not a cheer, nor a word of sympathy in his perilous position. And yet we are told that the "Great Briton" loves justice, is a "thinking individual," and hates tyranny in every shape and form. But when put to the proof, his "justice" is all on one side, and his sympathy is biased by his bigotry. We have no faith in British justice; no confidence at all in the "thinking individual;" for we know his sympathies for the Neapolitan were influenced by his hatred of the Pope, and his detestation of the King of Naples, because he protected his Holiness when the Lord Minto and Palmerston's plotters his destruction. If Englishmen have real sympathy for suffering they should look in this direction; because there is more injustice and wrong practised in Ireland than in all the other nations in the world. But English sympathy for the wronged never look on Ireland. They have wronged us, and therefore, they hate us; they have outraged our feelings, and they love to see us scourged and trampled down. English sympathy for the oppressed is base-faithed hypocrisy, and nothing less. The pretended sympathy for Poland, but she would not strike a blow in her behalf. She sympathized with Turkey, because she dreaded that Russia would deprive her of her market for cotton in the East. She had the presumption to express sympathy for Italian bondage; but when France uttered a threat against Austria, when France was this boasted English sympathy? It was no where to be found; it vanished into thin air, and could not be discovered. Her sympathy is a swaddling, sonper sympathy, and nothing more. If she could raise a revolt against the Pope, she would then plunge into the fray; but finding Catholic France resolved to protect his Holiness, she permitted her sympathy for Italy to die out, and she became sulky, because her old plots, and all her scheming against the Church were not in the way of succeeding. Let all who fancy that England has any real sympathy for suffering, be cured of their delusion. No such feeling ever entered her heart.—She may cheer and shout round rebels to a Catholic king, but could she who has committed such atrocities in America, in Ireland, and in India, ever feel a pang for outraged humanity? It could not be; it is contrary to nature. Her tears for the oppressed are a mere sham; and her sympathy for the wronged is a base hypocrisy.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

On Wednesday the remains of the late Marquis of Waterford were interred at Clonagan. The funeral cortege extended over three miles.—*Tippervy Examiner.*

Jury-packing in Ireland has also been the subject of questioning. The Chancellor of the Exchequer says that the Government gave no instructions to set aside Roman Catholic Jurors, and have neither the wish nor the intention that in State trials any difference shall be made between the professors of different religions. At the trial of Daniel Sullivan, the Crown Solicitor, Sir Matthew Barrington, had challenged six Protestants and ten Catholics. This question of jury-packing is one which cannot be dealt with by a question in the House put to a Minister. If there has been abuse, a committee of the House, with power to summon the Crown solicitor, Sir Matthew Barrington, and to examine him, should be appointed; or a commission should be named for the same purpose. Failing that, the Catholics of Kerry seem to have taken the best course open to them, by getting up a requisition to the High Sheriff of the County to hold a public meeting on this subject. The cry of jury-packing has often been raised against the Whigs, with damaging effect, in Ireland, and the Tories now bear their share of the inconvenience. It is not, as far as we can make out, a question of Whig or Tory Ministries, but of the practice under both Whig and Tory Ministries of the attorneys who are officially charged with the conduct of criminal prosecutions.—*Tablet.*

The Right Rev. Dr. Furlong, ever zealous in the cause of religion and the wants of the poor, is erecting two new schools for the Christian Brothers, Ennisceorthy, by which these good men may extend the sphere of their valuable labors.—*Wexford People.*

On the late division the Irish members showed the value of their united strength by forming the majority which defeated the government. They held the balance of power in the House of Commons; they never lost an opportunity of seeking to conciliate them, and thus keep down the Whigs. But in the event of Lord J. Russell or Lord Palmerston acceding to office, will the Irish members remain united in opposition to either of them? This is a question which we fear must be answered in the negative, as the desire for place is so prevalent among them, we fear they will go with whichever of the Whig Lords will accede to power. The Irish members have made a declaration in favor of vote by ballot; will they support that question should the Whigs again take office? Will they induce the latter to give a charter for the Catholic University, and pass for Ireland an equitable tenant-right act? These are questions of the greatest importance to Ireland, and we must wait for the future to answer them.—*Drogheda Argus.*

St. PATRICK.—A statue in commemoration of St. Patrick has been inaugurated at Lille, in France. A similar statue has been erected in the Catholic church in Hamilton, Scotland. These two events have happened within the last few days; graceful tributes on the part of two countries, each of which claim St. Patrick as a native. Ireland should look to this, and exhibit attachment to her Patron Saint more openly than she has hitherto done. Why should not a statue of St. Patrick adorn the streets of some of our cities?—*Wexford People.*

ROBBERY IN A NURSERY.—At 10 o'clock, April 3.—Last night a number of desperadoes broke into the nursery lately erected in this town, and stole therefrom some four or five pounds in cash, and a few articles of trifling value. It appears that, when the religious ladies heard the burglars enter, they at once bolted the doors of their sleeping-rooms, so that they are unable to identify any of the ruffians; but it is believed the constabulary are on the right scent of the party.

ENNIS ELECTION.—It is confidently stated that a Catholic Gentlemen will come forward at the Ennis election on independent opposition principles, and contest the Borough with the present Member—Mr. Fitzgerald. Captain William Stackpole it is rumored to the regret of many, declines to appeal to the Electors at present.

As far as can yet be seen, the result of the Irish elections will leave the strength of the relative parties pretty much as it was. An opposition, however, is already organized against the present Orange members in some constituencies. Mr. Rea, a Protestant, who has uniformly taken the side of Ireland, opposes Mr. Tottenham in New Ross; in Limerick City, Mr. Spaight is opposed by Major Gavan and Mr. Russell. The Catholic clergy being divided in opinion, the Bishop has called upon them, "as an imperative duty," to withdraw from further interference, direct or indirect. However, the fact to which we lately called attention, that Mr. Spaight was one of the small body of extreme bigots who voted a few days ago against the abolition of the odious tax equivalent to "ministers' money" in Scotland, can hardly have been forgotten by any Liberal elector. In Kilkenny county, we regret to see Mr. Sergeant Shee opposed by Mr. Moore, who ought to be in the House, but might, we imagine, find some other constituency. The Sergeant is supported by the bishop, and twenty-five parish priests and curates have passed strong resolutions in his favor. These naturally turn upon his discharge of his duties, and his attention to local business as member for the county. It may be added, that no member of the English bar has been so uniformly zealous and active in defence of every Catholic interest; and that he has devoted himself especially to expose, with indefatigable industry, the monstrous grievance of Ireland—the Church establishment.—Merely as a Catholic also, he has been deprived of the advancement in the legal profession, to which he is justly entitled.—*Weekly Register.*

The forms of the existing generation differ somewhat from those which the ruder society of the last preferred for use. There still lives in Ireland, in 1859, deep-rooted, and but ill-disguised, the spirit and but too much of the practical power of that Protestant Ascendancy which was the curse of our down-trodden ancestors over a century and a half ago. In those days an infamous "scurrony" militia, in those days the open tyranny of a magistracy more infamous still, made of the Catholic people of Ireland a population of serfs, in comparison with whom the very slaves of the Southern States of America challenged envy for their happiness, and respect for their manliness and worth. In 1859, the "advance of civilization" has but substituted fraud force; and the chief weapon of that Protestant ascendancy which under O'Connell, we had scotched not killed five-and-twenty years ago, is the packed Protestant jury to be used in all cases in which the Government of England feels it necessary to strike terror into the Catholic population of Ireland, in the person of some one of their number detected in a manly aspiration for the salvation of his country out of the hands of her ancient and still her natural enemy.—*Irishman.*

FIRE AND DEATH FROM FRIGHT.—A Tralee correspondent of the *Cork Examiner* says that a fire took place in Tralee which resulted in the utter destruction of three houses. Owing to fright, occasioned by a number of persons knocking at her door to arouse her, an old lady named Morphy immediately expired.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MARRIAGES.—Lord Naas and Mr. Whitehead have brought a bill into Parliament, the effect of which, if made law, will be to impose certain duties upon the Catholic clergy of Ireland, and certain penalties should those duties be omitted. It is provision that the Clergy should be made aware of the provisions of this Bill. Every Roman Catholic Clergyman will be bound to make entries in duplicate of several particulars relating to every marriage solemnized by him, unless where the parties shall have been previously married by a clergyman of the Established Church or otherwise according to law. The refusal or omission to do this, or to perform the other duties pointed out by the Bill, makes the clergyman liable for every offence to a penalty of five pounds, which may be recovered before any two justices.—Copies of all entries of marriages registered during

each quarter are to be sent by the clergyman quarterly to the Registrar of the district; the original book being preserved by the clergyman. The remuneration provided for these duties is one shilling for every entry in the certified copy, which is to be paid by the Registrar-General whose office is in Dublin.—For a search in his own Register the clergyman is to receive one shilling should the search extend over a period of not more than a year, and an additional sum of six pence for every additional year, and the sum of half-a-crown for every certificate of marriage.—With regard to Baptisms, there is a provision requiring the officiating clergyman to give a certificate when required within six months after the performance of the rite. These are important changes in the law, and require the immediate attention of the Catholic Clergy.—*Cork Examiner.*

A UNIQUE BABY.—Professor Stevelly, of Belfast, writes to the *Athenaeum*:—"Yesterday the lady of William H. Patterson, Esq., son to my friend, Robert Patterson, Esq., the naturalist, presented him with a daughter. This child has now a great-great-grandmother, Mrs. Armstrong living at Mount Pleasant-square, above one hundred years old, in full health and enjoyment of all her faculties. The little stranger has also two great-grandmothers living, one great-grandfather, two grandfathers, and one grandmother; thus presenting an instance which, as far as my experience reaches, is unique of five generations in one family all living at the same time."

GREAT BRITAIN
Had the Derby Administration but played fair with the people, they would hold yet, and would long continue to hold, the reins of power; but they played the game of the aristocracy; they afforded an opportunity to the long-displaced writer of the Durham Manifesto—that basest of all political swindlers, that meanest of all political blacklegs, Russell—to hurl them from their position, to oust them from Downing street, and although we sincerely regret that Lord Derby is no longer Prime Minister, still we are forced to admit that his Cabinet has met the fate it deserved. We do regret the fall of the Ministry, because to no other Ministry, for years past, has Catholic Ireland been more indebted.—From Lord Derby Catholic Ireland has received an instalment of her rights, both religious and political, larger than any instalment she ever received from a base, bloody, and brutal Whig? How Galway will be affected by the change, and how the interests of Ireland will, through Galway, be affected by the change it is as yet, at all events, difficult to say.—*Galway Mercury.*

GRINDING IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The grinding of Chinoline the other evening in the House was so noisy, perhaps owing to the bad and stiff quality of the cat's levers, pulleys, double pulleys, &c., used in this machinery, that the members thought that it was a storm of rain, and looked up in inquiry and doubt, till they were reassured as to the fact by a heavy of beauties depositing themselves in their seats.—*Court Journal.*

In the year 1833, when Napoleon resided in the Castle of Arenberg, he frequently visited Constance. His love of literature and study led to his acquaintance with M. Lender, the director of the Lyceum of Constance, to whom he frequently made presents of books. In one of these books, we are informed, on the authority of the *Caroline Zeitung*, the following words are inscribed in the emperor's handwriting:—"N. Napoleon, sicuti scribitur: Libertas et patria"—Lubovius Napoleoni.—*Bath. Times.*

We understand (says the *Court Journal*) a grand fancy dress ball will be given at the Palace in May in honor of the visit of the Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia.

We (*Weekly Register*) are enabled to announce that the *Rambler*, in connection with which from time to time very unpleasant feelings have been excited among Catholics, has passed into the hands of the Very Rev. Doctor Newman, under whose care the next number, that of May 1, will be published.

SCOTCH ROYAL NAVY.—The Scotch Royal Navy is now being recruited for another period of five years, and the number of men actually embodied portion of the number of five years ago are cheerfully coming forward for another term of five years. The force consists solely of fishermen and sailors in the coasting trade.—*Birmingham Journal.*

IT ONLY COMES IN A HUNDRED YEARS.—How did the majority of Scotchmen at the centenary festival preserve the memory of Burns? In whiskey.—*Punch.*

INNOVATION IN THE MARRIAGE LAWS.—An unhappy spirit of innovation, as regards the marriage laws, appears to have seized a number of our legislators. Last year a new Divorce Court was established, by means of which the cases of divorce have multiplied to an alarming extent. It certainly was an irregularity that certain means of divorce should be open to the rich which were not to the poor. The true means of correcting the anomaly would have been the passing of a just and Christian law equally adapted to both. In such questions, however, our legislators are too ready to disregard Christian principles, and to direct their course by rules of apparent expediency, by which means they necessarily lose the advantages of a true expediency, as well as promote the cause of immorality. The Christian law upon the subject of divorce is laid down with much distinctness by Christ himself, and it is by the maintenance of this law that the Christian family bonds can alone be firmly maintained. It might have been thought that the example of the Continent, especially of Germany, where the reasons for divorce are numerous, and where, in consequence, the strength of the marriage-bond has become greatly loosened, would have constituted a warning to this country. The Divorce Act was, however, passed, and the result has been that the cases have been greatly more numerous than was expected, and that in many cases where divorce had been obtained, the reasons have been of the most trivial kind. The Divorce Court has itself become a public nuisance, and the social fabric is threatened, on account of the encouragement given to family bitterness and feuds by the existence of such a last resort.—*Scott's Gazette.*

MR. SPOONER AND MAYNOOTH.—Mr. Spooner's attack on the single religious endowment which the Catholic Church receives from the State is, we think as offensive and insulting to Catholics as his advocacy of the retention of the Catholic faith. The Royal College of Maynooth was founded in the year 1795, by an act of the Irish Parliament, which passed through both Houses without a single dissentient voice. The object of the foundation was that the Catholic clergy should be educated in Ireland instead of in the colleges of Italy, France, and Spain, to which they had been driven by nearly a century of persecution against Catholic education in Ireland. It was thought dangerous at the time of the French revolutionary war to have all the religious instructors of the poorer classes educated abroad. The foundation of the College by the State was necessary, because the State had created the difficulty by prohibiting Catholic schools and Catholic colleges. It was, therefore, a just and wise act of atonement on the part of the Irish Protestants for their previous injustice. A great deal of abuse has been from time to time heaped by violent partisans on the teaching at Maynooth; but a single fact disclosed in the prosecutions now pending in Ireland, and the Attorney-General's comment on it, prove how completely the teaching at Maynooth has secured one of the great objects for which the college was founded. One of the witnesses at the trial says that the secret societies proposing to obtain French and American assistance thought "the only way was to let the priests know nothing about it, or they would destroy us as they did in 1848." The Attor-

ney general was happy to say that this was the truth and that the Priests had, as far as the Government had information, set themselves against secret societies. It thus appears that not only in the recent trivial disturbances, but in the more eventful and dangerous period of 1848, when rebellion was openly preached and actually attempted, the influence of the Catholic clergy was so fatal to the rebels that they were described as destroying them. What more loyal conduct could be expected from any body of citizens? When they are thus faithful to the empire in great emergencies, is it not the grossest intolerance to assail them for maintaining their own views on the education of the people, for sympathizing with their sufferers under local grievances, and for resisting offensive and insulting proselytism? Sir Robert Peel saw the folly of the annual exhibition of Protestant intolerance on the Maynooth grant, and he introduced and passed through Parliament in 1846 the act which makes the endowment for Maynooth perpetual. Mr. Spooner, who argues so stoutly for a compact as to the Catholic oath, can admit no settlement as to Maynooth. It is a point of conscience with him. He cannot consent to pay a share of the taxes to support what he believes to be an error; but he has not the slightest scruple in referring to others what he claims for himself. He would force Catholics to support what they believe to be an error. His notion of liberty is that of the slave owner being free to beat his slave. How stands the case? The endowments of the Established Church in Ireland, from the great charges, from the estates of bishops, and from the property invested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, amount to £200,000 a year. The Parliamentary grant for the support of Presbyterian ministers is £38,000 a year. The State support for the Catholic clergy is nothing. An endowment of the Established Church are estimated, has an endowment from estates granted by the Crown, which exceeds upwards of £30,000 a year. The Presbyterian Church has its General Assembly's Theological College at Belfast, which, with the Queen's College for the arts course, provides for the education of the Presbyterian clergy in the public schools. Maynooth College does not cost the Catholic clergy an expense to the state of £26,000 a year. Of these endowments, the only one which affects Mr. Spooner's conscience is the last. The relative proportion of these endowments could not be understood without comparing them with the proportion of persons of different religious persuasions in Ireland. In 1844 there were 830,000 members of the Established Church, 200,000 Protestant Dissenters, and 1,400,000 Roman Catholics. There has been no religious census since then, but the marriage returns show that for ten years the marriages according to the rites of the Church increased stationary, while the marriages of Protestant Dissenters increased about a fourth. It is estimated that the total population has increased since 1841, by the deaths during the famine and emigration, 1,000,000. This diminution has been amongst the poorer classes, chiefly Catholics, and at present the probable religious population of Ireland is about of the Established Church, 500,000 Protestant Dissenters, and 1,400,000 Catholics, whilst the religious endowments are in the proportion of about £20,000 for the Established Church, £15,000 for the Protestant, and £26,000 for the Catholics; and Mr. Spooner's notion is that the 25,000 shall be taken from the Catholics, whilst the endowments of the Established Church and of the Protestants are considered inviolable, and all this is as a fair application of the principle that no one should be compelled to support that which he believes to be wrong.—*Irish News.*

BEATIFICATION OF ORANGISM.—The following specimen has been collected by the *North British Whig*:—"Did you ever read even Protestant authority—Lord Gosford for instance—on the subject familiarly practised by the Orangemen of 1848, in the Catholic people after their defeat—whose cause was as just and as holy as man ever urged against oppression the most sacred? Read him then in Whipping hall, laughing, and extol a profession of even suspected ability, and plotting; the hair of some of the victims was cut in the form of a cross on the crowns of their heads, and the hollow, thin formed, streaks with guano, which was set to dry in the process reported of the sufferer formed. There was also the nature of the punishment, which consisted in applying a rope encircled with hot pitch to the crown of the head of a 'crotchet,' and then dragging it off slowly when the pitch hardened. The flesh was thus torn from the victim's head, and bleeding was added to his other suffering, as the melted pitch streamed down his forehead into his eyes. The cabins of the peasantry were burned, their cows tortured or starved, and their daughters, in many instances, brutally violated by the Orange demons whom the English government employed to oppress the people, the people into compliance with the worst outrage on their national independence—the embelishment of their Parliament." Are those the specimens of religion which this *Boy of Ulster* allies himself to? If so, he of God?—of Moloch?—of whom? Ah, we could tell him. Let his heart tell him. Is he to stand forth as the swaggering bully of such blood-stained criminality as Orangism?—a dangerman in sacro-sanctis? Are we alone, all of us, journalists, to explain to him the meanness and heinous of a system—without any redeeming quality—before he flies from it to his sanctuary? Regarding Dolly's Bree—which the most minister of the Gospel boasts of—let us be heard.—On the 12th of July, 1849, Lord Clarendon having dismissed from the commission of the peace the idol of the Orangemen, Lord Rolan, with a few other violent partisan magistrates, the Orange faction resolved to have satisfaction, if not from the government at least from the "Papists." With that design, they marched in a body, armed and otherwise prepared for the accomplishment of their object, to the seat of Lord Rolan, at Tullymore Park; there, having grouped themselves at a *base* given by their degraded chief, they made their vows of vengeance on the innocent—being too cowardly to attack any agent of the government. There, with stomachs full of meat and whiskey, and with hearts inflamed for Popish blood, they marched considerably out of their regular track to the small village of Dolly's Bree—defied and denounced the poor defenceless Catholics of the place, assailed them with their firearms, &c., murdered, indiscriminately, all who stood in their way, including women and children, and even an idiot boy; set fire to the houses of the parished and routed inhabitants, who had no means of resistance, and then, having completed, to their satisfaction, their work of blood and rapine, and having thoughtly cheered themselves, like true Orangemen, they proceeded on their journey. Such was the battle of Dolly's Bree.—Such is Orange bravery! Such were the accursed proceedings, (for 39 years,) and such the valiant prototypes of the transplanted faction who boast of the deeds they have done—and oh, heavens! such deeds!—and that they are not "a secret combination of nightly murderers to burn the houses of their neighbors, or imbrue their hands in the blood of the innocent!"

MASSACHUSETTS AT THE NANCY OF "FOURTEENERS." The close connection between mental and physical infirmity is remarkably illustrated by the late census of Massachusetts, birth and deaths in Massachusetts.—That State is, *par excellence*, the seat and center of every fanaticism, and is, also, as proved by its census, the most thoroughly decrepit of the Union. With a native population of nearly a million, their births number less than 16,000, leaving the excess of births over deaths to be made up by the 15,281 natives among the foreign population of a few hundred thousands. The old creature is actually kept from becoming a wild man by the people whom she hates and persecutes so much! Why do they not leave her at once, and thus, without being morally responsible for the act, ensure her self-murder? The Union were well rid of her.