THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOL GIFHRONICL CETTARE IL PAT 1869T

Insumara THE SOUPER SYSTEM. th Christ. c aug (To the Editor of the Munster News.) ; teace

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-zinil) and a mathing harse March 26th, 1860 mo Birlor It is, now, iten years usine it is realisted of the second their simple inhabitants-the usual places selected for the experiment, a more promising field for, the purpose than this parish. But the experiment is a failuro, —it is notoriously so, and the failure is admitted by its promoters.

The encouraging circumstances relied on for unsatting the faith of those people, who are all Catholics, were the peninsular position of the parish, the primitive and unsuspecting dispositious of the inhabitants, but, above all, the influence exercised by one man, who was agent of a large tract of the extreme end of this peninsula, extending from near Kilkee to Loophead with a water boundary back again by the Shannon to the Ferry, near Kilrush, being 20 miles long, presenting an area of 28,000 acres occupied by about 10,000 people.

The agent above alluded to, has a power, practically considered, of life and death, over about a third of the population; and of these, the greater number reside towards Loophead.

In 1850 he took up about 300 acres of bog land from the tenants under him, all holding from year to year. In these bogs were all their hopes, at the time, of growing potatoes. The re-distribution of those bogs the agent gave to his brother, and he took three years to re-distribute such portions as he did give back.

In the year 1851 the agent built up four school houses, and brought into the parish a staff of Protesant teachers and bible readers, with a Protestant clergyman at their head. This staff is here yet, with the person commanding them. They worry, but they can not pervert, the people.

The teasing and badgering received by the tenants when soliciting a bit of bog, and even when paying their rents, from the agent, his brother, or the bible readers, whom he made his associates and his mediators I intend to publish, but it would be too long for a newspaper letter.

The agent is Mr. Marcus Keane-his young brother Henry he made head manager among the ten-ants while the Bible Society at the same time appointed him head bible reader, to superintend this monstrous proceeding which did not fail in one thing-deteriorate the condition of a tenantry as respectful to a Landlord and as industrious in their habits, as were in Clare.

During the famine of 1848-9 the people of the townland of Kilbaha actually supported their own panpers; they were then well off and happy-now they are real paupers themselves.

Mr. Keane made a solemn promise he would give up souperism, and send away the disturbers ; this promise he made to the county of Clare.

I have just received a letter from a Protestant gentleman of high respectability, in which he says, "The statements made by you to me, I made on your authority; they were most solemnly contradictedwould you put them on any Newspaper and let me have it?"

The principal statement is contained in this letter. -On last Saturday, the 24th inst., one of those bible readers, commonly called Denny the Dicor, went into the Moveen National School, whilst the children were at catechism, and said that " the National Board was aiding and abetting idolatry, but that they must hunt it out of this nation as Garibaldi hunted the Pope out The Teacher insisted on his leaving the of Rome." school, and had to put him out by force. On his way towards Carrigabolt he met the Rev. Mr. M'Mahon, one of the Priests of this parish, to whom he said in a very offensive manner, "I want to be enlightened on some matters." The Priest stood on the road in order to let Denny go on, but the latter stood also, and said "You are bound to get into controversy with me for it is by it alone you can bring back the strayed sheep, and you think me one." At this moment, some people coming up put a stop to his intrusion.

Your readers can have no conception of the state of torture in which the poor tenants are placed ; and of their heartbroken condition under such persons as those encouraged by the agent.

He is now building a school for them, of course in his own lawn, at Kilbaha.

I think, and so do the poor tenants, that against such characters, an Agent should give encourage-ment and protection to a Catholic Priest among a

Catholic people, and be glad to see education given to the poor children of toil-worn tenants. I have got seven schools in these parishes, in con-

the mother country for our existence in India. for our bonor in Ohina. Did the line of battle ship or the 50-gun frigate do any good service there? Nor it was in our seamen in India, our small craft and gunboats in China, that the navy of Great Britain again established its pre-eminence and supported its. traditionary fame. Since then the rified cannon and Armstrong shell have still further multiplied the objections to the big ship-the lofty target-the con-centration of guns, and, above all, of human, beings. Are we not, therefore, justified in sounding a note of warning to those who, ignoring the present requirements of Britain and her colonies, appear to satisfy themselves with picturing future stately flights of linc-of-battle ships, and hope to reproduce facsimiles of St. Vincent and Trafalgar, instead of looking alone to the one great result-the destruction of an enemy? And we say that, even as Solferino and Magenta were unlike all previous battles, so will future sea-fights be. Victory, we feel assured, will still be ours if we consult the genius and self-reliant courage of our seamen and officers; and, instead of cramming them together into huge slaughter-houses let them meet the tall ships of France or the long frigates of America in small handy vessels, fleeter and more numerous than either, and armed with the most deadly weapons that this great mechanical country can produce. The Napoleons and Bretagnes assailed by a swarm of such hornets, with a small compact squadron of screw two-deckers in reserve, will suffer the fate of former armada ; and we say, God help a vessel like the American Niagara, assailed by a dozen Vipers as fleet as herself, each armed with a single Armstrong or Whitworth gun.-Army and Navy Gazette.

THE DEFENCES OF THE CHANNEL ISLANDS .- We are glad to learn, from late and sure authority, her Majesty's Government is not unmindful, nor forgetful, of the words of the Duke of Wellington, "Once get a good naval station at the Channel Islands, and you will be as free from French invasion as if you were in my own room." It is now fifteen years since the Government of the day appointed a secret commission, composed of military and naval officers, to survey the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney, and to report upon the best means of fortifying them, and of establishing at each a naval station, or harbour of refuge, as it was called for obvious reasons. The Commissioners suggested the construction of such a harbour at the three islands, but at two only were the suggestions carried out. The harbour of St. Katherine's, Jersey, which is immediately opposite St. Malo, has one break-water complete, and could afford accomodation to a considerable squadron; but the principal works are being carried on at Alderney, whose small ordinary population of 1,200 inhabitants is now increased by a settlement of 900 artisans and 60 horses, working under the direction of Messrs. Jackson and Byng. the contractors. An immense breakwater had been constructed at Braye Bay, which was capable of affording shelter to fifteen sail of the line, at a distance of about eight miles from Cape La Hogue and Cherbourg on one side, and not more than forty from Portland on the other, where there is accomodation for a powerful fleet. The new harbour is studded with recently-erected forts armed with guns of the heaviest calibre, and the whole of the works are being carried on with the greatest activi-It is the confident opinion of competent judges that when these fortifications of the Channel Islands have been completed, all chance of annovance from Cherbourg will be out of the question. The whole of the works ! ave been planued by, and are under the direction of Messrs. Walker, Burgess and Cooper, the Trinity House engineers .- United Service Gazetle.

The United Service Gazette has received information, though it gives it with reserve, that it had been determined not only to stop the disembodiment of those militia regiments under orders for disbandment, but also to call out the whole militia force of the Empire.

The war alarmists have found another subject for their fears in the expected alliance between France and Denmark. The Morning Herald, the Treaty organ, has the merit of this discovery, which, however, has already been improved upon by another journalist, who notifies that the 'Secret Expedition' from Plymouth has reference to some design of France against Germany, and is destined for the Baltic Sea, and not for the Mediterranean. The supposed Franco-Danish allience is understood to have reference to the Schleswig-Holstein question, on which it would be easy to draw the Germans into a quarrel; and no doubt, if France desired a pretext

for such a quarrel, the support and alliance of Denmark would be a very obvious and useful resource. children have learned to read their prayer books and The latter power has a naval force, which; though small, is tolerably efficient, and her army is respectable for a third-rate power. But what is of greater importance is the position she holds in the entrance to the Baltic Sea, from which she could really shut out the commerce and pavy of any nation with whom she might be at war.-Morning News.

DR. JOHN OUMMING THE GREAT PROTESTANT PREADER. We fully agree in the justice of the following criticism on the Revd. John Cumming. It is taken from the London' Leader. It is time that the milliennarian dodge were used up :-- "Is there in this great realm a more common-place person thanDr. John Cumming? Is there a vainer or more presumtuous mortal? Here we have a book of travels by an American clergyman, which could very well have stood on its own legs, made its own bow, spoken its own speech; but it cannot be introduced to us, it seems, without the bombast and the balderdash of the archplatitudinarian who wearies the world with discourses at second hand on the millenium. Besides, we thought that editing meant something .--But how has Dr. Cumming edited his work? He has not corrected the proof-sheets, for there is a pleasant variety of typographical blunders. Neither has he corrected or elucidated anything. What, then, has be done ? He has contributed an introduction remarkable for silliness; and with glaring impertinence he has thrus: before us those millenarian dogmas which are his stock-in-trade. Dr. Cumming never forgets the shop. The utternaces of Daniel the Prophet, misinterpreted by one who is little of a prophet - and the Reveletion of St. John the Divine misinterpreted by John the Undivine, are the said John the Undivine's estate. Who would ever have heard of Dr. Cumming, if Dr Cumming had not discovered that predictions about the millenium excited the hopes and alarmed the fears of so many? As respects the millenium, those are welcome to believe in it who choose; but most certainly if we were millenarians, and were convinced that in half a dozen years Christ was to appear on earth, and the Devil was to be chained, we should deem it our duty to act very differently from our fellow beings ; we should prepare ourselves for the advent of the Messiah, and the dethronement of Satan, by prayer, by penitence, by solitude, by absolute abstince from the cares and concerns of the world. But Dr. Cumming is the preacher to a fashionable audience; he is always glad to show his self satisfied face with lords on the platform; and we never heard that in bargaining with his publisher about his trumpery tomes, he renounced all remuneration or gave up every claim to the copyright, for the sufficient reason that the millenium is coming. We revere every man's faith who gives proof of his sincerity ; and the more faithless the age-for own it is faithless enough - the more faith should be by the faithful revered. But what proof of sincerity has Dr. Cumming given ? Not even that of studying, of knowledge, of knowing the subject well of which he professes to treat. As there are few more barren thinkers, few worse writers than Dr. Cumming, so there are few more ignorant scholars or incompetent theologians. Sundry Americans have borrowed from the Germans ; he borrows from the Americans, and a curious aspect the whole thing wears, when the liberties and trampling on the rights of mankind it comes before the British public. The plagiary is till the very stones of her cities rise up to protest half a quack. We wish we could believe that Dr. Cumming's quackery were limited to his notorious plagiarisms. But when Dr. Cumming frightens the women in the country with his books-so twadry in style, so big with folly-yet looks perfectly undisturbed in the prospect of the tribulations which he prophecies, and if not greedy of pence is certainly very greedy of praise, we ask him whether he should be quite so hard on Pis Nono, and on papal impostors and impostures generally ? At all events, in the present instance we could have dispensed with Dr. Cumming's millenarian, advertising cards and placards; and we think that Dr. Cross could have dispensed with them too. For one reader whom Dr. Cumming's name will attract, there are ten whom it will repeal.

STATE OF EUROPE .- Very careless or very stupid must that statesman be who can look without alarm on the present state and future prospects of the Germanic Confederation. The crisis at which Germany has arrived reminds us only too forcibly, as regards her foreign relations, of the state of things in the carly part of that most gloomy year of her history, 1860. At that period, as now, France was strong, warlike, and aggressive, led on by a chief of surpassing ability, and entirely emancipated from those traditions which fettered, if they could not always restrain, the ancient monarchs of Europe. Austria, then, as now, was staggering, and almost stupified under the effects of a mighty blow, for Austerlitz has found no unworthy counterpart in Solferino .---Italy was then overshadowed by French influence, and the smaller Powers of Germany, buried each influence. Prussia alone stood erect, confiding in the army and in the reputation of her great King -congratulated Napoleon on the morrow of Austerlitz, and which hoped, while securing the immunities of peace, to obtain for herself all the advantages which could be gained by successful war. A little time served to dispel these delusions. Austria sucd humbly for peace, and obtained it. The smaller States of Germany were formed into new combinations or aggregated into kingdoms under names unheard of in history, and Prussia, on the fields of Jena and Anerstadt foll prostrute before the impetuous valor of the legions of France. Such was the state of Germany 54 years ago. In those days the peo-ple went for little or nothing, but the Confederation fell because the Sovereigns were utterly unable to trust each other. Each was anxious for a general scramble, in order to gain, if possible, a little more territory, and each only awoke to find his dream of individual aggrandizement lost in the reality of universal slavery. If any one wishes to see what are the passions and feelings which actuate modern Germany, let him turn back to that announcement in our columns which tells him the decision of the Bund on the future Constitution of the Electorate of Hesse Cassel. The Bund resolves, Prussia dissenting, to reject the Constitution of 1831, and to affirm the Constitution of 1852, the odious work of Hassenpment such a decision is peculiarly significant. The deepest discontent prevails throughout Germany .--The people have lost confidence in their individual Sovereigns, and still more have they lost confidence in the combination of them by which Germany is governed. A powerful and warlike nution is coucentrated in arms on their frontier, and now, if ever, it is necessary to rouse once more to the aid of Ger man nationality that national enthusiasm which her Princes knew so well how to call forth and how to deceive in 1813. The days are gone by when nations can be saved by a league of Sovereigns. Kings must take their people with them if they expect that their deliberations will amount to anything more than impotent manifestations. It is not by rivetting fetters on one of the members of the Confederation that the German Bund proves its aptitude for dealing with the emergencies of the present time. Beaten, disheartened, disjointed, politically, morally, and what was once a flourishing Empire-is still the life through every vein, her voice rules their councils, ability to adopt new ideas, which rendered the defeat in Italy even more disgraceful than calamitous, give all the care of Parliament and all the labours of sen- the tone to and dictate the measures of the Gersible and right-minded employers, the population of manic Confederation. Austris forms the nucleus a Lancashire town cannot be contemplated without round which the petty States of Germany love to a certain misgiving. Watch them as they pour along | cluster; Austria forms the head which their wise the streets to dinner, observe their pale faces, their | and magnanimous Sovereigns love to follow. Pressia, indeed, as in 1806, stands still erect, an exception to the rest of the Germanic Uonfederation. For

exactly liberal, has liberal tendencies. But Prussia is more than counterbalanced in the deliberations of the Bund by Austria, and, Isolated as she is from the rest of Germany, she may perhaps find that she has little choice between repeating the campaign of 1806, with a strong probability of the same calamitous result, or listening to the propositions which there is too much reason to suppose that France is ready to make her, with a view of obtaining by the pen that which she is otherwise tempted to conquer by the sword. What if France be disposed to offer to Prussia, in exchange for her Rheinish Provinces, Saxony, Hanover, Brunswick, and Mecklenburg,-territories which could offer little or no resistance to such an analgamation? Might not Prussia think it better to surrender for an equivalent so fully ade-quate that which she will hardly retain after the most desperate and costly efforts? The Third Napoleon has found a better means of executing his will than the First. He views long campaigns and bloody battles as the resources of bunglers in the art of kingeraft. He has his choice among the Sovereigns of Europe, all competing with each other for the honor of being his instrument in the develop-ment of any policy he may choose to adopt, or the appropriation of any territory he may choose to seize. If we turn to the people of Germany, we find that their Sovereigus have little or no reason to count on their loyalty. The people have not forgot-ten the promises which were made and broken to their fathers in 1813, and made and broken to themselves in 1848, and they do but awart a fitting opportanity to rid themselves of an odious domination,-The Tyrolese and the Croats are wearied of their allegiance to a Power which can neither appreciate their services nor reward their devotion ; while Hungary, Bohemia, the Southern Tyrol, and Venetia, threaten Austria with all the horrors which the rebellion of a justly-provoked people can bring with it. Let Germany, then, look to herself; empires and provinces are won in these days by other means than by those of brute force. We have seen what can be effected by universal suffrage, by municipal demonstrations, or even, when these means fail, by nameless, unappointed, unrecognised deputations .-Prussia may be offered a tempting equivalent, and the Rhine, after all,-is it not a national boundary ? See what Sacrifices Piedmont has made in surrendering Savoy, and ask whether every considerable German Sovereign may not receive an equivalent as ample as that against which she has been content to truck the loyalty and devotion of 800 years. It never yet was known that one success blunted the appetite of the gamester for another, and when we see what has been done we may partly conclude what it is we are next to expect. Under these circumstances, we should be glad to hear what are the intentions of Germany. Is she determined to wait till the last moment? Is she to go on confiscating against her cruel and callous injustice? Now, if ever, Germany needs that her Princes should be united among themselves, and her people should be confirmed in their loyalty. Unhappy is that nation to which danger cannot teach union, and infatuated are those Princes to whom a bitter experience, just about to repeat itself, cannot teach the most ordinary precepts of equity and moderation .-. Times.

LES IDEE NAPOLEONIENNES .-- The complications in Central Italy and the threatened violation of the rights of Switzerland, have, to a great extent, diverted our attention from events of scarcely less interest in a quarter nearer home. At present the danger is undeveloped. The cloud is no bigger than a man's hand ; and in these days, when the statesmanship of English diplomatists, seems to be wanting in its first requisite, foresight, it is quite possible that the peril may be overlooked, and that a few months hence we may be called upon to take sides in a fresh quarrel and to choose between the claims of our hereditary allies and the policy of Napoleon .----They greatly mistake the objects of our powerful ally who believe that the cession of Savoy and Nice will restore peace to Europe. From North to South and from East to West of Europe there is at this moment a system of intrigue being carried out, which aims at one sole end-the ascendancy of France. llitherto the projects of the French Emperor have been only too successfully accomplished. He has put in practice the tortnous policy embodied in the old legend, "Divide et impera;" and trite though it is, appreciable as it is to the most ordinary understanding, he has contrived to blind profoundly in its own individual selfishness and every Power in Europe to his persistent application shortsightedness, were considering, alike unmindful of is principles. He has humiliated Russia, and For some moments a free light was expected; but of the general interest, what could be snatched from made a friend of her. He has crushed Austria, and the matters could down. During the upwar, two mean-the common ruin to increase their splendor or their inspired her with a fiercer resentment against her hers, Messrs. Pror of Virginia, and Potter of Wistraditional allies than her victorious enemy. There are two Powers which he has yet to humble before | The latter in looking over the notes of the reporter Prussia, which had stood aloof during the dreadful he can fully realize his ambitious dreams. These struggle between France and Anstria, which had are Prussia and England, and with Prussia the whole are Prussia and England, and with Prussia the whole of Northern Germany. At this very moment, we believe we are correct in stating that negotiations are on foot in relation to that old sore-the Schlewig Holstein question-which demand the serious attention of our government, and on which, not improbably, may hinge the good understanding and the cordial union of England and Germany. It is no secret that since the last resolution of the Frankfort Diet with reference to the Duchies of Iluistein and Lanenburg, the relations of Denmark and the German Confederation have gone from had to worse The Diet, in demanding from Denmark the redress of various violations of the constitution of the Duchics, has at the same time declared that it will if the necessity shall arise, support the claims of the population of the Duchies by military interference. It is not impossible, then, that a body of federal troops may in the course of the year occupy those territories ander the plea of providing for the interests of a people who are members of the German Confederation. The Danish plenipotentiary has, in the name of the government, protested against the step. But appearances justify the conclusion that the resolution will be carried into effect, as it is not likely that Denmark will make further concessions, Public opinion in Germany approves of the flug, or Hessenfluch, "the Curse of Hesse," as the attitude which the Diet has taken, and warmly expeople delighted to call him. At the present mo- presses its approval of the action of central governpresses its approval of the action of central government. Under these circumstances we learn that Denmark, as a secon-rate Power, finding her means inadequate to a successful resistance against a German coalition, has been auxiously directing her looks for assistance to one of the great powers, she has been successful. France has given a favorable answer to the Cabinet of Copenhagen, and negociations have commenced and are actively going on, with a view to the conclusion of an offensive and defensive treaty between the respective governments. The advantages that the geographical position of Denmark would afford to the Emperor Napoleon in the event of a war with Germany, are to obvious to have been overlooked by so astute a monarch as Louis Napoleon; and there is little doubt that he has fully calculated the immense assistance which the Danish navy might render, as an auxiliary, in blockading the harbours and destroying the maritime establishments and the shipping of Northern Germany. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that the advances of the Cabinet of Copenhagen have been favorably responded to at Paris, and that negotiations have been entered into for the formation of an alliance between the two goverments, which may find an early opportunity of mutually and efficiently supporting each other. We have good reason for stating the reapproachment on this subject has made great progress, and that the alliance for offensive and defensive purposes will soon be an established fact. The understanding between Denmark and France in the conjunctore would in itself be a matter for the earnest consideration of the English Ministry; but its importance is considerably enhanced, if it be true as we believe it to be, that French diplomatists are busy engaged at Stockholm gait, and it will grance across your mind that the Prussia has still a prosperous exchequer, and still a in order to draw Sweden and Norway into similar dearly purchased.-Times.

with France and Sweden in which England participated, and which was concluded during the Russian war, but the object of that treaty was very different from the one now contemplated ; the prosent aim of French diplomacy being the securing of the support and co-operation of the Scandinavian kingdom in the carrying out of that policy of predominance which the Emperor Napoleon is now endeavoring to establish throughout Europe. We trust the eyes of the government will be opened to what is going on. The formation of a league of the naval Powers of the Continent against this country was a favorite project of the uncle- It may be an "idea" of the nophew. It cannot be devied that it looks feasible, and that the ombers of the Schleswig Holstein question may yet be kindled into a European confligra-tion. The complication in its present form is most opportune for the interference of France ; and the slightest imprudence on the part of Denmark or Germany may bring about a state of things in which we should be called upon to look on at the destruction of an ally or to throw our whole strength into the scale against aggression. If our information be correct, the train is skilfully laid; but the bold action of English statesmen may yet prevent the explosion of the mine .-- London Herald.

Sr. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST .- There was the usual amount of disturbance at St. George's-in-the-East on Sunday. The Evening service much interrupted whilst the lessons which were read by a clergyman, were quite inaudible from excessive coughing. The sermon was preached by a stranger, whose name did not transpire. It was a brief discourse on the death of Lazarus, and on the whole, was attentively listened to, only being once or twice interrupted. A number in one of the galleries loudly bissed the clergy and choristers as they retired to the vestry. Although the Evening Hymn was sung after the scr-mon, the people persisted in singing the Doxology in the church, in front of the Rectory, and all up Cannon-street, whilst a group of boys indulged in some of the popular songs of the day.

The memorial-mania appears to be on the increase A graven image of Bunyan is about to be crected under the superintendence of Lord Shaftesbury : a portrait statue of Priestly is to adorn the New Museum at Oxford ; a polished granite obelisk is to commemorate the Biblical commentator, Matthew Henry at Chester ; £2,000 have been subscribed for a memorial to Brunel. Some Scotchmen have been actually subscribing to raise one to the Ettrick She;herd ; the people of Somerset, taking up a hint from Lord Macauley, are going to set up an image of Admiral Blake.-Guardian.

UNITED STATES.

A correspondent desires to know if there is any truth in the report that the Rev. Henry W. Beecher intends getting up a petition to the Legislature of Massachusetts, asking indemnity for the destruction of the Charlestown Convent by a mob of anti-Gatholic bigots and fanatics, who were incited thereto by the speeches of his father. The correspondent expresses his surprise that a man who professes to be such a lover of liberty, should have allowed this matter to have remained so long in absyance, and expresses the opinion, or we should say, throws out the suggestion, that it would be well for the flev. gentieman to begin by having all his own congregation sign their names to the document. We (Melcopolitan Record) are unable to answer the question, as we are not in Mr. Beecher's confidence, but intend to send him a copy of this week's Record, that he may have an opportunity of giving our correspondent all the information that he requires.

On St. Patrick's Day the dedication of the new church of St. Francis, San Francisco, took place.

Fanny Fern is after the elergymen now, A new inaportation -- the Rev. Mr. Guinness -- displeases her. She describes him thus :-" Having nothing to say, he could not say it; so, he resorted to rolling of the eyes, clasping of the hands, and long pauses to infroduce the flattest platitudes. One might laugh were it not so terrible to see Christianity so travestied and profound. The very tones of his voice are false. I mensured him before he had done mouthing the first hymn. Ho impressed me as an egotistical humbug."

BOWIE-KNIVES, BUCKSHOT, OR RIFLES - A few days ago in the U. S. House of Representatives, some excitement was caused by Mr. Lovejoy, a republican member, making a thoroughly anti-slavery speech, denouncing the enormities of the pecular institution. For some moments a free light was expected; but consin, political opponents, exchanged some words. for the official paper, inserted some words which ho (Potter) alleges that he used. It appears that Pryor told Lovejoy to go back to his seat, the orator, in the heat of debate, having subvanced into the middle of the hall, and that Potter had said -"You are doing the same thing." To the insertion of these words in the report Pryor objected, and erased them, and Potter declared he would stand to them. A challenge from the Virginian was the result. A despatch from Washington of the 13th says ;- The ollowing is believed to be a correct statement of the Pryor and Potter affiir up to noon to day. Inmediately after the occurence in the House, Mr. Pryor despatched, through Mr. Hindman, of Arkansas, a note to Mr. Potter, usking him to la tre the District to receive a written communication. Mr. Potter replied that as Mr. Pryor's note contemplated avoiding the anti-duelling penalties in the District, and that as his (Potter's) qualification was contained in the constitution of Wisconsin, he could not leave he District. On this Mr. Chisman, a substitute for Mr. Hindman, who was obliged to leave for Arkansas, handed Mr. Polter a peremptory challenge from Mr. Pryor, dating his note Virginia. Colonel Lander, who had been designated by Mr. Potter as his riend, handed, after a lapse of twelve hours, a note to Mr. Chismon, accepting the challenge, naming common bowie-knives as the weapons, and to fight in open air with two friends, each armed with Colus pistols. Mr. Chisman protests against this form of weapon as absurd, barbarous and vulgar, and offers to construe the code in the most liberal way, provided other arms are suggested. Mr. Potter authorised Mr. Lander to decline any other terms, and Mr. Lander offers to substitute himself for Mr. Potter with other weapons, to both of which propositions without consulting Mr. Pryor, Mr Chisman replies that the first is vulgar and inadmissible, and that while appreciating Mr. Lander's zeal for his friend, they have no cause of quarrel with him, and consequently no demand to make on him. Mr. Pryor is still in Virginia and has not yet heard of the action of his second in the matter. The latter is believed to have acted after consultation with Messrs. Miles, Keit, Mason and Hammond. Mr. Potter came into the House at half past one, and was greeted by a num-ber of his friends with whom he retired to a cloak room. Another report states that Pryor's friend offered to fight either with buckshot, with bowieknives, in a room, or with rifles at one hundred paces.

nexion with the National Board. In these, 1,400 catechism. This, the religious portion of their education, I mention here, as it is the most important, but this they could not get in the four schools I have described.

By reference to the reports of the Inspectors, it will be seen that the secular teaching is at least as good as could be given in the proselytising schools .--Yours, truly, M. MEEHAN, P.P., Carrigaholt.

THE SOUPERS' " DANNER OF TRUTH."-A small publication has come into our hands, purporting to give an account of the 'wonderful progress' of the souper brigade in Ireland. It is published in England, and is called 'The Banner of Truth in Ireland,' but it is a tissue of false and infamous lies from beginning to end, and bears on every page the marks of the father of lying. The emissaries of sutan who write all this fiction, and send it to London to be published, are a disgrace to the human species. They are beneath the wild Indians of the American forests, they are far below the savage Hottentots of central Africa. Their trade is to lie, deceive, and cheat, and they not only squander the funds sent them in carrying on fraud, but they cheat and deceive the English dupes to whom they write an account of their infamous conduct. If a simple liar be a thief, which is generally the case, what must these de-praved soupers be? The literary liar who represents the doings of the Dundalk gang of soupersthe result of whose depraved conduct in the conversion line is nil -- has given an account of the 'astonishing' labors of the fraternity whilst the Redemptorist Fathers were here in December 'When they arrived, the first step taken was to issue a challenge. Wonderful, indeed ! The next was 'to call in all the teachers' in the county, who during the entire time were actively engaged conversing with the people and distributing handbills.' How astonishing ! And then placards were posted during each day, 'and the people going to and returning from the chapel stopped and read them !!! What an infa-mous lie. Why these placards, in which the word of God was profaned by lying soupers, were daubed over with mud, or torn into tatters by the indignant people. Next, it is a remarkable fact that the mis-sioners did not complete their announced time! but -but-what? Why ran away suddenly! Well may these lying wretches be called the devil's trumpeters. They are faithfully carrying out their master's work, and in all their sayings and doings the cloven foot is visible. Fraud and lying, lying and fraud, is- saying anything told to him in his spiritual cana- materially bankrupt, Austria-the living death of their daily toil. We need scarcely say that a terri- city; and it was clear that, if it were otherwise, a what was once a flourishing Empire-is still the life ble punishment awaits these lying miscreants either in this world or the next — Dundulk Democrat.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE NEXT NAVAL WAR.-It is not yet six years since we saw a war which commenced with proud fleets of line-of-battle ships end in one of gunboats, mortarboats, and floating batteries, sheathed with iron. The former very nearly captured Swenborg; the latter destroyed Kinburn. He would have been a bold man who would then have asked for the public money to build screw three-deckers. Time has, however, rendered us already forgetful of the experi-gait, and it will glance across your mind that the ance then gained. Subsequent to that Russian war we have had two more wars at great distances from | dearly purchased .- Times.

THE REVENUE. - The accounts for the quarter ending March 31 show an increase of about five million pounds as compared with the corresponding quarter last year. Out of this sum £130,000 is derived from malt spirits, and about £3,500,000 are yielded by the income tax owing to the increased rate, and there are small increases under the heads of Stamps, Post Office, and miscellaneous items. There is a decrease of about £360,000 on Customs, arising from the operation of the commercial treaty with France The year's accounts exhibit an increase of about £340,000 on Customs' duties, which would have been larger but for the special cause of decrease rendered from rum, tea, tobacco and currants. On Excise there is an increase of nearly £2,500, proceeding from almost every item; malt, spirits, barley, and onts showing the largest increase. On the year the increase in income tax will be nearly £3,000,000; Stamp Tax and Post-Office, also yield an increase. The total amount for the year gives an increase of five and a half millions; the one item experiencing a decrease is that entitled Miscellaneous, which last year included a large sum for the sale of old supplies, stores after the Orimean War.

THE CONFESSIONAL .-- Mr. Bowyer intends to move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law of evidence regarding privileged communications in certain cases. A correspondent of the Union says that confession, if made to a minister in the Church of England, is privileged, and that if the same privilege is not extended to the Roman Catholic Church it ought to be, in these days of boasted toleration .--The writer gives particulars of a case in which a girl, named Griffin, was brought before the late Baron Alderson at the Central Oriminal Court on a charge of child-murder. She had confessed this murder, or at least said something to the chaplain of the Paddington Workhouse; and he thought proper to come forward as a witness against her. Baron Alderson, however, so far from admitting his evidence, expressly refused it. "By an old statute," (he said) " a Confessor was expressly prohibited from prisoner would be altogether deprived of spiritual prisoner would be altogether deprived of spiritual and soul of the Germanic Confederation. Her spirit consolation. The mouth of an Attorney was shut animates the whole mass, her blood circulates with reference to anything told to him in his professional capacity; and why should not the mouth of a ther intellect presides over their deliberations. The Confessor be closed also?" The accused was ac- same inert regard for tradition, the same helpless inquitted.

PROTESTANT COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY .-- In spite of gait, and it will glance across your mind that the

YANKEE PHILOSOPHY .-- The following is no bad illustration of the way the world goes :- At a social gathering of the church members, among other things, each member was relating his causes of joy and sorrow, when Mr. —— said : "In my family of children, I have much canse for

joy, and also much to distress me. There is my son George, a good, reverent, and dutiful boy; but there is my son Bill, he is an audacious scamp. He left his poor grey-headed father many a day ago, and it has been a long time since I have heard of him ; and when I last heard of him, he was way up the Galeuers river, a raftin' saw logs, playia' seven-up, and a horse-racin'; but, thank the Lord, he is making money by the trip. 'Ain't he, sister ?" "Yes, he is, and no mistake."