#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JANUARY 15, 1858.

#### PAYMENT OF BISHOPS

The salary of the Protestant Bishop at Madras exceeds £10,000 a-year; whilst the payment effered to four Catholic Bishops (out of sixteen) to act as mere clerks to the Government, is only £120 a-year each,

# ON THE MARCH.

The Protestant Clergy on the March have their horses, and their servants, and their transport carriages paid for from the Government funds : whilst the Priest must beg from the poor Catholic soldiers for the means of transport for bimself and his luggage.

### FURLOUGH.

The Protestant Clergy have a right to furlough once a year, when they can amuse themselves on the Hymalaya Mountains, and at the Indian Lakes in summer, still receiving their stated pay: while the Priest is allowed no furlough, without having his miserable pension withdrawn.

### SICK LEAVE.

The Protestant Clergy can obtain sirk leave, and can return to Europe, or go elsewhere, for one, two, or three years, still drawing their salary : while the Priest is allowed no sick leave without ceasing to belong to the service.

### MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.

The favored clergy are allowed the benefit of medical attendance as a right in every part of India : whilst the Priest is not entitled to this favor unless in some few stations: and even then, as a gratuitous not an official privilege.

## BUILDING CHURCHES.

The Protestant churches are all built by the Government : while all aid is refused, in similar circumstances to the Catholics, unless the chapels so built, belong by right to the Indian Government. The mischief of this arrangement would be, that in the event of the army moving away from, and giving up the military station where such chapel might be built, the edifice would in such a case be seized by the Government for military stores, &c. Hence, if any natives happened to become converts in this place they would, on the removal of the military commandant have no place of worship.

### MILITARY SCHOOLS.

These schools are made so Protestant and so proselytising, that no Catholic can enter them with safety to his faith : as the Vicar-General of Madras has already stated "the books, the teachers, the instructions, are all Protestant."

## CONVENT SCHOOLS-CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

At Madras, where the children, male and female, of the Catholic Fusiliers and Artillery Corps were sent to the Catholic schools in order to avoid the Souperism of the military schools, the commandant of the station, as a punishment on these soldiers, withdrew the allowance of five shillings a month from each of the Catholic childrea who refused to attend the Souper schools. This fact happened last March: ninety-three children were punished; and the sum of £276 a-year was thus withdrawn from the pay of the Catholic soldiers []

## GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS.

These schools resemble the National Schools of Ireland: but so Protestant, so proselytising are they in their practical working, that the Vicar-General asserts " that they are most dangerous, being only a shade better than the military schools.

ORPHANAGES FOR THE CHILDREN OF CATHO-

the Chapel, on the march, in the field, in the very action, these rules are the most irritating sham that ever proceeded from the most shameless Souper hypocrites of Ireland. I have in this letter merely glanced at the

leading points of the persecution, and injustice, and military Souperism which are unceasingly pursued in India; but I could not, in the space of a letter, describe the thousands of minor appoyances which, at every turn, an intolerant colonel or captain can inflict on the poor Catholic soldier. At the mers, in the barrack-room, on parade, on the march, a Souper commander can actually break the heart of a Catholic soldier ; and by cruelty of discipline, by slights on his religion, by partiality in promotion, such an officer, if the soldier utter one complaint, can make a very hell of the Indian service to the Catholic.

Even read the various English journals during the Crimean campaign, as well as during the late mutiny of the Sepoys; and you will find letters of various officers, all praising the English courage, the Scotch bayonet; but one word never escaped them, even by accident, of the brave Irish Catholic: be fights, and bleeds, and dies without thanks, without praise, without promotion, without notice. The whole case in reference to the feelings of these faithful creatures may be summed up in one sentence, which I have read in the letter of a son to his mother, after the storming of Delhi: the language is truly Irish, and the sentiment is the history of Ireland during the last seven hundred years :---

"DEAR MOTHER-1 invoked the protection of the Blessed Mother of God, and she turned away all the bullets from me; the round shot she lifted over my head; and on my account she even saved the fellows behind me because, I spoke to her and asked her to do it. But when we all entered the city, and when I listened to everyone shouting and cheering for our victory, my heart sunk within me, because I had no country to cheer for, and because I conquered the Sepoys, not for friends in Ireland, but for my deadly enemies at home and abroad."

What a pity I cannot let Ireland know the name of this poor soldier : I can only say that he belongs to the true-hearted North; and I have introduced the extract of his letter to his mother as an additional evidence to my noble correspondent, to prove the feelings of the Indian soldiery towards the Government in whose grinding and ungrateful service they spill their brave, their faithful blood.

December 17.

# IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

D. W. C.

TER REV. MESSRE. CONWAY AND RYAM .- The case of these ill-used and much-maligned Divines, continues to excite an extraordinary interest among all classes. South and North, week after week, the sub-ject of their prosecution is treated of as a matter of national importance by the different orders of the community. Some time ago we copied from the UIsterman the suggestion of a working man, to the effect that every man, woman, and child in the kingdom should contribute each a ponny to the indemnity fund, as a national protest against the government that descends to the exploded expedients of the by-Gone days of bigotry to gratify the miserable anti-Catholic spirit that still lingers among us. To day we publish a suggestion from another source, equally important, as an index of the depth to which the go-vernment insult has penetrated in the Catholic mind. A constable calls on his fellow-Catholics in the constabulary force to contribute each one day's pay to the indemnity fund. This is a telling proposition, which, if carried into effect, would go far to show the authorities how mistaken they are in the belief that their uniform extinguishes the real national feeling that should ever thrill the genuine Irish heart .--

of, their temporary, apostacy. Bridget Oconey reach-ed her unole's house juia neighboring parish in a fee-ble and destitute condition. In the course of some weeks, she made application to be admitted to the House of Mercy at the Convent in this town, and This occurred some time in Septemwas admitted. ber; she came there of her own free will; remained there of her own free will ; and, in reply to the al-legations in the affidavit of Mrs. Griffith, Bridget Cooney has made affidavit, or declaration, that she is anxious to continue in the House of Mercy. These are the broad, tangible facts of the case, as far as we are able to ascertain. Beyond this statement we do not deem it advisable to proceed, and we merely furnish them for the information of the public, whi will be anxious to know something of the novel and extraordinary application to the Queen's Bench .-We reserve all comment on the proceedings until the case is legally concluded, which will be, we suppose, in a few days. We would, therefore, beg of our readers of all persuasions to suspend their judgment on the matter, until both sides of the case are laid before them in an authenticated form .-- Tuam Herald.

Most of the parish priests in the Kenmare union hold small lots of land, on which their manses are built, under the Marquis of Lansdowne. This year, his lordship has, with great liberality, reduced the rent of those holdings to a nominal figure.-Correspondent of Tralee Chronicle.

minus the scene of friends parting was as painful as we have ever witnessed it-parting never, perhaps, to meet-some for America, some for Australia, all from their own country, which they would leave without sorrow were it not for those who remain after them. While this is the case hundreds of others are returning home to Ireland from England and America. This day the Kangaroo arrived from New York in Liverpool with 300 passengers, the overwhelming number of whom are returned Irish emigrants .- Limerick Reporter.

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON IN BELFAST .- We understand that the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, the popular Lon-don preacher, has consented to open Rerry-street Church (the Rev. H. Hanna's) now in progress of erection. The Rev. H. Hanna had lately, in London, an interview with Mr. Spurgeon on this subject .--Banner of Ulster.

On Wednesday the 30th ult., Lord John Browne, brother to the Marquis of Sligo, was unanimously elected member for the county of Mayo, in the place of Mr. Moore. What sort of member he will make remains to be seen : we do not expect from him a great deal either of good or evil. Colonel Higgins, at least, showed some remnant of shame in not coming hot from the Election Committee-room to ask the votes of a Catholic constituency. We sincerely believe that even his warmest supporters in the former contest, and those who most blame and regret the unhappy coalition of Mr. Moore with the Orange candidate, would have telt it a personal dishonour to have voted for the man who, calling himself a Catholic, presented that disgraceful petition in which he reviled and stigmatised the Prelates and Clergy of the Church, and who, not content even with that, hired the most foul-mouthed anti-Catholic lawyer he could find to bespatter them with his venom .-Weekly Register.

ALARMING MILITARY EMEUTES IN DUBLIN .- During the past three nights (says the Freeman's Journal of the 28th ult.,) the entire of the western end of the city, at both sides of the river, has been kept in a state of excitement and terror by bands of soldiery belonging to the several regiments now in garrison, who seem to have thrown off all restraint, and to be totally indifferent to the laws of military discipline. Since Christmas night the public thoroughfares in the neighbourhood of the Royal Barracks have been the scene of the most desperate encounters between' soldiers of the grenadier guards and of the 30th and 55th regiments. These disgraceful scenes commenced in a public house in Queen street, where the men had been drinking, and it seems that some offensive expressions were used by some of the guards towards the men of the 30th, when a general melee ensued, the combatants fighting with their cross-belts. After a long encounter, and after some terrible wounds had been inflicted on both sides, the guards, though superior in numbers, were beaten out into the street, amid shouts of victory from the 30th and 55th, who, after the expulsion of their grenadier opponents, went back and kept possession of the public house. guards, having b meantime th n reinforces by soldiers of their own regiment and of the Shronshire militia, went back to the house and ronewed the combat. Another desperate fight with crossbelts, tables and chairs, pints and tumblers, took place, and the guards had again to retreat, closely followed by the 30th and 55th. The fight was then resumed on the quay, and ended in the guards retreating, some of them leaving their shakos behind, which were paraded by the successful party as trophies of victory. Stones were thrown in all directions, and the glass in several windows was broken. At this time a picket of the 30th regiment arrived. and for a time put an end to the quarrel. The riot-ers moved on, and while passing threw stones and smashed several windows in Silver Street and Flood Street. A strong detachment of grenadicr guards, and of the 30th regiment, under the command of General Cascoigne, were drawn up in West Liffey Street, who succeeded in getting all the refractory soldiers into barracks at about half-past nine o'clock. On Saturday evening, a picquet of the grenadier guards, followed by a number of other soldiers of the same regiment, issued out of the Royal Barracks, and proceeded down Pembroke Quay and Arran Quay, and as they went along, shouting and hallooing, they met six privates of the 30th, and gave them a very rough handling. The six contrived to make off, hotly pursued by the guards, and one of the 30th, being rather hard pressed, took shelter in the china ware shop of Mr. Clarke, Queen Street, into which place they followed him, smashing all before them, and having caught the fugitivo they beat him most unmercifully. We understand that the bad feeling existing between the soldiers of the guards and the 30th and 55th regiments was made apparent yesterday in the Royal Barracks by several acts of riot and insubordination, and we could learn that to such a height was the violence of the soldiers carried, that the commander of the forces had to be sent for, and that he had to leave the Chapel Royal, where he was attending service, and proceeded to the barracks for the purpose of directing such measures to be taken as would restore order, and discipline amongst the troops. Notwithstanding the precau-tions taken, some of the soldiers of the 30th and 55th regiments were even more riotous and disorderly last night than on the two previous nights. They roceeded along Arran Quay, at about seven o'clock, followed by a crowd of idlers. The soldiers kept houting out for the guards or the militia to come and meet them, and, as they moved along the line of quays, they threw stones and broke several windows. The soldiers went over to the south side of the water in search of guardsman, and failing to come in con-tact with any, went in a body to Chancery Lane po-lice station, with the avowed purpose of releasing any prisoners that might be confined there. Inspector Fitzpatrick, a policeman on reserve duty, and one prisoner who was sitting by the fire, were the only persons in the station. Inspector Fitzpatrick, when he saw them coming, armed himself with a sword. and gave one to the policeman and another to the prisoner, and by the threatening to cut the first man down who would attempt to force his way into the station house, he succeeded in keeping the soldiers at bay until a party of police came to his assistance. About eight o'clock the crowds dispersed, and the soldiers returned to their barracks. We learn that the 30th regiment is ordered to be in readiness to

DUBLIN, THE LATE MONETARY CEIBIS .- The Mayo Constitution announces a case of mercantile embar-rasement in that county, which appearate have caused very general regret there. The 'old and respected firm of Pinkerton and Thompson have been compelled. to suspend payment. These gentleman became so far. back as 1822 the successors of the wealthy house of Smith and Patten, of Westport, and throughout a long career maintained a high character as mercantile men. The amount of their liabilities is not stated. In order to meet the demands of their creditors they have offered for sale the residue of their private property, consisting of mills, dwelling-houses, farms, and a salmon fishery.

## THE REV. MR. PRESTON'S PROTESTANT COLONY. To the Editor of the Catholic Telegraph.

# December 15, 1857.

DEAR SIR-Pray be so good as to insert the followng important statement in an early number of The Telegraph and you will therefore confer a favour not alone on me but on the cause of justice and honesty, at a time when there is, alast to be found such an aggregate of cruel, heartless injustice, and callous insensibility to all that claims the sympathies of our nature .- Dear Sir, yours,

# THE WRITER.

### TO THE REV. MR. PRESTON. Blackrock, 14th December, 1857.

Rev Sir-In a letter addressed by you to a Dublin ournal, dated the 10th inst., relative to certain charges imputed to you, and it would appear justly so, of interfering and tampering with the religion of the orphans of the late Sergeant Kirley. The Journal states :-- " Mr. Prestou established some years ago a colony of perverts from the Church of Rome." In answer to this you say, "I deny your premises-I never here or elsewhere established a colony for converts from the Church of Rome." Rev. Sir, there are those who consider a strong robust memory a blessing-others deem it quite the reverse ; but leaving the matter to be decided by more connetent anthority. I have to state that it did occur to me on seeing the above assertion made by you, your memory is at fault in regard to your prosely tising propensities, for in a report of Pleadings in the Rolls Court (Dublin), more than sixteen years ago, I fad the following statements made by Mr. Litton, Q.C., in the case of "*Richardson* v *Rev.*— *Preston and Ingle*," tried in the Rolls Court on April 21, 1841:— PROTESTANT COLONIZATION-ROLLS' COURT-APRIL 21.

Richardson v. Rev. --- Preston and Ingle.

Mr. Litton, Q.C., on behalf of the plaintiff, moved for a receiver over certain lands, the plaintiff's property, included in a deed executed to the defendant in September, 1833. He stated that his client, Captain Richardson, was a gentleman possessed of considerable estate in the county of Kildare, situated in the parish of which the reverend defendant was the incumbent; that he had granted an annuity to a gentleman of the name of Morgan of £300 per snoum, charged upon this estate; the reverend defendant, representing to him the great advantages that would result from having a colony of Protestant tenauts upon the estate, induced him to purchase the interest of several of the occupying tenants for the purpose of giving their farms to Protestants; that the plaintiff, in his zeal for the good cause, followed the ad-vice which he had got from the Rev. Mr. Preston, and the result was that, in a very short time, in consequence of the expense incurred in making those purchases, and the diminution of his income by his letting his lands to the Protestants at a lower rate, he found his affairs in a very embarrassed state ; that the reverend defendant thereupon proposed to borrow from his father, the Very Rev. Dean Preston, the sum of £5,500 for the purpose of relieving Captain Richardson from his embarrassments, and it was agreed that Capt Richardson should bear the expenses that might be incurred in raising this sum by the sale or mortgage of Dean Preston's property, and that the reverend defendant thereupon advanced £800 of this sum, which was applied to pay certain debts due by Captain Richardson, and for which the reverend defendant got the security of a mortgage on his estate, bearing interest at six per cent. residue of the £5,500 never was raised, and the plaintiff's embarrassment still continuing, and there being a receiver over the property at the instance of the annuitant, the reverend defendant proposed to raise from the defendant lngle a sum sufficient to discharge the arrears of the annuity and costs, and that an assignment of the annuity should be made to the defendant Ingle, and a further annuity of £20 should be granted to him for his advances to pa costs, &c. It was stated that the defendant Ingle was a gentleman residing in England, connected by marriage with the reverend defendant. Accordingly, the annuity was assigned to Ingle, and as part of the terms of his agreement, a deed, dated in Decem-ber, 1836, was executed by which the plaintiff a cstates were conveyed to the Rev. Mr. Preston, the defendant upon trust, to pay, in the first instance, the tithe rentcharge payable to himself, then to pay the annuities to Ingle, and all costs of managing the estate, &c., and to pay the surplus to Captain Richardson. By this deed the plaintiff was bound not to remove the reverend defendant from the receipt of the rents without the consent of Ingle, so that in truth the rev. defendant acquired the absolute and uncontrolled dominion over plaintiff's property. Immediately after the execution of the deed the defendants entered into receipt of the rents of the estate. which then produced £600 per annum, and has over since continued to receive them. The learned counsel then stated that since the rev. defendant so got into a receipt of them he had not although frequently required by the plaintiff furnished him with any of the accounts of the rents, or made any payments to him; that with ample funds in his hands he had allowed Ingle's annuity to come into arrear, and that Ingle, in consequence had filed a bill, the costs of which the defendant sought to charge against the estate ; and that in the place of paying the annuity, he had paid the interest upon his own mortgage of £800 ; and, further, that he had so misuianaged the estate, that on a rental of £600 there had been an arrear of £1,700 allowed to accrue during four years and a-half. Oounsel further stated that it was difficult to collect the real state of the property from the schedules annexed to the defendants' answer, which were evidently framed with a view of giving as little information as possible, but the fact he stated appeared from a calculation made by the plaintiff's solicitor, founded upon the schedules. The counsel for the reverend defendant, having feebly but vainly endeavoured to extenuate the serious charges preferred against the Rev. Mr. Preston and Ingle, Mr. Litton for the plaintiff, Captain Rich-ardson, in reply, still insisted that the rev. defendant had induced the plaintiff to change his tenants (the Catholics) and substitute Protestants in their place; that he (the Rev. Mr. Preston) had always represent ed the Protestant tenants as well able to pay their rents; and he (Mr. Litton) read a passage from a letter of the defendant (the Rev. Mr. Preston) to the plaintiff, describing the substituted tenants as "very ndustrious," and above all, as " pious good Protestants." I am induced to publish this letter solely in order to viudicate truth and fair play before the public. I give Mr. Litton's statement as it may be found in the public journals of the day. That there was a Protestant colony in Kildare, patronised, if not absolutely founded, by a Rev. Mr. Preston, appears to be undeniable. Who that Rev. Mr. Preston was I cannot determine. Perhaps you could ?-I am, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant.

and bleak district di Donegal, shere so much bad feding crister propert between the landlords and the tenantry and where the latter, in a season of general suffering labour under heavy rents and tar-lation un paralleled ... restad the district to suffer ation unperalleled. I visited the district to eatisfy myself of the truth or falsehood of the statements made regarding the condition of these poor Cellic peasants. But, strong as were the statements made, I confess I was unprepared-utterly unprepared-for the evidence of extreme destitution and suffering which met my eyes. I have seen the worst horrors of the famine of 1847. I was witness to the historic sufferings of Skibbereen and Skull. But I did not believe that it was in human nature to endure so patiently such a condition of abject misery, oppression and suffering, as met my eyes in those bleak wilds of Donegal. Some ten days were devoted by me to the investigation of that unhappy western district, where our old race is purest in blood, most devoted in faith, most chaste in morals, most deeply steeped in suffering. I have filled my note book with facts which will, I trust, help to remove the veil from the eyes of thousands who have been grossly deluded as to the condition of Donegal. On Monday, I shall, please God, begin a series of papers on the condition of these wretched and destitute peasants of Donegal, which, I date to hope, will awaken public attention to a great and painful grievance.

THE STATE OF DONBGAL. The Editor of the UI-

A Kenmare correspondent informs us the recruiting party stationed in this town during the past summer, left last week. Their mission being ussuc-cessful, beyond half a dozen 'stray birds' from al: quarters; not one even of the fancy Kerry cows, sheep or ponies, with which Mr. French replaced the hardy Kerrymen, could be induced to accept the Saxon shilling. They prefer their native glens, except when required to ornament the demesne of some nobleman or gentleman in one of the inland counties provided they bring a fair price to their owner, who has shown more fostering care for them than for human beings .- Nation.

SEIZURE OF PROHIBITED PUBLICATIONS, &C .- A VERY extensive seizure of improper books and prints has been made by the city police during the present week. We are sorry to hear that this pernicious traffic has been going on for a considerable time, and, as we understand, on a very large scale. It is gratifying to be able to state that it is chiefly through the instrumentality of the clergy and the vigilance and advoitness of the police that a check has been put to this growing evil.-Dublin Telegraph.

A baker's porter in Cork, named George Jennings, carning 9s a week, has within the past week been declared heir to a property estimated at £3,000,000, together with an estate yielding £50,000 per annum, as the rightful representative of the Jennings, whose property has been for years in the English Court of Chancery.

We find the following extraordinary announcement in the Leinster Express --- "Miss Buchanan, an officer's daughter, who had been residing for the last 35 years in England, as a governess, having lately become insane, was sent over to this country as chargeable on the Naas Union. She was born in the town of Blessington while her father's regiment was on the march through this country. With such an extreme and extraordinary case as this staring us in the face, the necessity of a change in the legislation with regard to the deportation of paupers from England is becoming solf-evident."

THE INDIAN NEWS .- For many years no intelligence has created in Dublin so profound a sense of relief and gratification as the happy deliverance by Sir Colin Campbell of the garrison of Lucknow. The news reached here about 2 o'clock p.m., and up to the last hour of the day continued to be the all-engrossing topic of public interest and congratulation. It was felt, however, that there must be inevitably a gloomy side of the picture, for which all must be prepared when the full details come to hand. Six days' sanguinary fighting cannot but have left desolate many a homestead in the three kingdoms.

The Establishment once more assumes the aggressive. "Political Protestantism" takes up nnew the arms of the flesh to make war against the spirit. Political Protestantism—the phrase is Archbishop Whately's—rears its proud front and prepares to take the offensive against Catholicity in Ireland, "Actuated" by the real Protestant spirit, or, to use the words of Dr. Whately, "by a spirit of rivalry or hostility to another Church, rather than by any real anxiety for the souls of their fellow-countryme," the several proselytising societies pursue the sole object of their existence-to wit, the distribution of King James's Gospel light, and soup amongst the Papist poor. That the Establishment in Ireland now assumes its old offensive attitude, is manifest from the report of a meeting lately held at the Rotundo, and presided over by Archbishop Whately, in aid of an "Additional Curates' Fund." What said Dr. Whately of the mission of the Curates? "It is a mission, also, to those of our brethren who are members of what we consider an erroneous Church, because all those who come under the inspection or within the district of our Curates will receive from them, we trust, all such instruction as they are willing to receive; none of course, can be forced upon them against their will." So, then, it would appear that aggressive proselytism is no longer to be left to private enterprize. The privateer business of the sects, carried on against Rome by every description of craft, soiling under the national Protestant flag, is about to be taken up by the State Church itself. We are glad of this for two reasons-first, because we like to meet an open foe, and are glad to see the enemy usmask his batteries ; and, second, because it is an admission that the privateer-proselytising has not been successful, and that the Establishment itself is in danger from Papal aggression. Dr. Whately is a great gun of the Church Established. He and his are much too wise in their generation to risk violent collision with the popular mass in Ireland if they did not see danger ahead in any case, worse and more of it if they are to hold on, as under existing circumstances. For some years past the State Church has been "trim-ming." While sanctioning and conniving at every sort of insult and injury inflicted upon "uneducated Roman Catholics" by the Souper societics, it seemed in public to wash its hands of the dirty business. It appeared to act within view of the fact that the Catholic people of Ireland contribute perforce to the maintenance of the said State Church. It seemed to the State Church authorities more prudent to let Popery be smothered in soup, supplied wholesale by private enterprise, than to go openly to war with it. But, now that Protestantism itself in England is breaking up like the ice-now that the frigid heresy that iced Great Britain in from communion with Christendom cracks in pieces, splits up with violent explosion, or silently melts away-what wonder is it that the authorities of the Establishment, and all the rest who "live, and move, and have their being" in it, finding it going, should frantically turn to work to put out the light or to stop the sun in its course. The curse of darkness has covered the kingdoms ; . only in the grassy land of Eire, where dwell the poor oppressed, but faithful, people of the Lord, has the light been. Now that the darkness is passing off, they who work wonders by power of the Prince of Darkness would fain turn the light itself into darkness, failing which, they would draw our poor little ones into the midst of their own still surrounding darkness, holding out the fleshpots as inducement,-They are wonderful adepts, indeep, in the black art. Around their great soup cauldron they cut cavers and objurgate after the style and fashion of Macbeth's witches, promising that, "till Birnam Wood shall come to Dunsingne," will the usurping Church hold its ground, and even then "that none of Woman born has it to fear !" If it toil so hard by its imposture to deceive the weak and ignorant-to make the starving poor sell their souls for a mess of the celebrated "Hell broth," 'the evidently because they

#### LIC SOLDIERS.

The Indian Government refuse to grant aid to these asylums for these poor orphans, unless they shall be placed under the inspection of a Government officer, who makes their condition so unendurable (unless they become Protestant) that the Catholic population prefer bearing the burden of these orphans sooner than leave them exposed to the persecution and proselytism of this Souper official.

### PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

Although the Catholic soldiers are always, at least, two-thirds of the Indian army, their promotion is calculated at the onc-fifth of the whole : in place of being two-thirds, it is only the onefifth ! that is, in thirty cases of promotion, in place of having twenty of these cases amongst the Catholics, they have only six I This flagrant injustice in the army has been published by the Catholic Telegraph on last Saturday: and the names, and the cases, and the corps are recorded in a public document by the Vicar-General of Madras : it remains to this hour without contradiction from the Government : it is admitted. As these cases of shameful military partiality will perhaps, very soon be brought before the notice of the House of Commons, the public will be amused to learn what preparation Lord Canning. the Governor of India, has made to meet the charges. Hear his preparation: he has sent a circular to all the Colonels and Military Commandants of stations, inquiring if they had acted with partiality or religious bigotry in the various cases of the promotion referred to : and what think you, gentle reader, of the rebutting case which he has made out ? Hear it, and laugh, and cry, and stamp with rage, while I tell it to you. Here it is : all the Colonels and all the Commandants have returned the reply-namely. "We declare, on our honor, that we have never, even in one instance, made an appointment from religious partialities ; being always, and in every case, guided by the character and the merit of the individual promoted 11" One word more on this mockery of reply, and on this gibe of a circular, cannot be uttered without oaths and imprecations from the united Catholic soldiery of India.

### PARCHMENT LAWS.

If any one likes the trouble to read the rules and regulations, in reference to Catholic soldiers, made in Council by the Directors of the East India Company, there never was written anything more just or more equitable: all appears the very essence of national right, of high military impartiality. But when one comes to examine the practice in the ranks, among the Ser-

#### мачо Генергара.

Those stolidities, the Poor Law Commissioners, lately reduced the salary of the Rev. Mr. Boylan, Oatholic Chaplain of Enniskillen Union, from £40 to £30, whereupon Father Boylan resigned the Chap-laincy. His Curate, the Rev. Mr. Hughes, mindful of his mission, attended gratuitously to the sick and dying; to the infant coming into the world as to old age and infirmity leaving it; and he entered his attendances in the proper book. This excited the indignation of a Mr. Gamble, one of the guardians, and he had the assurance to accuse Mr. Hughes of impertinence. Nor did the matter end here : the Protestant Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Maude, writes to the guardians his willingness to attend to the spiritual wants of the Catholic paupers until such time as a Chaplain was appointed for them, and adds that he will do it gratuitously. Disinterested man; Clerics of the Establishment never look to the pence .--No notice was taken of his letter, but the master was ordered to provent Mr. Hughes from making any entry in the book for the future. He is thus denied the right which every visitor has, because of his profession; and, thanks to the Poor Law Commissioners. the Uatholic religion is insulted-certainly not endangered-by the offensive volunteering of ministratration by Missionary Maude .-- Meath People.

THE CONVENT OF MERCY, TUAM .--- MOSt of our readers are, by this time, aware that an application has been made to the Court of Quegn's Bench by Mrs. Griffith of Dunmore, for an order to have a girl named Bridget Cooney, who applied some months ago for a dmission to the House of Mercy, placed under the care of the said Mrs. Griffith, on the grounds that the girl is being detained against her will in the Mrs. Griffith's affidavit is now before the couvent. court and the country, and, pending the legal pro-ocedings in Queen's Bench, we will offer neither note nor comment on the case, except to state what we have learned by inquiry from parties acquainted with the facts. It is a fact, appears, that Bridget Cooney was baptised in this town by a Catholic clergyman, nearly seventeen years ago; that both the parents were Catholics, and continued so until the time of the famine, when, like a few other starving creatures who had no alternative between starvation and proselytism, they yielded to the soductions of the tempter. After a few years thus spent, the father was seized with a serious illness and sent, as we are credibly informed, for one of the Catholic priests of Dunmore, by whom he was attended, received back into the Church, and had administered to him the last sacraments. We are also informed that he relapsed no more, but died a Catholic. These are matters not strictly bearing on the case; and if we misrepresent facts we are free to correct them. In some time after the mothor died, and it is alleged she was anxious to be reconciled to the church, and would have taken steps to that effect but that she was suddenly cut off by death. We merely mention these matters as they have been told to us, and we state them to show the early life of Bridget Cooney and her parents. The next authentic incident in the case is a letter written from Liverpool by Bridget Cooney to her uncle and grandmother, stating that she had fled from the house in Dublin, where she was placed by Mrs. Griffith: that she was starving : and begging of her uncle to send her money to enable her to come home to him and her graudmother. He did so after some correspondence and with reluctance, as her re- leave Dublin in the course of this day and to-morgeants, the Quarter-masters, in the School, in lativos were not pleased with her parents on account | row.

JOHN MACHUGH, R.C. Priest.

A MONSTER CAUSE .- The Dublin Freeman says that the long expected affidavits in the case of "Kingston and Sadleir" have been filed on both sides, and that they exceed in extent any that have ever been filed in Ireland in any one case. The affidavits, it is computed cover 7,000 folios.