THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. **OCTOBER 15, 1858**

The Belfast Irishman draws a sad sketch of the melis,msdel. Patriotic,priests labour, with superhuman erertion, and self sacrificing voters immolate themselves to carry out the grand idea of "an Trish independent party in the House of Commons." But independent party in the nouse of Commons." But the morrow comes. A new Ministry, more gracious, the most of more dangerous, than the old, comes and increases and private, that the old, concesting they have a lader of they bribe; they conciliate. In a minute the old pledges and principles are scattered to the wind. The labours and the sacrifices are for-gotten; and to the idol of a paternal Government (with two or three paltry places at their disposal) the unfortunate country is victimized. And worse than this : the popular strength is broken up; the united council of yesterday splits off into angry fuctions; leador is arrayed against leader, each with a herd of nergy followers at his back; and the common enemy laughs heartily at the case with which the disaster was effected."

THE DEFENCES .- The Dublin Mercantile Advertiser learns that it has been determined greatly to extend and strengthen the defences at Spike Island, which occupies so commanding a position at the entrance of Queenstown harbor. For a long, time there has been a convict depot at Spike, but it appears that some of the convicts have already been removed to other establishments, and that it is in contemplation ultimately to break up the depot there. It is understood that all the defences at Queenstown, including Carlisle and Camden Forts, are to be placed in the highest state of efficiency.

We are informed by the Kilkenny Journal that Michael Cormack, Esq., who purchased Priestown, otherwise Langley Lodge, in the Irish Encumbered Court, has given his tenants leases for ninety-nine years at a very low reut. The land, some of which paid 38s., they have now for 26s. an acre.

It has been calculated that upwards of 4,000 visitors have taken up their quarters at the Royal Victoria Hotel during the present senson. Judging from this number, and the vast numbers that have been at the Railway, the Lake, and the other Hotels in the neighborhood, irrespective of lodging houses, there must bave been at least 20,000 visitors at Killarney during the present senson. On one occasion lately an accurate census of the number who slept in the different hotels on a certain Saturday night was taken, and found to be 526 .- Traire Chronicle.

The trade report of the Freeman's Journal has the following reference to the long-promised improvement in the cross Channel postal and passenger arrangements :-- " We regret to learn that as yet no practical advance has been made towards carrying out the new postal arrangement between England and Ireland. Statements were not long since very confidently made to the effect that the contract was already signed, and that the ships were being built for the new service. From inquiries which we have made we are in a position to state that the contracts are not signed, that the ships are not being directory, who, in fact, have the key to the whole project. We believe it is a fact that the active and able Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. G. A. Hamilton, has written to the secretary of the Holyhead line to ask him to sign the contracts, and that an absolute i refusal has been forwarded by that company in reply to the application. Thus the matter stands at present, and thus it is said they are likely to remain for some time to come. The Holyhead parties justify themselves by saying that, while the new contract and with the utmost effort, be executed in less than would improve considerably the condition of the six months from this date. And if not a single gun Great Northern and of steam-packet companies, it would seriously injure them; that they have at present a good contract for a long term; that the new contract would be but for a short term, and would be less productive, while it would involve ecormous penalties; and that they are entitled to some consideration in reference to these points."

The battle of the Low Church against the High never was in so formidable a state as at this moment and every day produces fresh evidence that the Pusevites have rather increased in strength and firmness of purpose since the adverse judgment in the Gorham case, and all the other decisions of the Church Courts and the Privy Council against them. }

mountain district, the floods literally swept away both crops and land wherever the mountain streams overflowed the accustomed barriers; and along the Castlebar, and, Clydagh, rivers - blessed lands of -bridges fell before the surging torrents, drains geno'fewer than three! county bridges those of Cap-pagh, Cloughanageeragh, and Park having been carried off. We regret to say that the damage in-flicted in this district is far more serious than the public, can form any, conception of ; and more delorable still, the damage is fourfold more disastrous when we tract the devastating flood along the Foxford and Moy: rivers. The storm has been general throughout the country, and great damage has been inflicted by the consequent flooding of the streams.-Mayo Constitution.

GALWAY AND AMERICA.-The Galway Vindicalor announces the arrival there on Monday of several of the directors of the Midland Great Western Railway, with a view, among other objects for facilitating and increasing traffic, of laying down a line of railway from their terminus to the dock. The directors who came down were-Mr. John Ennis, M.P., chairman of the Company, Sir Percy Nugent, Mr. Gaynor, Mr. Latouche, and Mr. Nangle, of Garresker-house. They were accompanied by Mr. Forbes, manager; Mr. Cabrey, chief engineer; and Mr. Boylan, assistant engineer to the company. On Tuesday morning Mr. Boylan, with his assistants, commenced laying out the line, and we have reason to know that it will be proceeded with as soon as possible. When completed it will form a chain of the breakwater, of the construction of which, by the aid of a Government grant, the company are sangaine, but the announcement of which, it is thought, is delayed for prudential reasons.

GUN MAKING IN CORK .- Some three or four years since, we drew public attention to the fact that a regular gun factory has been established in this city by the firm of T. Richardson and Sons. We then described, in detail, the formation of the factory, and the manner in which the division of labor principle was carried out in its various workshops; and we then anticipated the success which, we felt convinced. was certain to follow from enterprise in the right direction. Since then we have not lost sight of this interesting branch of local industry; and having very lately renewed our enquiries as to its progress, we are happy to state that the anticipations which we formed, upon a first inspection of the establish-ment of the Messrs. Richardson, have been far outstripped by the reality. In fact, the Cork made gun has already acquired a far more than European reputation; and at this moment, as we shall prove, it is as well known in India as the guns of the first houses in London. Indeed the Cork made gun of Mesers Richardson was severely tested in the course of last year, when it came off with signal distinction. A gallant officer of the 36th Regiment challenged Mr. Richardson, the working head of the firm, to try one of his best guns against a first class Manton, possessed by the officer. Mr. Richardson accepted the challenge, and the result was in favour of the Cork made gun, for penetration and sharp shooting. The Cork gun went through seven pages more than the London gun. The same Manton was tested on a built, and that there is no probability of the con-tracts being signed by the Chester and Holyhead eight or nine other guns, which their owners-officers of the garrison-looked upon as first class; and although the Manton heat all the other guns, sure the Richardson, the Richardson thrashed the entire of its competitors, the Manton included ? We cannot pretend to say how far this important trial has been the

means of spreading the fame of the Cork made gun-but we can state that which we know to be the fact -that Messrs Richardson have at this moment orders from India alone, which cannot, by any possibility, were ordered for the next twelve months, there would be ample employment for that time in executing the orders now on their books. Every year since its commencement in 1854 the establishment has been doubling its business! We do not say anything of its trade for this year, which is not yet expired ; but

during last year it turned out more than 600 guns. 150 of which were high class guns, ranging from 10 to 25 guineas each. The remainder included rifles and single barrels. Curiously enough, the best timber for the stocks is to be had in Ireland. English walnut is a fine and showy timber, but it has not the close grain of the Irish, which is also very often as handsome as the softer timber of the sister country. Fresh causes of contention are daily arising ; and the A splendid tree of this timber was purchased some

of the barrack; there I remained from Friday to Monday, when I was taken to the Ball Alley to receive my punishment. No trial had, yet intervened, nor ever after. I was stripped and tied up, six soldiers stood forth for this operation, some of them right-handed, and some of them laft-handed, two at a time (as I Judge from the quickness of the lashes), and relieved at intervals, till I had received two hundred and seventy-five lashes, so deeply inflicted, that my back and points of my shoulders were quite bare of Assh. But I had not yet shaken the triangle, a display of feeling which it seems was eagerly expected from me; to hasten that speciacle a wire cat was introduced, armed with scraps of tin or lead. The first lash, as it renewed all my pangs, and shot convulsive agony through all my frame, made me shake the triangle indeed. A second infliction penstrated my lions, and tore them excruciatingly, the third maintained the tremulous excitement long enough-the snectators were satisfied !"

"Spoke we not truly, in calling this work the martyrology of our nation? We question whether any martyr ever suffered more than Father O'Neill; yet in his recital is not one word of indignation against his persecutors. Remember also that this priest was entirely innocent-he swore on the Holy Scriptures that he not only was not a United Irishman, but had dissuaded others from being so, some of whom generously and fearlessly made affidavits to that effect. It is only an act of justice which we gladly render to brave men to state that the Highlanders under the Marquis of Huntly never participated in any crucity, but even insisted on paying the afflicted peasantry for everything they received, were it but a drink of buttermilk. These men were not Anglo-Saxons, they were of the humanet and nobler race of the Gael. One other account of an atrocity for which we have never heard, seen, or read a parallel among civilised nations, 'tis nothing less than

" Canadalism of Government troops in Ireland .- A oung man named Walsh was brought into Naas, who was said by a female to be the person who shot Captain Swaine in the action at Prosperous: it is well known that he was not within sixteen miles of Prosperous at the time of the conflict there. He, however, was taken to the ship (or gallows) and there hanged, dragged naked through the streets to the lower end of the town, and there set fire to. When left half-burned, his body was opened, his heart taken out and placed on the top of a house; when the body was almost consumed, a large piece was brought into the next house where Mrs. Nowlan, who owned it, was obliged to give them a knife, fork and plate, and an old woman named Daniel was forced to bring salt, these two women heard them say that ' Paildy ate sweet,' and confirm it with the oath ' Damn their cyes.'"

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSIONS. - A correspondent of the Weckly Register, writes :- "Your announcement last week of the reception into the Chuurch of the sou of a galant and honorable captain is somewhat significant. need not tell you that the father of the convert is well known in Exeter Hall, and is a warm supporter of the Shaftesbury and Kinnaird proselylising movements. The conversion of Mr. Maude is, however, significant in another respect, viz., not as a B. A. of University College, Durham, but as having been connected with Cuddesden College; in which pet establishment of the Diocese of Oxford 'Romanising' was alleged to be prevalent, and indignantly denied .-You will remember that, in the published correspondence some short time ago, it was stated by the authorities that not one person who had been ordained from Cuddesden College had become a R. Catholic. This may be true, but would it have been correct to state that no student had become a Catholic? For instance, in addition to Mr. Maude, Mr. John Henry Flesher, B.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, and who was for a short time a student at Cuddesden. was received into the Church a few months ago .--The reception of these two gentlemen will prevent, for the future, the boast of the authorities that Guddesden, unlike Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, Dublin, and the other colleges, had, by its training, acted as an antidote to Rome !-Yours truly, R. C.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company consulted Mr. Varley, the electrican, as to the present state of their cable, and that gentleman has accordingly written a report. Mr. Varley tested the cable, and was able to discover that the defect which prevents the transmission of signals is so near the English coast as to

Orindus or THE BRITISE PARSE ON THE "SHOP-PLS."-The law to preserve the independence of Par-liament, provided that a minister might remove from one office to another in an existing ministry without the necessity of ire-election. It is; a miserable attempt to impose upon the common-sense of, mankind to say that the present government of Canada is the same government that resigned office after the adverse vote on the Ottawa question, and that was superseded by the Brown-Dorion administration .---Our correspondent claims for the men now in power the support of a majority of the people of Canada, but we want no better proof of the groundlessness of this claim than their preferring to retain their seats by an unscrupulous perversion of the law rather than run the risk of an election. If they had been sustained by the large majority of which our correspondent speaks, they would not have had recourse to such dangerous expedients to avoid an appeal to their constituents.

THE DISHOP OF WINCHESTER ON THE CONFESSIONAL. -The Bishop of Winchester has commenced his annual visitation and delivered his charge. He dealt with some important subjects vitally affecting the church and its prosperity. He alluded to churchrates, and gave his adhesion to the belief that a measure for their adjustment was necessary. "Some-thing must be done," he said : but the extent of the reform to which the Right Rev. Prelate would go is very limited. He thought "that any measure to be safe ought to be founded in principle on the present state of the law, whatever modifications or exceptions might be made"-which is exactly that measure of amelioration that Nonconformists will not submit to. The bishop also referred to other reforms in the church; but declared that he felt bound to resist the revision of the Prayer-Book, and the retranslation of the Scriptures "for popular purposes." And this led him to allude to the practice of confes-sion in the Anglican communion. It had been the custom, he said, to draw from the Prayer Book authority for practices " which were in antegonism to the whole spirit of our liturgical services." ile went on to say :-"The language of the formulaties gave no sanction to private confession, while by the homilies it was expressly condomned. He believed that the practice was attended with the greatest danger, and that it had been perverted to the vilest purposes, and that it was as repugnant to the spirit of the Gospel as it was to the manly common sense and independent mind of the great mass of the English people. They might depend upon it that their congregations would not tolerate the substitution of confession to a priest for conversion of the heart to God, and they would never endure to see the weaker members of their families subject to a process which would destroy the moral sense, and render them captive to the will of a spiritual director."- Birminghum Post.

ENLIGHTENED PROTESTANT ENGLAND .- It is a painal duty to have to chronicle in this boasted enlightened age instances of the grossest superstition prevailing in some of the rural parishes of this country, and, we are sorry to say, by no means confined to the lower classes. East Thorpe, on Monday, the 13th September, presented probably one of the most disgraceful scenes that ever occurred in North Essex since the days of the famous Matthew Hopkins, the witch-finder, of Manningtree. It appears that Emma Brazier, aged twenty-two, the daughter of a laborer in the above parish, has lately caused much annoyance by making use of most violent, abasive, and filthy language, under the pretence that she has been bewitched by a neighbor-a Mrs. Mole, seventyfive years of age, wife of a laborer who has for many years worked at the Hall Farm, and who, with his wife, is of irreproachable character. The poor old woman has been accused by the Brazier family of working marvellous spells upon their live stock, such as causing one of their pigs to climb a cherry tree and help itself to the fruit from the top boughs! Recourse was had by the girl's parents to a cunning man, named Burrell, residing at Copford, who has long borne the name of "The Wizard of the North;" but her case was of so peculiar a character as to erambling into dust. These are a few souly a few haffle his skill to dissolve the spell. Application was next made to a witch-doctor, named Murrell, residing at Hadleigh, who undertook to effect a cure, giving a bottle of medicine, for which he did not forget to charge 3s 6d., and promising to pay a visit on Monday evening to the "old witch," Mrs. Mole, and put an end to her subtle arts. Matters had reached this stage, during the absence for a few weeks of the rector, who, on his return, was deeply painful to find that, after years of carnest labor, Low Church prelates are treating what they desig-time since by Mr. Richardson, from a gentleman re-be within 245 or 300 miles of Valencia. He also has the the "schism," and "the attempt to establish that the belief in the bewitchment of the girl and the Satanic agency of an inoffensive old woman was all but universal. Having visited the girl (suspect-ing from her violent conduct that she was insane) he called in the relieving officer of the district, who concurred in thinking that she was unfit to be at liberty, and recommended her removal to the unionhouse for examination by the parish surgeon, at the same time giving an order for her admission. but which the overseers refused to act upon, assigning as the reason for such refusal that there was a man coming from Hadleigh who was expected to cure the girl ! The rector next sought the advice of the magistrates, and obtained a promise that the police should have an eve upon the neighborhood. In the meantime, the news of the expected coming of the witch-doctor spread far and wide, and about eight o'clock there could not have been less than 200 people collected near the cottage of Mrs. Mole to witness the supernatural powers of the Hadleigh wizard. Drankenness and riotous conduct were characteristics of the meeting; and to protect Mrs. Mole from actual violence the rector was obliged to mount guard at the cottage door; for, although the proccedings took place immediately before the parish constable's windows (and he had known of the intention for some time previously), he never attempted to disperse the crowd, or took any steps to prevent or put a stop to the disgraceful riot. Ultimately two of the police made their appearance, and the crowd dispersed. The young woman has since been apprehended for threatening the life of her neighor, Mrs. Mole, and bound over to keep the peace .-Essex Standard. THE THREAT OF THE TIMES .- A good joke, like a thing of beauty, is a "joy forever," and though some days have now elapsed since the Times declared, in a leading article, that nothing on earth could be easier "than to raise a storm which would sweep vestige of Popery out of England," sensible men, of whatever creed, have not as yet been able to recover the gravity which that statement-the funniest that ever fell from the pen or lips of man-so uproariously disturbed. It is no such easy matter to restore one's nerves to their wonted composure after so violent an exercitation. Nothing half so comic as that statement has been put forth by any writer within the memory of the present generation ; and men are still shaking with laughter at it even as the sea continues to heave after the storm has abated. And the cream of the joke is, that though the Thunderer had his tongue in his cheek while he penned that matchless joke, and was, of course, chuckling over it himself with the luxurious consciousness of having said the very best thing of the century, there are unsophisticated individuals, amongst whom the Dogberry of the Mansion House is no doubt to be ranked, who verily believe that the Times was in earnest, and that the threatened tempest may in truth be got up at any moment with as much case as playhouse thunder or a display of fireworks. Heaven comfort their capacity. Talk, forsooth, of wiping every vestige of Popery out of the land 1 As well might they talk of THE VALUE OF A RUNAWAY .- On Saturday the plucking the stars out of the firmament. The old woman so famed in the literature of the nursery, who was tossed up in a blanket seventy times as high as come up"-as the clowns say in Shakspeare, he quents."

would have a pretty job upon his hands. It would be quite as rational for him to whistle jigs to a milestone, or to go down to the beach at Kingstowh and attemp (10) keep the rising tide out with a pitchfork. Though his life were to be prolonged till the last sy-lable of recorded time, he would still find that it was not long enough for the work he had undertaken. When the stars sicken at the day of doom," he would still be seen toiling away hopelessly as ever at the Sisyphean task. Sweep away every vestige of Popery from the land of St. Augustine! Angels and ministers of grace defend us! Let us, just for the curiesity of the thing, glance at a few, only a very few of the lions that would beset the path of the man who would undertake such a project. Here be one or two of the little feats he would have to accomplish ere he reached the greatest achievement of all: He would have to re-organise the whole political system of the nation, and to smash our blessed Constitution into a thousand fragments. He would have to abolish our representative justitutions, and to raze to earth both llouses of Parliament, the most remote "vestiges" of whose creation are to be found in the Witena Gemote of the Catholic King Alfred. He would have to abrogate the habeas corpus and trial by jury, both of which we have inherited from our Popish forefathers. He would also have to attempt (and accomplish) the trivial little enterprise of re-moulding society, and doing away with no end of habits and usages which are founded, though our Protestant zealots little think it, upon the traditions of Catholic times. He would have to tear up by the roots the Established Church, which still retains many "vestiges" of the immemorial Faith from which in an evil hour it secoded ; and, among other insignificant reforms, he would have to abolish the sabbatical observances of Sunday-an ordinance of which there is not the faintest traces in the Bible, from Genesis to Apocalypa, and which rests for its authority solely and exclusively upon the flat of the Catholic Church. He would likewise have to burn the libbe itself, which he received from the hands of the monks, and which of the many "vestiges" of Popery in this districted land is certainly not the least remarkable and important. The next most wonderful book to the Bible is one of purely human origin-Shakspeare: and as all the most learned men of the age are new of opinion that the Bard of Avon was a Catholic, the No-Popery man would have to commit him to the flames also, and the world should never again bear of the Thine of Candor, the jealous Moor, or the Royal Dane. With Shakspeare would have to go tope and Dryden, and every other Catholic author from the days of Elizabeth to those of Victoria, to say nothing of all the poets, historians, and philo-ophers who flourished in England, from the Norm n Conquest to the reign of Henry VIII. In fact, he would not only have to reduce to ashes Canterbury. York, Westminster, Darham, Ely, Chichester, Wells Oxford, Cambridge, and all other episcopal sees founded by His Holiness the Pope, and to destroy every parish church built before the Reformation : but he would have to re-write the history of the country, and to establish a new literature, duting from the middle of the sixteenth century. He would have to remount the river of time, and to grand this old nation new again until he had made her as young as America. Having dore all this, and a thousand other things, too numerous to mention, he would have to marder in cold blood every thathalie - man, woman, and child - within the first sear that encourpass the island ; for it would, of comparate becaut of the question to think of "sweeping away overy vestig-of Popery" as long as Papids were permitted to er-sumber the soil. Half a million of Papists are very substantial "vestiges" of Papery. Noris it with the past and the present only that the No Papery min would have to deal. He would likewise have to penetrate the shadowy regions of the fature, and peremptorily to forbid the birth of that expected of all nations, Lord Magauly's New Zealander, who, in company with a Pagal Legits, is to sketch the runs. of St. Paul's from a broken arch of London Bridge. when the whole fabric of Protestantism will be -of the tasks which the Na Papery man will have to accomplish. But what of that ! Biese your haurt, it as easy as kissing. " Nothing paster," quoto the Times, " than to raise a storia which will sweep every vestige of Popery from the band?" Alas, my heart! how men will talk when their imagination rans away with them ! But on this, as on many other questions, the Times is inconsistent. It was only a few years ago that, in reviewing a book of Mr. Carlyle's, they spoke in this fashion of the Ca-tholic Church :- " To many minds- to mony gifted

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the doctrine of Confession in the Reformed Church," with exceeding rigour.-Dublin Evening Post.

A VICTIM OF THE LAW OF SETTLEMENT .---- On Mon-day night, or rather Tuesday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, A.M. a woman named Ellen Toland, and her three children, arrived at Donegalquay, in the Whitchaven steamer, having been deported from Newcastle-on-Tyne by the parochial authorities of that place. The woman, who is about fifty years of age, was in almost a dying state, judging from her appearance; and in mercy to her and her children, they were permitted to remain on the steamer until some house would be open in the morning to receive her. The case was brought under the notice of Mr. M'Bride, who came to the steamer and had the woman carried, as she was unable to walk, to lodgings, where her wants were as carefully attended to as possible. Her story is that she was lying ill in the workhouse of Newcastle on-Tyne for the period of thirteen weeks, and not getting better she was taken out by the parochial authorities, and transmitted with her children to Belfast. The ages of the children are six, four, and two years respectively. She is a native of Sligo, was fourteen years in England, where her husband is at present, and was living five years continuously in Newcastle-on-Tyne. Yesterday Mr. M'Bride got her and her children upon a car, and conveyed them to the workhouse, where they were received at once, and every necessary attention paid to them. Now it appears there was no warrant of removal accompanying the case, nor any medical certificate, stating that the woman was in a fit state to be removed and sent on such a long journey, and in this respect the English poor law differs from that of Scotland. If a parish officer can send away at will a person lying in hospital, under perhaps a fatal disease, the injustice and inhumanity of such a proceeding becomes apparent, and the necessity of a change in the law is imperativo. If, however, he has no such authority, what is to be said of his exercise of rendered himself conspicuous in the ranks of the san-it on the present occasion? Surely it is time that guinary terrorists; he was in the habit of hanging the Legislature should interfere in these cases .--Belfast Mercury.

DISASTROUS FLOODS AND LOSS OF LIFE .-- On the evening of Friduy, the 17th instant, the most disastrous and terrific fall of rain took place throughout the country, which has been witnessed for over no sooner had he received them than he shot the old thirty years (we refer to that of 1838). At about four o'clock in the evening the rain began to fall, with a light breeze from the south east, and at five with a light breeze from the south-east, and at hot cast on it, proceeded to the village of Moyvore, and o'clock the breeze having died away, a torrent of cast on it, proceeded to the village of Moyvore, and o'clock the breeze having died away, a torrent of took three men on suspicion, and bound them on the rain poured down, which scemed to the timid to took three men on suspicion, and bound them on the rain poured down, which scemed to the torrents car to the mangled and bleeding bodies of the three missions the torrents car to the mangled and bleeding bodies of the three missions the torrents of the mangled and bleeding bodies of the three missions. threaten a second deluge. In towns, the torrents rushed madly along the channels, soon overflowing their limits, and inundating warehouses and dwell-ings in every direction, and the houses situated below the ordinary level of the adjacent rivers were actually flooded to the first story; whilst in the country, fields of oats, wheat, and barley, have been swept off, and much grain lovelled to heaps of rnin, ricks of turf carried off, and sheep and cattle swept away when at all contiguous to the flooded lands .--We learn that in the neighbourhood of this town considerable damage has resulted to the tenantry on the estates of Lord Kilmaine, Sir Roger Palmer, Bart, and Charles L. Fitzgerald, Esq. At Ournapoole, Stimmacartha, and Snugboro, whole fields of | P. O'Neill, R. C., parish of Ballymacoda, Cork, re-

cost, when cut up, was as much as £100.-Cork Er- of which is that the copper wire of the cable remains aminer.

In a review of a late work by R. R. Madden, F. R. G. S. E., the Nation exposes some of the atrocities of the Orange scoundrels of '98 :---

Though the Government was aware of the plans of the insurgents, and might have repressed them without much bloodshed, it did not do so. It tried to lash the people into disconnected attempts at insurrection, ensy to be conquered, by the use of means the most detestable and fiendish-by tortures, by dragooning, and drum-head murders, the like of which we have never seen paralleled. Lord Moira, in his speech before the English House of Lords, in 1797, said :--' My Lords, I have seen in Ireland the most absurd as well as the most disgusting ty-anny that ever nation groaned under-I have seen the most wanton insults practised upon men of all ranks and conditions-I have seen the most grievous oppressions exercised in a part of the country as quiet and as free from disturbances as the city of London. I have known a man, in order to extort the confession of a supposed crime, picketed till be actually fainted; picketed a second time till he fainted again; and, when he had come to himself, picketed a third time till he once more fainted-and all this on mere suspicion! Nor was this the only torture ; many had been hung up till they were half dead, and then threatened with a repetition unless they confessed their guilt. These were not particular acts of cruelty they formed part of our system !" Sir Jonah Barrington states that "slow tortures were inflicted, under the pretence of extorting confession ; the people were driven to madness. General Abercrombie, when Commander-in-Ohief, was not permitted to abate them, and resigned in disgust." A lieutenant whose name was Hepenstal and on whom the following epitaph was composed :---

Here lie the bones of Hepenstal-Judge, jury, gallows rope, and all,

men by dragging the halter over his shoulder, he being of great size. On one occasion, this brutal ruffian, known as the "Walking Gallows," entered the house of an old man named Carral, in Gardenstown, and promising him protection, demanded his armsman through the heart, butchered his two young sons, burned, and destroyed their house, corn, and hay. He then seized a car, had the three dead bodies murdered men, he drove three miles thus, till he reached the fair green of Ballymore, where they were shot. Among the darkest atrocities was the burning of the insurgents' hospital, with its wounded, sick, and dying, to the amount of seventy persons; the the massacre of about fifty unresisting people by Lieutenant Gordon's ycomanry; the horrid slaughter of 200 men, who had capitulated on terms of protection to General Dundas, on the Curragh of Kildare; the rubbing of salt into the wounds, red, and gaping after flogging, &c. The priests, although generally innocent of, or deprecating the insurgents' designs, received treatment like the following, which the Rev.

and the state of the state .

continuous, and faint signals have been received from-Newfoundland. Mr. Varley also speaks of "another and more distant fault," the locality of which he cannot estimate without going to Newfoundland .--He thinks there was something wrong on board the .Agamemnon before a portion of the cable was submerged. The most interesting observation Mr. Varley makes is his last one, namely, that he thinks it not altogether impossible that some intelligible signals may yet be received through the cable.

As the convicts at Portland Prison were working is usual at the quarries one day last week, about a hundred from different gangs, as if by preconcerted signal, made a rush upon the warders. They were, lowever, surprised by a strong force of soldiers, who had been concealed in readiness for the emergency, of which the authorities had obtained some information, and firmly secured and ironed. Next morning about sixty of the most prominent actors were sent to Milbank for a long period of solitary confinement, and the others received thirty-six lashes each. Order has since been effectually restored.

A correspondent of the Times says :-" A curate of the parish to which I belong called upon me yesterday, and as he was leaving the house, the house-maid said to him, 'If you please, Sir, a young woman wishes to speak to you.' I lent my dining-room for the conference, and it lasted about ten minutes. In the evening, I asked the housemaid if her young friend wanted a place, and she replied, 'No, Sir, she only wanted to talk to the good gentleman.' 'Talk,' I said, 'do you mean to confess to him?' 'No, Sir; she has gone over.' 'Gone over 1 where to ?' I exclaimed. ' Please, Sir, she has become a Roman.'was tempted to put one more question, so I said, Do you confers to him ?' She besitated, and then replied, 'I have not done so as yet, but I see no harm in doing so.'"

The Times pays the following compliment to Lord Elgin :-" Lord Elgin has done his work so well, he has succeeded so thoroughly against open foos, against treacherous mediators, against timid coad-jutors, and against the grave infirmity of a Govern-ment pledged to a passive endurance of Chinese insolence, that he is now a fair mark for criticism .---There was a time when he required the full force of public opinion to help him to something like an equality with his onsetters and backsliders, and we gave him that support fairly and fully. We should have thought it a crime against the public good to carp too captiously at any small detail of his policy. Now, however, the case is entirely altered. We know enough of the Trenty of Tien-sin, and of the difficulties that were necessary to be surmounted in order to its attainment, to be able broadly to determine that Lord Elgin has proved himself fully equal to his Canadian reputation and entitled to any humors which have been customarily bestowed upon diplomatists who have rendered important service to their country."

Monkermouth bellman was heard crying out the following announcement :- "This is to give notice to the public that a man 5 feet 9 inches high, with the moon, and who took with her a broom to sweep black curly hair, has been missing since Tuesday the cobwebs of the sky, was a practical person and last. Was last seen on Roker-terrace, with two one of steady business-like habits, compared to the women. Whoever will give any information as to man who would scriously attempt to obliterate every

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minds-to whole nations, Catholicism has never ceased to be true. Some of the most gifted minds or our own day have returned to it as to the truth. Mr. Carlyle cannot read the signs of the times. the goes on preaching up Romanism in the full belief that it is dead, while men of less genins and more wisdom see that it is still as living as when Popes trampled on the neck of Barbarossa, or received the homage of Charlemagne." And that is the religion of which the same authority now says that nothing were easier than to raise a storm which would aweep every vestige of it from the face of the country ! ! ! Hoop-dee-doo-den-doo 1 ! ! !

PROPESTANT TESTIMONY TO THE RAPID INCREASE OF "ROMANISM."-A fierce sectarian journal, rejoicing in the name of the Brilish Standard, has the following outburst of anti-Popery malice, envy, and all uncharitableness : - "There is no confidence to be placed in the Popish priesthood. It is in vain to attempt to propitiate by concessions in advance of justice; they will rest short of nothing that does not place within their grasp the crown of the empire, the conscience of the monarch the revenues of the church, and the whole of the British people. It were worse than folly to remain unmoved by the rapid spread of this most pestilent system. We shall never cease to reiterate the figures which demonstrate the terrific increase of Popery in Great Britain. In 1792 the Romish places for worship were only 35; they are now 902. In 1841 the number of Romish priests in England and Wales had increased to 552; in 1858 to 1,181. The number of religious houses for women in 1841 was 16; for men 1. In 1858 the returns are :-- Religious houses for women, 100; for men, 27; colleges, 11. Now the careful reader will here note that the advance of the Romish Church in this country has been greater during the last seven years, from 1841 to 1858, than in the whole fifty years that preceded. Is it not time, then, that the people of England should awake from their dream? At this rate of increase how long will it be till the land be overrun?" The Statesman, a Protestant journal of a more tolerant character, thus censures this intemperate outpouring of fanaticism of its Protestant co-temporary :-- "There is nothing 'terrific' in the progress of Popery to any man who has faith in Protestautism, and who has studied the politico-religious history of Europe for the last three centuries, as every honest journalist ought to do. A little more attention to that branch of knowledge, even at the risk of neglecting the sectarian controversies of the present day, would greatly increase the influence of our religious newspapers. Were that done, we would find more charity in religious journalism, without any diminution of zeal ?"

DISTINGUISHED SMUGGLERS .- A correspondent of the Independence Belge writes from Ostend :- "On Saturday last, on the arrival of the steamer from London, the Custom-house officers, while examining the luggage of the passengers, conceived some suspicions of the amplitude of a crinoline worn by the Countess D_____ R___, who was accompanied by Major K_____, both Russian subjects, and who to repeat an examination made in the first instance with a delicacy which the position of the passengers justified. This led to the discovery of a great quantity of silks, neckerchiefs, and other articles of dress, amounting to the value of about £120. A proces verbal hus been drawn up against the noble delin-• *