

Father Ripa mentions that of abandoned children the Jesuits baptized in Pekin alone not less than 3,000...

It is by no means unusual to carry persons in a state of exhaustion a little distance from the cities to give them a pot of rice, and to leave them to perish of starvation when the little store is exhausted...

Generally, however, the wife willingly coincides with the husband in introducing into the household any number of concubines whom he is able to maintain...

The sentiment of dishonour attached to the extinction of a race by the want of descendants through whom the whole line of reverential services (which some have called religious worship) rendered to ancestors is to be perpetual is by no means confined to the privileged classes in China...

The marriage of children is one of the great concerns of families. Scarcely is a child born in the higher ranks of life ere the question of its future espousal becomes a frequent topic of discussion...

usually cares for them. Poor as you may be, it is possible that you should become the murderers of your own children! It is to show yourselves more unnatural than the very beasts of prey...

blood relations that a man and woman of the same name or family name cannot lawfully wed. Soldiers and sailors are in no respect prevented from marrying. I expect there is, from the number of male emigrants...

REV. DR. CAHILL

ON THE INTERMINABLE MISREPRESENTATION OF CONTINENTAL CATHOLIC AFFAIRS BY THE ENGLISH PRESS.

From the penny-a-liner up to Macaulay, (the Scotch Historical Novelist), the entire corps of English writers of all classes, lay and clerical, cabinet, forensic, senatorial, as if combined in a huge sworn conspiracy, cannot, will not, write anything having reference either directly or indirectly, to Catholicity without mixing up their statements with gross misrepresentation, and sometimes with palpable lies...

One instance will suffice to demonstrate the incredible hardness of these hired defamers. One of the fundamental laws of Portugal is, that if the heir to the throne should usurp any part of the dominions of Portugal, during the lifetime of the reigning Prince, he forfeits, ipso facto, his right to the crown...

place of execution, and, without examination of trial, they were all hanged, with their faces covered with black crapes, to prevent their being recognised placed under a long beam, supported at either end by a temporary framework and all hanged together, without trial, benefit of their clergy, or the presence of one friend to console their sufferings under such cruel and heart-rending persecution.

It need not be added, that not one word of this multitudinous, courageous lie has had any foundation, even in the smallest circumstance or pretence. It is wholly a lie; built of pure falsehood from the bottom to the top: a grand chef d'œuvre of a lie, without even one grain of sand in the English mendacious fabric, having the most remote connexion with any thing even resembling the infinitesimal part of the most minute fraction of the truth!

During the past month, the English Correspondent of the Times, in pursuance of the old trick, has been amusing the English bigots with statements of the convulsed condition of Spain at the present moment. If we are to believe him, the country is on the eve of a Revolution; and again, the public mind, he states, seems divided whether they shall put the Crown on the head of the Duchess Montpensier: or attach Spain to Portugal, choosing Prince Albert's cousin for their King; or invite the Count Montemolin from France; or leave it to the decision of Napoleon: or form a Spanish Republic!

What an accurate public chronicler of events is this "Our Own Correspondent"! while all the world can see that Spain was never, in our times, placed in a position of such political and social security as at the present time. So demonstrable is this statement that she has already equipped nearly one hundred ships of all draft to convey an army of 10,000 men to punish Mexico! What a sign of internal weakness, or social disunion, or revolutionary feeling, to send 10,000 men out of the country with all the requisite marine!

Napoleon, in advocating the interests of the Queen of Spain, is placing an additional buttress round the walls of the Tuilleries: she is, what may be called a usurper of the throne of her uncle Don Carlos: he holds the same position in reference to Count Montemolin. By giving stability, therefore, to her claims, he legalises himself, and gives permanence to his own succession. Spanish protection is his monarchical game: it is his interest: his policy. The idea of claiming the Spanish crown, by virtue of the reign of Joseph, brother of Napoleon the First, is a mere English thought got up to arm Spain against France: to cause disunion. This stratagem will fail: Spain is now wide awake to the schemes of England: she has had forty-four years' experience of her irreligion and her perfidy: and she is not likely to resume the fetters of Swedish iron, with which Wellington and Palmerston bound her graceful limbs for nearly half a century.

The removal of England from all interference in Spanish affairs is, perhaps, the most important fact in favor of Catholicity which has occurred in Europe for the last century: it is the expulsion from a fortified strategic position in the centre of the Church; the greatest enemy which that Church has ever encountered. The recovery of this position by the Peninsula is a victory for true liberty and for the Gospel, of which no one can adequately calculate the extended important results: and England has lost within three years of humiliation, all the points of offensive warfare which her bigotry, her perfidy, and her apostate gold have been acquiring in malignant success, during the last fifty years. The Crimea is the grave of her prestige. I should gladly continue this subject for two or three successive numbers of THE IRISH SUN, if I were not induced from personal observation to notice the flagrant insult of the Government towards Catholicity; in reference to the Soupers of Kilkenny: a subject which I shall discuss in my next communication.

D. W. C.

Ballyroan Cottage, March 5.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

The Jesuit Mission in Waterford, commenced on Sunday, and progresses gloriously. The magnificent cathedral is crowded every evening. Large as it is, it is not spacious enough to contain all who flock within its sacred walls; hence a small congregation may sometimes be witnessed outside the doors of the building. It has been estimated that not less than 10,000 persons could have been present each evening.

A meeting was held a week or two ago, in the Town Hall of Tuam, for the purpose of making arrangements for presenting a suitable testimony to Dr. McEvily on his elevation to the See of Galway. A large number of the inhabitants of the town and neighborhood assembled, and the proceedings were carried on in the most earnest and practical manner. One of the speakers remarked that, "whilst they all sincerely rejoiced at the dignities conferred upon him, and which he so eminently deserved (hear, hear), they were not the less truly sorry that his elevation to the Episcopacy necessitated his departure from Tuam (hear, hear), where his worth was so well known and appreciated."

The committee of the Father Mathew Monument have already received, and lodged in bank, the considerable sum of £707. But large as this sum is, it falls far short of that which will be required, even to carry out the first object proposed by the unanimous voice of the public—a noble statue, from the chisel of Hogan, to the memory of the greatest moral reformer of modern times. We have no possible apprehension that the necessary amount will not be raised; but we should be more pleased that the entire amount was raised at once, than that the collection was delayed much longer; for the sooner the requisite sum is raised, the greater the compliment to the memory of Father Mathew. Circulars have been sent by the committee to all parts of the country. As yet, however, those communicated with have not replied; but when they do, we feel sure that the result will be most satisfactory.

The Evening Post states it has been authorized to say that the members of the O'Connell family have "entirely disapproved of the use attempted to be made, during the election proceedings in Tipperary, of the name and principles of Daniel O'Connell on behalf of The O'Donoghue of the Glens, in consequence of that gentleman's declaration that he is a disciple of Gavan Duffy and a follower of the Young Ireland party."

Mr. R. Guinness, of the well known Dublin firm has met with sudden death from apoplexy. The attack seized him while engaged in business at the terminus of the Great Western and Southern Railway (Dublin). He was a warm and strenuous supporter of various public charities.

THE COUNTY LIMICKER CONSTABULARY.—It is calculated that about £1,000 a year will be saved to the ratepayers of this county by the reduction of fifty men of the force, already agreed to by the authorities. As it is probable that fifty men more will be taken off the number of the force in the county, a saving of £2,000 a year will be attributable to the efforts of Mr. Curling and the other gentlemen who firmly and forcibly supported and spoke in favour of the diminution of the unnecessary tax.—Monster News.

EMIGRATION.—The stream of emigration continues to pour in considerable volume outwards. Large numbers of persons take their departure from our quays each evening. They are generally people connected with agriculture, as laborers and farm servants; the great majority being bound for Australia; the United States having lost, in a great measure, their former attraction to the Irish emigrant.—Banner of Ulster.

The intelligence of the opening of the free emigration to Australia has caused considerable excitement among the rural population of this country. A considerable number of persons have left during the past week for America, and a large number are preparing to embark for Australia.—Clare Journal.

THE CORN TRADE.—STATE OF QUEENSTOWN.—It is a somewhat curious and interesting spectacle to trace the influence which a calamity, occurring in distant nations, has upon a locality closely connected with our own, and in whose prosperity we have a very deep interest. The total failure of the corn crops in Spain and Portugal, which has reduced those countries to a state of dire distress, and the partial scarcity in France has converted those countries from being considerable exporters of corn of all descriptions into becoming very large importers. The great granary for those countries, as well as for us, lies in the Black Sea and the Egyptian ports, and all the corn which usually would find its way from those places to the ports of England and Ireland, has been purchased up for Spain, Portugal, and France. The consequence has been, that instead of the crowds of foreign vessels which from time to time visit our port there is scarcely a sail to be seen in the magnificent waters of Queenstown Bay. We understand that for six weeks there has arrived in Cork but one single vessel with foreign corn, whereas some time since, so great was the trade, that seventeen vessels, with that description of cargo on board, were lying here, consigned to one merchant, and at the same time twelve vessels consigned to another, neither of these individuals being by any means the largest importers in the city. When it is remembered how large a proportion of the population of Queenstown derive their living from the intercourse with shipping—boatmen, mechanics, shopkeepers, lodging-house keepers—in fact, we might say, every class in that town, it will easily be understood that great distress has resulted from this state of things. Amongst the poorer classes, as, for instance, the boatmen, it has reached a degree so great, that many of them are on the point of starvation. Not merely have they gone into debt, and pawned such trifling superfluities as they possessed, but some of them have actually sold their own, the very means upon which they were to rely for subsistence. So heavily has this calamity been felt that, as we have been informed, public appeals have been made in their behalf. But for the charitable exertions of some of the inhabitants of the town, there is little doubt that some, perhaps many, of those industrious people would have perished of absolute want.—Cork Examiner.

In the neighbourhood of Killoale, on last Friday, three men and three women were married, whose united ages make 304 years; all the fair ones are over 40 years each.—Boyle paper.

Our assizes terminated on Friday week with a single conviction but one. Gavan may rank amongst the other counties of the north for peace and good order prevailing in that part of the country. We are anxious that it should not retrograde, and we are convinced that it will maintain its present excellent position. Prosperity and contentment are the sure precursors to social and domestic happiness.—Anglo Celt.

A matter of no ordinary importance was brought before Baron Greene, at the Leitrim Assizes. It appears that since August last there has been no Catholic Chaplain in the Leitrim Gaol, owing to the refusal of the Board of Superintendence to allow the Catholic Chaplain more than £30 per annum, nor would they provide vestments for the celebration of Mass; and so far did their bigotry extend, that they would not even permit one of the porters to carry the vestments to or from the Chaplain's residence. But the worst feature in the entire proceeding was the false charge preferred not only against the Chaplain, Dr. Dawson, but against his Bishop likewise. The substance of these charges, as made by the foreman and others of the Grand Jury, were that Dr. Dawson had written threatening and intimidating letters to its members. Dr. Dawson, upon this, requested that the letters complained of might be handed to his lordship, which being complied with, Baron Greene, after carefully perusing them, pronounced them to be free from everything that could be characterized in the terms employed by the Grand Jurors. Now, here we have as clear as anything can be, another specimen of the tyranny and intolerance of Grand Juries and Boards of Superintendence. They are as a body most hostile to the Catholic clergy; and both in the prisons and poorhouses do all they can to thwart, annoy, and distress them. Here is a Catholic clergyman of high standing, who, because he will not accept a pittance of £30 a year for attending a gaol, is falsely accused of conduct unfitting his sacred calling; and is, moreover, annoyed in every possible way. Is it not high time that the power of persecuting the zealous chaplains of poorhouses should be taken from these gentlemen? No doubt it is. But government will shut their eyes to the abuses of the system, until they grow to so intolerable an extent that a general effort must be made to remove them altogether.—Dublin Telegraph.

BRANNAN V. SHERMAN.—IMPORTANT TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.—Mr. Vereker in the Court of Common Pleas, applied to set aside a judgment, which had been made for £69 damages against his client, with £15 18s. cost. The action was a summons and plaint in replevin, to recover the possession of cattle, &c., distrained for rent by the defendant at Strawberry Lodge, in the county of Kildare the residence of the plaintiff. The defendant, having been advised that from irregularities in the proceedings it would be useless to defend the action, suffered judgment to go by default. Upon this the plaintiff issued a writ of inquiry to the High Sheriff of Kildare to assess the damages. The jury had found that the plaintiff had suffered damages amounting to the above sum of £69 by the distress; and the plaintiff had accordingly marked judgment for that amount. Counsel now contended that the finding was irregular, and that the sheriff's jury were entitled to find a verdict for four guineas only, and no more—the action of replevin being to recover back the goods, and merely nominal damages for the wrongful distress, and no more. Mr. Sidney, for the defendants, contended that the circumstances of the case, fully warranted the jury in finding for the amount. The Chief Justice said he was of opinion that the jury were not entitled to find substantial damages. They had done so, and the amount was excessive. It should be reduced to the usual nominal damages of four guineas. Each party should bear their own costs.

COUNTY DERRY ELECTION.—ARREST OF A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN.—LONDONDERRY, MARCH 14.—Considerable excitement was caused in town this evening, by an occurrence of a very extraordinary and painful nature, in connection with the county election. The train arriving here, from Belfast, at half past six o'clock p.m., brought with it, for commitment to our county jail, the Rev. Mr. Gamble, a Presbyterian Minister belonging to Castledawson. His immediate offence is that of having excited a riotous mob to use violence towards Her Majesty's troops. It appears that, on Thursday week, the first day of the polling at Magherafelt, there was some turbulence manifested in that town. In the afternoon, the excitement had increased so much that the detachment of Hussars, who had been sent down by the authorities to preserve the peace, were called out for the purpose of repressing the prevalent disturbance. The Rev. Mr. Gamble states that he was standing near a corner, perfectly quiet—he believes quiet—watching the progress of the row, when a Hussar, who chanced to be opposite him, at some distance, received a severe blow from a stone. The horseman at once rode at the rev. gentleman who he accused of having the missile in question. This Mr. Gamble denied. However, the clergyman's denial was of no avail with the trooper, and without more ado, he was marched off to Bridewell. In the meantime, the people outside learned what had happened to their minister, and the result was what any rational man might anticipate. The populace became perfectly furious at the intelligence. They at once proclaimed their determination to liberate Mr. Gamble of their own strength. Finding matter in this dangerous state, some of the local magistrates came to the prison, and begged its reverend occupant to leave. This Mr. Gamble at first refused, but he eventually acceded to their request, and with Mr. Wilson left the Bridewell. In consequence the riot was quelled. On leaving his place of detention, the Rev. M. Gamble had gone home, and heard no more of the affair during that day or the next. At an early hour the following morning, however, he was roused from his bed by the authorities, and his house surrounded by a numerous force of the hussars and constabulary. Mr. Gamble was now informed that, on Friday, information had been sworn against him, by four of the Hussars, before the Stipendiary Magistrate already mentioned; and the consequent warrant of arrest was exhibited. Mr. Gamble declined to give bail for his appearance at the assizes; and, this being the case, he was marched from his own house to the railway station. He was then put into one of the carriages, in company with the constabulary officer only, and so conveyed to Coleraine. On arriving in Derry, the officer thought it best not to lodge the reverend gentleman in jail forthwith, and, accordingly, took him to the Imperial Hotel, where they had an interview with Mr. Franks, the Stipendiary Magistrate on duty here during the last few days. After some conversation, Mr. Gamble sent for several friends whom he knew in town, and, ultimately, two gentlemen entered into security for Mr. Gamble's appearance at the assizes, to take his trial for the offence named in the informations.

A correspondent has furnished us with the following:—"When travelling from Riverstown to Lisgool at a distance of about two miles from the former village, and near the residence of Messrs. John and Dan Donohue, I observed a quantity of furniture lying on both sides of the road. There were a number of chairs, a table, and a bed occupied by a sick old woman. On making inquiry, I ascertained that the day preceding she had been ejected and had been left on the side of the road all night, close to the cottage from which she had been driven. It would appear that she had built the cottage some 20 years since, but for some years past, owing to sickness had fallen into arrears in her rent. I trust this may meet the eyes of some one in the neighborhood, and that it may be the means of exciting their compassion and charity.—Cork Reporter.

There are 867 paupers in the Gasbel Union, being a decrease of 363 from the same period last year. The weekly expense of provisions, &c., was £79 10s., and the average cost of each pauper is 10s.