WHAT WILL ENGLAND DO WITHOUT IRELAND?

What will England do without Ireland? . This question is now asked even by Ireland's deadliest foe. and what will the English army do without Irishmen? Every country that musters thousands and hundreds of thousands in horse and foot would combine tomorrow in heavy hatred to crush this country if mere feeling swayed their councils. England's range of dominion over sea and land, England's power and committy bearing, have earned for her general enmity throughout Europe, and America feels no friendly sympathies for her. In the meantime, Irishmen look to distant lands for their home, and abandon the country of their fondest love because England has made it to them a land of bondage, of Egyptian bondage, by the manifold wrongs and cruelties perpetrated on the unhappy people. Repentance will come too late unless something, and unless everything be done to conciliate and win the Irish. Sympathy for England is not in the heart of Ireland—rather hatred, bitter, festering hatred; sores and ulcers corrode her heart's core, because of the long and still-continued malignity of this country towards her, her people, and her Priesthood. Insult, outrage, injustice, and ruthless animosity to the death have, like the weltering waves, worn her out, and deadened her to any kindly feeling to this country.

The account is old, and the grudge is deep; the batted intense on the part of Ireland. In the meantime, what will the insensate English do? Do-why do nothing in the right way; nothing to mend matters, but everything to increase the ill-feeling, the bad blood, and the nation's burning animosity. Look at the foolish congratulations of this country for the pelty convorsions, rather perversions, in Galwayhear the noise and nonsense that they make on account of that affair, and the beating of drums and fourish of trumpets because the children, the orphan children of starved-to-death parents, have fallen into the hands of the scoffers and persecutors of Ireland's Faith. It is dieadful to think of the iron heart of those men, who make starvation and death their opportunity for spreading Protestantism, and wrenching away from the land that which is incorporated, identified with Ireland-Catholicity.

What will satisfy Ireland, Catholic Ireland? What? The complete establishment in that country of their Church, with that perfect, fair, full, unrestricted holding that she is entitled to.

Let the Protestant Church be for those who belong to it, and let the Catholic Church be for those who belong to it, but down with an exclusive Protestant Church Establishment for a nation that is Catholic, as Ireland most certainly is. Why is the minority to have all, and the majority none, of the funds that the nation accords for religious purposes? The thing is monstrous in its unfairness and wicked injustice; it must fall, common sense and common justice will drag it down; it is only an affair of time, but its doom is sealed.

Ireland is Catholic, England is Protestant. Here is the furnace that keeps up the boiling fever heat, that maddens and sets one nation against the other .-England never conceals it; she is to the death against the religion of Ireland. She has done all that old Rome did and more to root out the detested Faith from the land, but she has failed. She tries still to do it, and she will strive; but she will, she must fail, because the God of Heaven and of earth is against her and all her machinations. Ireland may come down and will, when her people shall be planted in other lands; but as it has been said that Ireland seems to be destined to be the ruin of England, when heland becomes deserted by the Celt, the Saxon will te too few to combat the enemies gathered together about and against her, and down she will come with a erash, the like to which the nations of the earth have never heard before, and the last Celt in Ireland will soon be followed by the last Saxon in England, and the ruin of Ireland will be the ruin of England, as sure as effect follows cause.

That mighty engine, the Times, begins to see the the cheerless future when Ireland shall become a comparatively desert land. Alas! the thought saddens and fills the soul with desponding thoughts, because England and Ireland should not break one from the other, but stand together and defy the world. Oh! what is to be done? Let men be just and fair, and Let Ireland's Protestant Church Establishment come down from its high places, and divide with the Church of the people its enormous revenues: then something may be hoped for, but not before.

FATHER THOMAS. St. George's, London.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER AMAZON.

The Southampton correspondent of the Daily News says: "Among the crew of the Amazon who was saved is an able seaman, named James Maylin. He arrived at Southampton on Wednesday night. He belongs to Wisbeach, in Cambridgeshire. He is an intolligent and apparently a trustworthy man. He states that soon after the ship left the Needles they stopped two hours off Portland to throw water on the engines; the captain at this time was walking the bridge. Maylin was on watch on Saturday night on the look-out at the port-bow. Mowatt, another man who was saved, was looking out on the starboard bow. The second officer had charge of the watch. At a quarter to one on Sunday morning he heard the firebell, which was rung by Passmore, another of those saved. On turning round and seeing whereabouts the ship was on fire, he immediately rushed to get at the wet swabs, which had been made ready the night before to clean the decks for Sunday prayers, and threw them on the foregrating close to the fore funnel. He then, with another man, hove two trusses of hay overboard, which had taken fire. At that moment the captain came on deck in his shirt and trousers, and without shoes or stockings, and Maylin assisted him. in throwing water down the fore cabin. The captain was perfectly caim and collected, and, though workboard, seem yet to ring in his ears. He saw numbers Maudslay (Maudslay a of persons rush on deck, stricken with terror, many of Sharp, of Manchester. them terribly burned. Some dropped down dead Last (Tuesday) night immediately burned.

getting the boat ready in which he escaped, a female passenger rushed on deck. She had on only her night gown, the bottom of which and her legs were much burned. Three times she was placed in the boat that was saved—once by Quartermaster Dineford but she refused to remain. He heard several hurried by say to her that they would soon give her plenty of clothing when she got away from the ship, but modesty prevailed over the love of life, and she remained behind to perish. The last words Maylin heard Captain Symons say were "It's all up with us-there is no hope, my men—get your boats ready." He the return forwarded to the council—then saw him for the last time as he went aft towards 1. That £10,000 of the funds of the council the saw him for the last time as he went aft towards 1. the wheel. Maylin then almost immediately fell through the deck, and received a flesh wound in his What added much to the disastrons consequenknee. ces of the fire was, they not being able to stop the engines on account of the terrible heat in the engineroom. The speed at which she was going through the sea rendered it almost impossible to launch the boats without their being swamped. The boat in which the 21 were saved, most fortunately and singularly escaped swamping. After leaving the ship he saw no living thing on board—he thinks that all but himself and companions, must have perished in the waves in attempting to escape, or must have been disabled or killed by the flames. It was break of day before the Amazon went down. He saw her distinctly when her magazine blew up. A large number of rockets mounted up in the air at the time. The boat in which the 21 were saved was rowed about 25 or 30 miles, when they saw a barque. They hailed her with their united voices, when she was certainly not more than a quarter of a mile off; Maylin is confident some one on board the barque answered. He distinctly saw a lantern held outside the barque, as if to distinguish whereabouts the hail came from. As well as he could see the barque, she had close reefed foretopsail, double reefed main-topsail, whole foresail, fore-topmast staysail. The barque, however, did not attempt to render the boat any assistance, although the captain of her must have seen the burning Amazon, and must have conjectured that the persons who hailed him were some of her crew or passengers."

The water tender on board the Amazon, who was saved, states that the chief and fourth engineers went the rounds of the engine-room, after midnight on Saturday, and found everything right. Within a quarter of an hour after they left, the water tender saw bits of something on fire, fall into the engineroom: he had only just time to get assistance before he was driven out of the engine-room, owing to the intensity of the heat arising from the fire. He describes the fire as most rapid and intense. He is confident that many of those forward never could have got out of their beds before the fire overtook them.

THE MASTER ENGINEERS AND THE AMAL-GAMATED SOCIETY.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

On Saturday, in pursuance of the resolutions arrived at and made public by the large employers of Manchester and London, notices were almost universally posted at the respective engine factories, that in consequence of the recent proceedings on the part of the men, their works would be closed on Saturday next, the 10th instant. This is the only step at present taken by the masters, only a few men having as yet been discharged for refusing to work over-time. But At this the effect of this determination on the part of the masters will be to throw out of employ about 3,500 members of the Amalgamated Society. Consequent upon this, however, and assuming that other machinisis cannot be secured, a much larger number of other persons must be deprived of their means of subsistence. Taking into the calculation moulders, boiler-makers, carpenters, brass moulders, coppersmiths, painters, trimmers, unskilled laborers, and apprentices, not less than 20,000 men will be dependby the masters that 10,000 hands will be thrown out desolation from afar, and trembles as it contemplates of employ, in addition to the members of the Amalgamated Society, in that county alone; and it is not unreasonable to double that number when London is included.

The boiler-makers throughout the country number about 3,000 or 4,000, and the moulders nearly 5,000. The moulders have hitherto taken no part whatever strive to understand one another, and let England in the proceedings of the Amalgamated Society, nor learn at last to do justice to Ireland. Then, and not were any of their body members of it. However, they sill then, can the stream of emigration be stopped.—

Convened a meeting on Saturday night in London, at let learnth. Protection Characteristics was thrown out and adopted. which a proposition was thrown out and adopted, subject to the approval of their brethren, not to return to their labor after the 10th, if then discharged, without being compensated for their loss of time from that period until their re-engagement.

On Saturday a proposition was made to the executive council, to the effect that if the Amalgamated Society would invest £10,000 of its funds in tools, any amount of capital would be forthcoming, if necessary, to enable the men, when formed into a new society, to undertake any amount of work which might be desired. In consequence of this proposition, coming, as the reporter was informed, from a responsible capi talist, a meeting of the executive council was held not content with intellectual defence or attack, they last night in Little Alie-street, at which a resolution was passed to the following effect :-

"That inasmuch as the employers have refused to do the work for the public, the members of the Amalgamated Society determine to undertake it themselves, and to advertise to the same effect in the public news-

papers." By the 23rd rule of the Amalgamated Society, all the members of the society who may be thrown out of even the recognized rules of criticism, which they employment by this move, are entitled to receive 15s otherwise acknowledge, attempting in the most barea week. It is not intended, however, to draw upon the deposited fund of £25,000 to support the 3,500 members of their society who will be thrown out, but to levy a special rate upon those members who remain find with him, but because he, as great a Protestant

in employ .- Times. At two o'clock yesterday (Tuesday), the meeting of was a private one. It sat from two o'clock until six, but up to eleven o'clock last night the Amalgamated but up to eleven o clock last linguistic transfer offer last offer Maudslay (Maudslay and Field), Mr. Blyth and Mr.

Last (Tuesday) night the executive council of the immediately, or swooned with fright and suffering. Amalgamated Society held a meeting at Little Aliethe remembers seeing a boy rush on deck in a Guern- street. This also was a private meeting. Some wherever, and whenever, necessary. Where there is

sey frock, with his face fearfully burned. While disappointment was expressed, at not receiving a communication from the Employers' Association, informing them of the result of their meeting at two o'clock. This hesitation upon the part of the Buck-lersbury Association they looked upon as a favorable omen, and after the expression of an unanimous determination to proceed vigorously and rapidly in their own course, unless met with a spirit of conciliation by the employers, they agreed upon the three following important resolutions, which the secretary was instructed to forward without delay to all the branches, and to request that a vote might be taken upon them, and

> 1. That £10,000 of the funds of the Amalgamated Society shall be paid over to such number of trustees, not less than six, as shall be selected by the executive (such trustees to be men in whom public confidence could be placed in consequence of their position in society), to advance portions of the same from time to time, by managers appointed by the executive, whose appointment shall afterwards be confirmed by the society, for the purpose of carrying on the business of engineers, machinists, &c.

2. That those advances, as well as others which the trustees may obtain, from other sources, shall be secured by a mortgage of all the plant and stock in trade employed in the business, to the said trustees, who shall have power to give a preference of security to any such other advances over the sums advanced out of the funds of the Amalgamated Society.

3. The conditions of work under which such business is carried on shall be such as are approved of by the executive of the Amalgamated Society from time to time, with the view of giving employment to the greatest possible number of members of the trade who are out of employment for the time being, consistently with the stability of the business and the welfare of the workmen employed.

A very considerable number of the society's men are engaged in the different railway workshops and steamboat factories of the kingdom. There are about 600 members in the shops of the North-Western and its branches, and not less than 120 of them at Stratford. We were informed that one railway company in the West of England, had offered to pay their men double time for Sunday work, and at the rate of time and a half for all other over work. The latest intelligence on Tuesday night was that a number of trades, representing 2,000 men, had offered support to the society to the extent of 5s per week per man.

THE INTOLERANCE OF PROTESTANTISM. (From the Tablet.)

The most frequent charge, and the most plausible, which the Protestants bring against us, is our intelerance. The Church is necessarily intolerant, but, nevertheless, she is not intolerant in that sense in which Protestants understand the accusation. It is not an uncommon practice for a thief whilst running away from his pursuers to cry out stop thief himself in order to divert the suspicion of those he meets, and to help them to consider himself honest, even while the booty is about his own person. It is pretty much in the same way that Protestants cry out against intolerance, for when they do so it is generally at the time when they have been most intolerant themselves, or are meditating an act of especial and malignant per-

At this moment the intolerant spirit which they denounce, but whose suggestions they respect, shows itself in a very curious and gratuitous way. Mr. Bennett, well known for his persecution by Doctor Blom-field, has been presented by the Marchioness of Bath to the living of Frome. She has the right of presentation to that living, and, had she pleased, might have sold her right for money; but because, according to her conscience, she is pleased to exercise her right in favor of an abnoxious person, the tolerant inhabitants of Frome rise up against the Marchioness, and would if they could, deprive her of her unquestioned right. They justify themselves on the ground that they dislike Mr. Bennett's principles, and because he, a Protestant, in the exercise of his private judgment, cannot submit his reason to those enlightened Pundits at Frome. It is certainly a hard case that men who claim for themselves the right to judge for themselves should at the same time refuse the same right to another, and even attempt to deprive a person of civil rights because she does not exercise them in obedience to the caprices of these intolerant despots.

Mr. Bennett's offence is that he does not consider the Bible the best, or an available instrument for making Christians out of heathens. The Frome remonstrants think otherwise, but Mr. Bennett's opinion is as good as theirs, even on their own principles. Mr. Bennett with the Bible, and the Bible only, I as come to a certain conclusion; the Frome magicians have, under the same circumstances, come to another, and upon the principles of both sides there is no authority to which they can refer the dispute. Neither party will adopt the opinions of the other, and, until they can agree who shall be judge between them, they must remain as they are, each in possession of what he can hold for himself. The Frome remonstrants are have recourse to material weapons, and, in order to confute Mr. Bennett, wish to deprive him of the means (of making himself heard.

Such a quarrel is, in one sense, no affair of ours, but we cannot let it pass without calling attention to the essentially intolerant spirit of Protestantism .-There are men who profess the most absolute liberty of mind, who spurn authority, and set at defiance even the recognised rules of criticism, which they faced way to silonce a man because his reason will not submit to their unreason and blind prejudices .-They have nothing to allege against him, no fault to as themselves, refuses to be bound by the arbitrary fetters which they love to wear themselves. Mr. Benthe executive committee of the employers, referred to nett, in the exercise of his supposed rights as a Proby Mr. Smith, was held, when Mr. Allan's letter was testant, differs from the Protestants of Frome, and duly brought forward and discussed. The meeting they, forgetting their common principles, are ready to was a private one. It sat from two o'clock until six, punish him with the workhouse test. They are for liberty of conscience, for individual responsibility.

> Differences of opinion will be always in the world, but they can be tolerated only where there is authority to resolve them, and to put an end to them

no real authority to be found, there the passions and material force will create it, and a tyranny will be the result, most galling and most vexations. All true in-dependence of spirit, all self respect will be destroyed, and men will be the sport and the victims, not merely of prejudice, but of pure folly and unthinking recklessness.

The Frome remonstrants also made it clear that peace cannot result from compromise. The "Gorham decision" was framed, not with a view to ascertain the truth, which was beyond the competency of the Court, but to conciliate two hostile factions at the expense of justice. Neither peace nor quietness has been the result. That wise sentence, in recognising the presence of truth and fulsehood, and in allowing the equal claims of both on the reverence of the English nation, will have one obvious result. It will be a triumph for falsehood. To sanction heresy, and not to proscribe truth, is, in effect, to establish the former, and to destroy the latter. The same principle is at work in the godless institutions; there neither heresy nor Faith is proscribed, but both are admitted on equal terms. The consequence is, the predominance of the former, and the gradual decay and banishment of the Faith. The instant we place established truth on the same ground with its opposite, the loss will fall on the former, not on the latter. We may learn a lesson, if we are wise, from Mr. Bennett at Frome, and from the Gorham decision. These two facts are two aspects of the same question. The recognition of Mr. Gorham's views will be, in effect, the expulsion by degrees from the Establishment of those views which are identified with Mr. Bennett's in the present controversy

It will be the same thing in the godless institutions; at present Catholicism is tolerated in them, but by degrees, yet rapidly, the Catholic element will be eliminated, and infidelity will be master of the whole place. Catholicism is not an opinion, it is Faith, and when people deal with it as with an opinion they have lost it; it is gone from them, and it requires then only some external event to make manifest the hollowness within. Infidelity will become as intolerant and as hostile to Catholicism as are now the inhabitants of Frome to another form of Protestantism, which they do not appreciate or desire themselves. The Philistimes were left to try the Israelites in the promised land, and we may learn, if we will, most useful lessons from the contests of heresy, and its various modes of fighting, which it so complacently exhibits in these

NOTICE TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.

ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL.

A COURSE of CLINICAL INSTRUCTION and LECTURES will be commenced at the above Institution (already containing 75 Beds) on MONDAY next, the 2d FEBRUARY, to be continued until the 1st of August.

Clinical Surgery, DR. MACDONNELL. Clinical Medicine, Da. David.
Clinical Opthalmic and Aural Surgery, Dn. Howard.

OPERATIONS-EVERY SATURDAY. TERMS:

3 Months' Course on any of the above subjects £1 10 3 0 2 10 6 do. do. Hospital Ticket—12 Months 100. 6 do. do. 6 do. 3 do. 1 10 Do.

For further paniculars, apply to any of the above Lecturers, January 31, 1852.

CATHOLIC WORKS.

JUST PUBLISHED. AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

ALICE RIORDAN, the Blind Man's Daughter, by Mrs. J. Sadlier, 12mo of 280 pages, in muslin; price is 3d. WILLY BURKE, or the Irish Orphan in America, by Mrs.

J. Sadlier, 24mo, muslin; price la 3d. The DUTY of a CHRISTIAN TOWARDS GOD, to which is added Prayers at Mass, and the Rules of Christian Politeness, translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sadlier, 12mo of 400 pages, half bound, 1s 104d; in muslin, 2s 6d. Tenthousand of this work has been sold within a year. This is used as a Reading Book in the Schools of the Christian

Brothers. It is an admirable book of instruction for parents as well as their children.

The ORPHAN of MOSCOW, or the Young Governoss, (fifth thousand), translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sudlior, 18mo, 400 pages, with fine steel engraving and an illuminated title; price 2s 6d.

The CASTLE of ROUSSILLON, or Quercy in the Sixteenth Mrs. J. Sadlier, 18no, with an engraving and an illuminated title, to match the "Orphan of Moscow;" price 2s Gd. BENJAMIN, or the Pupil of the Brothers of the Christian. Schools, translated from the French by Mrs. J. Sailier, 32mo, muslin; price la 3d.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co., New York, 164, William-street; Boston, 128, Federal-street; Montreal, 179, Notre Dame-st.

NEW CATHOLIC BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, AT SADLIER'S CHEAP CASH ROOK STORE:

The Devout Soul, by the Very Rev. J. B. Paganani, Is 104d. The Catholic Offering, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Walsh, at from 7s 6d to 20s. The Golden Manual, the best and chenpest Prayer Book ever

printed, 18mo. of 1011 pages, at priocs varying from 3s 3d Cobbatt's History of the Reformation, 2 vols., bound in one,

Coubelt's Pittory of the Reformation, 2 vois, bound in one, (New Edition), 3s 9d.

The Christian Directory, guiding men to their elernal salvation, by Rev. R. Parsons, S. J., 6s 3d.

This is a book which should be in every family. It was written more than two hundred years ago, and it has gone through innumerable editions since.

through innumerable entitions since.

Spiritual Exercises of St. Ignatius.

Ligouri's Preparation for Death, 2s 6d.

Do. on the Commandments and Sacraments, 1s 10id.

Sketches of the Early Catholic Missions in Kentucky, 3s. 9d.

Loctures on the Doctrines of the Catholic Church, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Spalding. Festival of the Rosary, and other Tales on Commandments. Ward's Cantos, a Satire upon the Reformation, 2s 6d.

Warr's Cantos, a Saire upon the Reformation, 28 6d.

Pope and Maguire's Discussion, (New Edition), 38 9d.

The Catholic Choir Book, price reduced to 10s.

The Catholic Harp, do to 18 101d.

Butler's Lives of the Saints, (Cheap Edition), 4 vols., 20s.

Do Fine Edition, Illustrated, with 25

Steel Engravings, and Four Illuminated Titles, at from 35s to 60s.

36s to 60s.

Douay Bibles, at from 5s to 50s.

Douay Testamonts, at from 1s 10sd to 3s 9d.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED.

A large assortment of Holy Water Fonts, Beads, Religious Prints, &c. And a freeh supply of the Portrait of Pius the IX., at only 5s.

D. & J. SADLIER & Co., 179, Notre Dame Street, Montale