

penses other than for what is the professed and vaunted object of Poor Laws—the maintenance of the pauperised classes of a community, and even adding that amount to the amount for "maintenance," a surplus of the rate remains—of the disposal of which we have no account!

Thus, for instance, in the last quarter of 1852—the most favorably stated of the three years given above—the amount for "maintenance of the poor" was £95,500; for "other expenses" of the system, £91,532; while, assuming that the £865,000, in the sixth column, was a whole year's rate, and dividing it by four, to get a quarter's proportion, it appears that the poor rate for the quarter must have been about £216,000; leaving a surplus of fully £30,000 over and above the combined amount of the sums expended for the relief of the poor, and "other expenses" of the Poor Law system.

But this is not all; for another Parliamentary paper, moved for about the same time, by Sir Robert Ferguson, member for Londonderry, and like the former just now distributed, gives us the amount levied for 1852, under the "Rate-in-Aid" act (the 12th Vic., c. 24), a further sum of £36,000, for Poor Law purposes; out of which a clear balance of no less than £13,400 is stated in a foot-note to have remained in hands on the 31st of December, 1852! This sum, added to the £30,000 surplus before shown, would make nearly £50,000, levied off Ireland last year, over and above all cost of maintenance, and of "other expenses" of the system!

Is there not something monstrous in all this? In the first place, why should the item of "other expenses"—that is to say, the cost of Poor Law machinery in each year—be so high? In 1850, it exceeded the sum expended for the support of the poor, by £9,000, and last year was only £4,000 less than that cost.—Yet the professed object of Poor Laws is to support the poor, not to provide offices and handsome salaries for those above them. And when Nicholas made his immortal report, after his four weeks profound researches (in a *post-chaise*) into the economic and social condition of Ireland, he distinctly recommended the Poor Law, as the only means of causing the moneys given in charity in Ireland to be appropriated, without waste or diversion whatever, to the actual poor. He accused the voluntary system of relief, which previously existed, of gross unthrift; and failure of relieving the poor in anything like a proportion to the money-value of the relief given. Yet here we have a sum, on the average of years, fully equalling that expended on actual relief of the poor, spent on the mere machinery of this blessed Poor Law; and a further sum of nearly £50,000 on the quarter, appropriated we know not how! Possibly to the rebuilding of the lately burnt wing of Windsor Castle; or to the new National Gallery about to be built in London!

PROSELYTISM ON THE HIGH SEAS.

We have often told our readers that proselytism was carried on in all parts of the country, always upon *terra firma*, and we never had occasion, until now, to say to them that the abettors of the nefarious system dared to carry out their infernal designs on any other element. But it appears that the earth is not large enough for the "Jumpers." They wish—and in carrying out the wish they are adhering strictly to the text which proclaims that proselytisers shall "encompass sea and land"—to extend their operations to the empire of the ocean, and to give no rest to those who differ from them in opinion.

The case to which we now wish to call especial attention is that reported in an extract of a letter printed in another column. A young man, a native of this city, a Catholic, lately took his passage on board an emigrant ship which was bound for America. On the passage the anti-Catholic feelings of the majority of the passengers, whom he describes as "Orangemen," began to manifest themselves, and these persons commenced to distribute insulting tracts to the Catholic passengers, and otherwise perpetrate outrages against Catholicity. The captain's son assisted in the distribution of the tracts. The young man did all he could to prevent the reading of those tracts; but "the sailors made him pay dearly for it. The passengers were treated like dogs." Gracious God! has it come to this? It is bad enough to have the poor Irish Catholic taunted, tormented, besieged in this humble home by the wicked addresses of the agents of the "soup crusade;" but it appears to us that the filthy and degraded wretches who, on the wide ocean, so far forgot all notions of Christian charity, took a hellish delight in torturing those whom they had in their power. The extract of the letter will speak for itself. The matter has been taken notice of by the Irish Society of Halifax, and we trust that the next American mail will bring us intelligence that the parties who not only insulted the religious feelings of the passengers, but neglected to attend to their physical wants, have been heavily punished.

Catholic emigrants should be extremely cautious in the selection of the vessels in which they intend to sail. We fear there is much Protestant influence at work in the direction of emigration—it has been felt in Kilkenny, and why the power of recommending persons as fit subjects for its benefits is exclusively vested in the hands of Protestant Clergymen is a thing that we cannot understand.

The subjoined extracts are taken from a letter received by a friend from a young man who left this city a short time since. We are in possession of the name of the vessel and of the Liverpool agents, but shall not for the present make them public:—

Halifax, March 15, 1853.

Since the day we left Liverpool sorrow and distress have been my companions. We had a very long and painful passage of thirty-six days and were shipwrecked within 600 miles of New York, and were driven into Halifax, where I have been since, and have experienced the greatest kindness from a Kilkenny man named McCabe who took me to his house. I have had the happiness of seeing the Archbishop of Halifax (Dr. Walsh) who treated me with the utmost kindness. We were obliged to have a steamer to bring us here. After the wreck we were limited to a pint of water daily; but this was nothing compared to the sufferings we underwent from the sailors during the passage.—The females were treated in a shocking way; both day and night. As for me, life was a torment to me. The crew were nearly all Orangemen, and they could not bear me for two reasons; the one was that I recited the Rosary every evening in Public, and the other that I prevented my fellow passengers from reading the Protestant version of the Bible, and the tracts distributed by the captain's son. Those that did take them I induced to tear them up or return them, but the sailors

made me pay dearly for it. The passengers were treated like dogs. I am happy, however, to tell you that the matter has been taken up by the Irish Society in Halifax; and the passengers must stay here to prosecute them in April.—*Tablet*.

PROSELYTISING COERCION.—We regret to find that a lady, who owns considerable property in the county of the town, has latterly had recourse to very extraordinary means to prop up the tottering fabric of proselytism in the west. She some time ago erected a schoolhouse on her estate, to which school she appointed a Protestant teacher, and introduced scriptural instruction, but her Catholic tenantry declined to send their children to it, especially as there was one in connection with the National Board within about a hundred yards of this new educational establishment, and also another in the immediate neighborhood, belonging to the Sisters of Mercy, where the pupils had the benefit of industrial and religious training. The following notice has been lately served upon all her tenantry, accompanied by a verbal message from the bailiff, that unless it was complied with eviction awaited them:—"March 30th, 1853.—I opened a school at Ballagh for the benefit of the children of the village, and regret that none have taken advantage of it. I earnestly hope, however, that after this week you will send all your children that are of a proper age—as young as four years old will be received.—*Galway Packet*.

Dublin has been alive with meetings this week—all on "heavenly thoughts intent." The Irish Church Mission, however, presided over by Lord Donoughmore, elicited a fact, of which we were before not cognizant—that "the Church of Rome" in Ireland is a "money Church," and that nothing can be done for its followers save by the application of money.—To this statement of a gentleman called Rev. Mr. Dallas we subscribe, in part. Nothing can be done with the "followers of Rome" in Ireland without money, because it is the extremest want which induces the poor people to abandon the faith of their fathers. The truthfulness of the other position we leave to an indignant world.

A meeting—a "Protestant meeting"—to petition against the Maynooth Grant, was held on Thursday night in the Rotundo. There were a great many queer people present—men with snovy asphyxiators, and others with exceedingly unwashed features; but all agreeing, so far as appearances went, in the Christian dogma of "Down with the Pope!" The following petition was adopted, at this blessed gathering, amidst a hurricane of yells and a volcano of Kentish fire:—"That the United Church of England and Ireland being established by law, on the ground of its teaching the true religion; it is contrary to principle, truth, and justice, to endow or establish a college where Romish Priests are instructed to teach the people doctrines the very opposite of those of the said United Church. That the doctrines of the Romish Church, as taught in the College of Maynooth, are false, superstitious, and idolatrous, and have been declared to be so by the highest authority in the realm. That your petitioners, therefore, pray the withdrawal of all support from the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, and from all other Romish institutions."

THE PRIESTS AND THE TRAITORS.—The *Freeman* publishes in extenso the resolutions adopted at two "conferences" held last week at Killaloe and Cashel, to denounce, *inter alia*, the conduct of the two representatives for the county of Tipperary. Sixty clergymen of the "archdiocese" were present, and all were unanimous in a vote calling upon Messrs. Scully and Sadleir for an explanation of their motives in presuming to give a support to the Aberdeen Ministry, and in the event of such explanation proving unsatisfactory to the constituency, that the "traitors" should forthwith surrender the trust reposed in them by their hard taskmasters. The main resolution, referring to the *dernier ressort*, has already appeared in the *Times*; the preliminary ones are now annexed:—"Resolved—That we, the undersigned priests of the archdiocese of Cashel, who have been mainly instrumental in securing the triumphant return of Messrs. Scully and Sadleir at the late election for the county of Tipperary, by counselling our people to vote in their favor, in the face of laudford intimidation, and at the imminent peril of sacrificing their dearest interests, feel it an imperative duty we owe to ourselves as consistent patriots and faithful guides of a confiding people, who made such great sacrifices in following our advice, to call upon our representatives, and respectfully to inform them that their parliamentary conduct compared with their pledges at the hustings, has left painful feelings on the minds of their constituents, which it is their duty to remove. "Resolved,—Whereas our county members have been returned to Parliament on the strength of pledges which they made at the hustings, and ratified at the great September Conference in Dublin, to pursue a certain line of policy, tested by experience and sanctioned by the nation—that is to say, that they would hold themselves in independent opposition to every Government that would not make Sharman Crawford's bill a Cabinet question; and whereas a member of the Cabinet, and the leader of the House of Commons, has indignantly disavowed any such terms on the part of the Government—Resolved,—That it is incumbent on us respectfully to request of our representatives to explain how their open adhesion to such a Government, their desertion from the honored benches of the Brigade, and their sitting now on the Ministerial side of the House are consistent with their pledges at the hustings, and with that policy which they bound themselves to maintain."

The *Galway Packet* informs us of an interesting fact, as follows:—"We have just heard that the Abbey of Ross has been purchased by his Grace the Archbishop of Tuam. This Monastery of *Ros-Oirbheadlath*, now *Rosserilly*, on the River Ross, near Headford, in the barony of Clare and county of Galway, was erected in the year 1341, for Franciscan Friars. Its ruins are still in very good preservation, situated about a mile north from the town of Headford. These ruins show it to have been a very extensive and beautiful building. (A Chapter of the Franciscan Order was held there in the year 1509.—*King*, p. 319). At the suppression of religious houses this friary was granted to the Earl of Clanricarde and his heirs *in capite*. Here was interred, in the year 1604, Brian Oge O'Rourke, son of the celebrated Brian *na Murtha*, Chieftain of Breifny (county Leitrim), who died in Galway in that year. This Chieftain was celebrated in the annals of Ireland as 'most illustrious for clemency, hospitality, and all noble qualities.' The place of his interment is still pointed out. This monastery was inhabited by friars of the Franciscan Order within the last twenty years."

A CALIFORNIA IN MAYO.—The *Daily Express* states that the recent discovery of copper mines in Achil is likely to lead to a serious dispute with regard to the ownership of the property:—"The district in which they are situated is a portion of what was the property of Sir R. A. O'Donnell, and being under lease to the Mc'Loughlin family, their interest was sold under the decree of the Incumbered Estates Court, and purchased by a Mr. McCormack, of Dublin. This was the famous 'lot' which was twice sold by the Court and repudiated by the purchasers, when, being set up a third time, Mr. McCormack became the proprietor. Wandering over his newly acquired territory, he found indications of copper, and, without going into details, it appears that there are at present Mr. McCormack, a Mr. Ryan, and an English mining company engaged in the matter. The latter company, it is said, are selling £1 shares in the market at £2. It seems that Mr. McCormack, 'good easy man,' thought that in purchasing the Mc'Loughlin interest he had become owner of the fee and inheritance, with all its 'mines, minerals, upper and under woods, hawking and fishing royalties;' and it would appear that so thought the mining company of London; but Sir R. A. O'Donnell, looking on attentively until the speculation was well aloft, walked in just to intimate that it was quite true his ancestors had leased the land to the Mc'Loughlin family, but it was equally certain that they had not conveyed the royalties, mines, or minerals; and he not alone claims the mines, but is about to transfer to his own proper use all the ore now on the bank, with a kind intimation that the new proprietors had better no longer 'dig in the bowels of the harmless earth.' An idea of the present appearances may not be uninteresting. On the seashore, at low water mark, as you approach from Newport, is the first indication. The lode is lying in the shore, quite exposed, having a breadth of four feet by a depth of about two feet. At this place about 10 feet in length has been excavated in the face of the bank, and so rich is the ore that a geologist values that thrown out at £30 a ton as it lies, and says that it will be worth £50 at Swansea. About five tons have been raised by the ordinary laborers of the place, no regular miners being at work. Along the shore the indications of rich ore are too apparent to escape the attention of the most careless observer; and two miles further on a second attempt at excavation has been made, and about ten tons lie on the bank, but no effective action has yet been employed. This ore is of the most brilliant description, and whether it is the property of Sir R. A. O'Donnell or Mr. McCormack, no doubt exists that an Irish California lies in the twice rejected land."

GREAT BRITAIN.

CANADA CLERGY RESERVES.—Lord John Russell announced in the House of Commons, on the occasion of the third reading, that the Law Officers of the Crown had given it as their opinion that in case the Canadian Parliament should secularise the Reserves, the Canadian churches would have no claim in the consolidated Fund.

The *Times* stated that upon intelligence received by the Secretary of State, the London Police, having been kept for some time on the watch to find proof that would criminate Kossuth in the English courts, early on the morning of the 14th, Kossuth's house in London was searched by the police acting under a warrant issued by the Secretary of State. A large store of arms, ammunition, and materials of war, were discovered and seized. German papers say also that the recent arrests in Prussia were from information of the English police who had placed spies on the refugees.

The stonemasons in Glasgow, acting on the advice of Dr. Allison, of Edinburgh, have commenced wearing mustachios as a preservative against the injury done to the system by fine particles of sand while they are engaged dressing stones. It is suggested that a similar preventative against consumption might be adopted by millers, bakers, and others similarly exposed.

THE CRIME OF GARROTTING IN GLASGOW.—Scarcely a day or night passes over without some startling account of the cool and deliberate perpetration of this crime in Glasgow. It recalls to our recollection the horrid practice of vitriol throwing in this city many years ago. Every means of punishment has been tried to check that brutal enormity, but in vain. At last Lord Meadowbank came to Glasgow, and he hit upon a punishment which checked and ended it most effectively. He ordered the guilty culprit to be stripped from the shoulders—to be taken to the gibbet, the public place of execution, in front of the jail, and there to receive so many lashes from the hands of the executioner with the cat o' nine tails; and then to be tied to a cart, and to receive so many additional stripes at particular places on the public streets. After that was done the squirting of vitriol on innocent people ceased in Glasgow. It was never more heard of. But we have so many humanity-mongers in Glasgow now—a-days that even laudable attempts to repress crime are frequently baffled. Let the first convicted band of garroters at the Circuit Court in Glasgow meet the fate which Kane, the vitriol thrower, received, and we are mistaken if the same results will not follow.—*Gazette*.

WHICH IS THE MOST DRUNKEN TOWN IN SCOTLAND?—This is a question which may now be fairly asked, but to get a satisfactory answer is a very difficult matter. For a week or two the wise men of modern Athens thought they had settled the question by naming Glasgow. The Lord Provost, however, of the former city, who commenced his business career in Glasgow, says—No. "We are worse," and, backed by Capt. Smart's indorsement, proves it. Dundee next takes up the cudgels, and says in effect—if Glasgow is bad, and Edinburgh worse, we claim the "honor" of being "worse." Dundee being, according to the *Advertiser* of that town, "one of the most drunken places in the world!!" intemperance being the monster iniquity of the place." Till we hear from Aberdeen we must allow the "honor" to be carried off by Dundee. It is but fair, however, to the Dundee people to state that their claim is of some antiquity. It appears from an old chronicle of that town, that on the 1st Sept., 1651, when General Monk attacked and took Dundee, "the townsmen did no dewtey in their auen delence, but wer most of them all drunken, lyko so many beasts." After this we fear Aberdeen has a poor chance, but perhaps she may go further back than 1651.—*Chronicle*.

ROBERT OWEN'S MANIFESTO.—A manifesto of a singular description has just been issued by the philosopher of Lanark, addressed "to all governments and peoples," having for its purposes to announce "a

great moral revolution which is about to be effected for the human race, by an apparent miracle." This miracle consists, says Mr. Owen, in communications "most important and gratifying," which have been made to him (in common with many more) "by invisible but audible powers, purporting to be from departed spirits;" those with which Mr. Owen has been favored coming from president Jefferson, Benjamin Franklin, the late Duke of Kent, Grace Fletcher, Mr. Owen's "first and most enlightened disciple," and several others. Until within the last few weeks Mr. Owen states that, while he believed all things to be eternal, he was of opinion that there was no personal or conscious existence after death; but, having examined the history of the late "manifestations" (spirit-rappings) in America, "through the proceeding of an American medium," he has been "compelled," contrary to his previous strong convictions, "to believe in a future conscious state of life, existing in a refined material, or what is called a spiritual state." The object of these manifestations, continues Mr. Owen, is to change "the present false, disunited, and miserable state of human existence, for a true, united, and happy state, to arise from a new universal education, or formation of character, from birth, to be based on truth, and conducted in accordance with the established laws of human nature." Mr. Owen thinks that this change may be easily effected, and adds that the means to do so in all countries are known. They appear, from his showing, to be the universal application of his social system, through the agency of the departed spirits of Jefferson, Franklin, &c., who have kindly sent in their adhesion. We must add, that the "medium" referred to by Mr. Owen is the American lady who resides in Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square.

UNITED STATES.

LIBERATION OF KANE.—Among the more agreeable features of the week's intelligence is the acquittal of Thomas Kane, who was claimed by the British Government under the Ashburton Treaty. The case came up before Judge Nelson on Thursday last, when the Judge delivered an able and equitable decision—namely that the surrender of fugitives under this treaty is a Political, not Judicial duty, and that the British claim must be preferred to our Executive, and not to any District Judge or Slave Law Commissioner who may be selected by the prosecution for the purpose. Were the opposite doctrine to prevail, no immigrant from Europe, but especially no Political Refugee, could ever be safe in this country, since it is always easy to accuse a defeated rebel of some offence against the criminal code.—*Truth Teller*, 30th ult.

Right Rev. Bishop McGill, of Richmond, Va., recently arrived from Europe. Bishops Spaulding and O'Reilly are daily expected.

A Catholic College is to be established at Galveston, Texas, of sufficient dimensions and endowments to make it an institution of the highest order.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—The steamer "United States," from Aspinwall, arrived at New Orleans, with dates from California to the 1st of April. The steamer "Independence" was lost on the 16th of February, having run ashore on the shoals off Margaretta Island, where she took fire and burnt. About 500 passengers were on board, all of whom leaped into the water and tried to swim ashore. One hundred and fifty of them were lost. Margaretta Island is upon the coast of Lower California. After striking, the "Independence" backed off, but finding eight feet of water in her hold, Captain Sampson ordered the pilot to run her on ashore on the beach, at a spot 300 yards from land; there the ship took fire from the intense heat of the furnaces; the flames spreading rapidly and creating the most frightful consternation among the passengers, a heavy surf running at the time. All the boats were swamped in trying to make the first trip ashore. To add to the horrors of the scene, the fire reached the powder magazine which exploded, scattering the fragments in every direction. Many of the passengers were blown into the sea, and others jumped and were immediately swept off by the current that was sweeping from the shore. Many who had previously reached the shore, were unable to render any assistance, and were obliged to remain passive spectators of the destruction of hundreds of men, women, and children by fire and in the sea. The number actually lost has been variously estimated at from 150 to 200. The ship finally swung round broadside to the beach, where her coal also took fire and she was totally destroyed. The passengers who were saved, found themselves on an uninhabited island, without water, where they remained for 46 hours in a condition of intense suffering. Finally, by firing a cannon, they attracted the attention of some whaling vessels lying in Magdalen bay, a few miles off, who came to their assistance with provisions, and finally took them off. The following are the names, as far as ascertained, of passengers from the Eastern States who were lost:—John Morris, J. Jones, Geo. Light, — Hartman, W. Doyle, R. Mosher, J. Myers, Mrs. Muffin, T. O. Neal, T. O. Berlee, Charles A. Ward, all of New York. — Welsh, of Boston. O. Hale, W. S. Moulton, of Mass.

STRIKES.—There seems to be a general movement in this country among mechanics and laborers, for the purpose of raising the rate of wages, or of decreasing the number of hours required for a day's work. In some instances, both objects are sought by the same persons. This movement has become very marked within the last twelve months. There are some branches of business in which it would be utterly impossible to establish a ten hour system uniformly for all the workmen. In many of these, a strike for higher wages has taken place. In every New York, Philadelphia, and Boston newspaper which we open, notices of strikes meet our eye. In some cases, persons employed by the public generally have demanded a higher rate of compensation. Among these are hotel and boarding-house keepers and bakers. The movement is daily increasing in strength, and it already begins to look like an epidemic. In less than six months, it is likely that every trade in our cities, every department of the bread-earning interest, the mercantile and learned professions excepted, will be drawn into it.—*Boston Pilot*.

YOUNG AMERICA.—A lecturer before the Catholic Literary Institute in Cincinnati, recently, in illustrating the freedom of thought in this country, mentioned a rumor of a contemplated convention of the boys of the United States, who were going to revise the ten commandments, particularly the fourth, (the fifth of the Protestant division) proposing to amend that by saying, "Parents obey your children!"