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THE HARE-HOUND AND THE WITCH.

BY JOHN BANIM. (Continued.)

The morning of the hunt drew dear, and still her lover was absent and silent. The match had become the talk of the whole country. With great difficulty and perseverance, Catherine succeeded in bringing her father's mind to contemplate her position, in something of a vein of seriousness. He could not, indeed, " for the life of him," surmise why she seemed so earnest and afflicted. But he did see and comprehend that a man of fifty, who thus spoke, would brook no she was really unhappy; and the best that he farther delay; and their riders were compelled saddle, as if intensely observing the prostrate could think of to cheer her, he said and swore. He would break his neck with pleasure, and to a dead certainty, rather than not bring home the brush, and fling it into her lap. And when Kate's fears, at this solemn declaration, took, naturally, another turn, the honest squire was again at a loss to account for her tears, her clinging, tho gentle embraces, and "her tantrums." He bawled right out, in utter mystification, at her entreaties that, come what might, he would not join the hunt; and, in fact, upon the appointed morning, away he rode towards the fox-cover, mounted on his crack hunter, Morgan Rattler, as full of buoyancy, and vigor, and solicitude, as the youngest of the competitors he expected to

Great shouts rent the skies, as, one by one, the candidates for the gentle Catherine arrived at the appointed ground. Their horses, as well as themselves, were examined by curious and critical eyes, and heavy bets were laid upon the issue of the day's chase. The Squire, without communicating to any of his rivals his intention to hunt for his daughter himself, had contrived that his own fox-hounds should be in requisition; because he well knew that Morgan Rattler would do-surpassing wonders at their tails.

The ruler of the hounds was the same who had held that situation under the former owner of Squire Hogan's estate. In his youth twenty years previously, we have noticed him as a daring fellow; we should have added, that he used to be as remarkable for his boisterous good spirits as for his reckless intrepidity. Now, however, at five-and-forty, mirth, and even outward dash of every kind, had disappeared from his dash of every kind, had disappeared from his leaped, or scrambled, or swain, close upon the character. His face was forbidding; his words dogs, as if life were of no value; or as if they were few; he never laughed, he never smiled; and, altogether, people regarded him as a dogged and disagreeable man. But enough of our huntsman for the present.

The day promised to be most favorable for the remarkable chase it was to witness.

"A southerly wind and cloudy sky Proclaimed a hunting morn."

The ground was in prime order: the horses were full of vigor and spirit, after their long training; and except the huntsman's (and he comes in again sooner than we foresaw) every face beamed with joyous animation. In fact, upon this day, he was making himself particularly offensive; quarrelling unnecessarily with his hounds; sulkily refusing to take any advice or opinions (commands were out of the question) concerning line. The next he disappeared towards the sea. his treatment of them; and giving short answers, and looking "as black as thunder."

"What is the matter with you, Daniel?" questioned the Squire.

"I have no fancy for the work to-day," an-

swered the huntsman.

"Why so, man? what is all this about?" "It was this day twenty years that my ould masther followed the witch down the rocks into the sea; and I was dreaming last night that he and I were hunting here again together, and that he druv me down the same lip afore him."

"Hutt, tut, you fool! there is no witch to hunt now, you know."

"I know no such thing. You havn't beard that she is in her cave again?"

"Pho, no, and 'tis impossible."

"It is not impossible: 'tis thru. Let little Tony take my place to-day; for I tell you twice over, I don't like the work?

"Bother, Daniel. This day, of all the days, I can't and I won't spare you. Draw on the dogs; coine, stir; see to your business."
With mutterings and growlings, Daniel pro-

ceeded to obey. He cast the dogs into the cover. For some time they drew through it in had supposed, have jumped direct from the land silence. Presently some yelpings were heard; into the sea; inasmuch as they might bave turned made a more ample confession. He had been then the leader of the pack sent forth his most obliquely into a narrow, rocky ravine. Down tempted to commit the murder under the followmelodious note; dogs and men took it up; the this pass, however, it seemed impossible that fox broke cover; away after him stretched the horses of mortal mould could have found a footeager hounds, and, close upon them, the no less ing. The explorers themselves were obliged to eager huntsmen.

to let the foremost and most headlong candidates for his daughter's favor blow their horses a little before he would himself push forward. While tion. thus manœuvring, "Whom have we here?" he asked of the person nearest to him. His in- caught, far below them, a glimpse of the dogs, heart; he could have beaten out the brains of his quiry was aroused by a strange huntsman who whose cry came up to them, mingled with the young master with the loaded end of his hunting which in physical matters would be termed downhad just then appeared on the ground, no one roar and chafe of the waters of the sea. Shortly whip, and his amiable feelings were not added to, right famine. Thousands upon thousands of persons.

dressed, "that's Jack Hogan who fell over the

cliff, this day twenty years!" "Nonsense, nonsense," said the Squire. The stranger turned round his bead, as if he could have heard these words, though he was at a good dis-

"Tis he, man! just as he looked the last day he hunted; his very dress! see how different from ours: and his black horse. I'd know horse and rider among a million. By all that's good,

it is himself!" The horses of the squire and of his neighbor,

Daniel, the black-browed huntsman, was at this moment immediately next the bounds. Two or three of the rivals for fair Catherine's love rode within a little distance of him. The new comer loitered behind the last of the candidates: of course, the squire and his friend now pressed him hard. Suddenly his coal black horse, seemingly without an effort, and certainly independently of one from his master, cleared the ground between him and Daniel. The huntsman turned in his saddle, fixed an appalled look on his follower, uttered a wild cry, and desperately dashed his spurs into the sides of his steed. The stranger, still seemingly unexpected, as also appeared his horse, stuck so close to Daniel's crupper, that he could have put his hand upon it.

All swore that the fox outstripped the wind in swiftness. The hounds did their very best, and more than they had ever done before, to keep near to him. Each huntsman, including even our honest Squire, spared not whin and spur to who succeeded in the achievement.

Vain was the endeavor to come up-with those two. And every now and then, black Daniel would glare behind him into the face of his pursuer, and with a new shout of horror re-urge his hunter to greater speed; and still, and still, although the stranger sat tranquilly in his saddle, Daniel could not gain a stirrup's length ahead of him. Over hill and valley, over ditch and hedge, over bog and stream, they swept, or plunged, or were carried, eddied forward, with supernatural his jaws." speed, and in superhuman daring. Onward, onward they swept, scarce seeming to touch the earth, until at length only three other horsemen were able to keep them even in distant view .--And, soon after, those three became two; and, again, but one followed remotely in their track; and this one was our excellent friend Squire Ho-

The sea-cliffs came in view! and straight towards them did the mad chase now turn. In amazement, if not in terror, the Squire pulled up his horse on a rising ground, and stood still to note its farther progress. He saw the panting fox make for the dangerous place over the cliff's brow. For an instant he saw him on its very At his brush came the hounds, and down they plunged also. The rival horsemen followed and they, too, were in a second lost to view. A woman suddenly started up over the perilous pass, gazed below, and then sprang as if into the air.

The mysterious fate of his predecessor fully occurred to our Squire; and he sensibly vowed to himself that, "By Cork! the faggot of a witch should never tempt him to leave the world buried his broken body afther I tumbled him over by the same road." He also brought to mind the cliff-yes, buried it as deep as I could dig. his huntsman's words that morning; and a struggle arose between his reason and his superstitious propensities as to whether or not the man's my horse tossed me out of my saddle, and my dream had been verified.

While thus mentally engaged one of the baffled aspirants for Catherine's hand came up, himself and his horse soiled and jaded. Another and another followed, until almost all the members of that day's hunt surrounded Squire Hogan. He recited to them what he had witnessed. Greatly excited, some of them dismounted, and, pitched her far into the waves; but now she is under the care of an experienced guide, descended the cliff.

They found that the bewitched hounds, and their bewitched tollowers need not, as the Squire follow their guide very cautiously; as well to The Squire stood still for a moment, willing avoid tumbling downward, as to save their beads from the loose stones and fragments of rocks, returned, until the Squire, then a minor, became which almost every step displaced and set in mo- his successful rival, seducing, under a promise of

After having proceeded a little way, they

and riders were lost to view, behind a curve of the tortuous and stony course of the ravine, all burrying onward and downward, with whirlwind | tically laid it across his own shoulders. speed, as if to bury themselves in the waves of the ocean.

Our adventurers, persevering in their descent, suddenly turned a projecting rock, and came in view of a strip of strand running promontorylike, into the sea; this they soon gained. Daniel, the husbandman, lay on his back upon it; his horse not to be seen. His dogs were squatted around him, each holding a fragment of bone between his teeth. The stranger sat still in his to loosen their reins, and allow them to spring man. The woman who had appeared to Squire Hogan on the cliff's brow stood on a rock amid the shallow breakers which rippled over the edges of the neck of strand.

As the explorers approached this group, the unknown horseman glanced towards them, took off his cap, waved it, and said, "Let no man claim Catherine Hogan's hand till I come to woo it. I have hunted for her; won her; and she is mine."

Those of Catherine's lovers who heard this speech were not chicken-hearted fellows. They resolved to ascertain who was the dictatorial speaker. Their friend, Squire Hogan, appeared put an end to her own existence. in view, having nearly completed, at his cautious leisure, the descent to the sea's level after them; and they approached him, momentarily turning their backs on the object of their interest, for the purpose of consulting him, and enlisting him in a common plan of operations. After some discourse with the good Squire, and when he and they would have confronted the unknown horseman, no human form but that of the sulky Darival them; but the huntsman first, and the niel was visible on the strand; and there he lay, stranger at his horse's tail, were the only persons stretched at his length, and still apparently in-

> To bim their attention became directed.-They found him covered with blood, and seemingly a corpse. His dogs continued to crouch around him, holding bones between their grinning teeth; and they snarled fiercely when the new comers approached them.

> "By the blessed light !" exclaimed the Squire, "this is part of a man's skull that Ranger has his teeth through!"

The prostrate huntsman opened his eyes and glared fearfully around him. "What has happened to you, Daniel?"

tioned the Squire. voice, and he seemed to recognize the speaker. "Is he gone?" he asked, faintly.

"Is who gone? for whom do you inquire?" "The masther's sperit-the sperit of the murthered man—the man that I murthered and buried in this sand twenty years ago !"

Amid exclamations of surprise and horror from all who heard him, the huntsman gained, for a moment, more perfect power of observation. He looked from one to another of the group around him; then most ghastly at the dogs; and then closing his eyes and shuddering,

continued to speak in snatches. "Ay, and it was a cruel murther. I have never slept a night's sleep since I did it. And every deg of the pack brought me one of his bones to-day. I will hide it no longer. I will of the metropolis, there was only one clergyman to own it to the world, and suffer for it. His sperit every 9,000 souls. In six of the most populous disdrove me before him to the spot where I had Twenty years passed away, and he came to chase me to his unblessed grave; and at the sight of it own accursed bones are broken this day, and so I have half my punishment. Did I see the witch near me, here, a while ago? I did; an' the wathers o' the sea gave her up, alive, to be a witness against me. For, when I was burying him this day twenty years, I spied her watching me; and I ran afther her, and seized her, and come to hang me. Let her. I will tell all-all -of my own accord; I will, and swing high for the deed."

He was conveyed to the Squire's bouse: and in his presence, and that of other magistrates, ing circumstances.

The mother of his old master received under her protection a friendless and pennyless orphan girl of low birth. The young huntsman loved her to distraction; and his ardors were seemingly marriage at his mother's death, his fickle mistress. Rage, hatred, loathing, took possession of Daniel's

the Squire suddenly rushed upon him, snatched that identical whip from his hands, and energe-

RONICLE

The Squire's mother died. The Squire cast off his mistress, and married a wealthy wife.— It was now the turn of the depraved, bad-hearted, and forsaken girl, to look for her revenge. Upon certain conditions, she offered herself, "soul and body," and without the trouble of a marriage, to her old lover. Daniel's eager passion for her, and his deep detestation of her undoer, had scarce abated. He felt sorely tempted, but hesitated. The girl threw herself in his way from time to time; refired him; and in almost a year subsequent to the first attempt to make him a murderer, he was one, nay, a double one; for, a few days after he had dragged his master off his horse, and hurled him down the cliff, he placed in his tempter's arms, on the understanding that she was to destroy it, the only child of his victim. But, even in the disappointment of his feverish dream of passion, he had a foretaste of the punishment due to his crime. From the moment he committed to her the helpless infant she so much detested, he had never seen the authoress of his ruin; and his belief was, that, after having murdered "the child of days," she had

A few hours following his confession the hunts-

(To be concluded in our next.)

REV. DR. CAHILL.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER ON THE DEPLOR-ABLE STATE OF PROTESTANTISM IN ENG-

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

If an Irish Catholic writer, or even an English Protestant historian, published the facts contained in the speech of the Bishop of Exeter, delivered in the House of Lords on Friday night, the 23rd of April, the statements made from such a quarter would be disbelieved as fabulous or ridiculed as rancorous slander. But when the entire assembly seemed perfectly aware of the and hence, without discussion or opposition, they unanimously agree to an immediate inquiry into the astounding paganism or infidelity of London tory of all modern Europe, taken in the aggre-Daniel's head turned in the direction of the gate of its cities, presents no such amount of felt in the single city of London; and lest partizan criticism might dispute the precise value of the Bishop's words, he has put forth his observations from official documents; and he has presented them to the woolsack and to the universal public, in the undeniable figures of rigid arthmetic. I shall now quote some passages, from all probability, in coming time, be the cause of decline of English Protestantism, viz :-

for whom there were provided only 192,000 sittings, leaving thereby no room in these districts for 614,000 persons to attend worship. In nineteen of the most destitute districts the population was 1,423,000 while the sittings there only amount to 208,865, thereby leaving no room for 1,214,135 persons to attend at church! The poor, therefore, not only had no churches to attend, but they were elbowed out of the places where they could find room, and to which they had as good a right as their lordships had to a scat in that house. The Secretary of the London Diocesan Church Building Society stated that the population of twenty-five parishes was 460,125, while the sittings were only 37,170, that is, something less than one-twelfth of the population, leaving no room for 422,955 persons! The entire population of the borough was 343,784; and there was only accommodation for 57,500, that is 16 2-3 per cent! He could prove that the vast population of Manchester was as spiritually destitute as London; while in Liverpool it was greater, the room in churches there being only for eight persons in every hundred! The actual attendance of the whole population, when all the churches were fairly filled, was about 10 per cent. ten persons in every hundred. The churches were, therefore, not frequented by the laboring classes; until recently they had not in some churches a single sitting or kneeling place. There were thousands on thousands of persons in London, Liverpool, and the other towns who had nover been in a church, and who had never been baptized!!

The Times newspaper, in quoting the Bishop on this subject on Monday, the 26th April, concludes as follows, riz:-

"The facts disclosed by the Bishop amount to destitution literally; to that state of spiritual inanition

"By the good day !" exclaimed the person ad- by the stranger. The next moment, dogs, horses, alone, with the estranged object of his affections, have no better title to the name of Christians than the natives of New Guinea." The Irish Catholics have been long made ac-

quainted with this awful state of religion in England; our journals, our pamphlets, our magazines, our general literature have continually kept before the eye of Ireland this picture of English gospel ignorance; but never, in my remembrance, has the astounding statement come from a Protestant Bishop; a Bishop, too, having a seat among the spiritual Pcers in the Senate House. And so decided has been his report, and so stunning has been the revelation, that the full House of Lords endorsed without a moment's hesitation his lordship's statements, and unanimously agreed to grant an inquiry into this naked Paganism of the great metropolis of Protestantism. What a fact this for France, where London Bible Societies spend tens of thousands of pounds sterling to teach the gospel to the French Capital !-How generous to carry devotion to the stranger, who has no need of this English Evangelism, while their own fellow-citizens are not baptized at home! What a model city to bring cargoes of godliness to foreign peoples, while their brother Reformers are dying of a "spiritual famine" at home! With what prestige must they eater a foreign city to teach Christianity, while they have left behind them at home ninety persons out of every hundred in a state of avowed paganism! What splendid Christians must they not make of the Parisians, the Austrians and the Spaniards, when it is understood that after 300 years of their teaching their own nation never go to church, and have never heard the name of the Saviour! What a pity the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the King of Naples do not encourage the zeal of these London missionaries; what a shame on the character of Popery in Italy not to admit these English Apostles to teach in the National Schools there, seeing the blessed results of their ministry in their London congregations, described by the Times as more savage in point of religion than the natives of New Guinea! This holy reformed system, so suecessful in London and Liverpool, must recommend itself with a trumpet tongue, even to the Pope, when he learns from a Protestant Bishop statistical account proceeds from the unwilling that the English Church, with an annual income lips of a spiritual lord in the Senate House, the of eight and a half millions sterling, has no room for the poor either to stand or kneel on Sundays! "It is," answered Harry Walshe; "and not facts; they appeared like persons who only __that tens of thousands of persons have never one of the dogs but holds a human bone between wanted official confirmation of the statements; heard the name of Christ, never been baptized never been in a Church! Europe is already aware, without the Bishop's testimony, that London has been a Babylon of infidelity and all and the English manufacturing towns. The his- crime; that the English foreign Biblemen are spies in disguise, hired hypocrites; their missionary profession a mask to excite rebellion, their ignorance, vice and irreligion as can be seen and whole character a scheme of base perfidy, their tracts and their Bibles an ill concealed feint to direct public attention from the accumulated vice and the unnatural crimes which have long made the religion of England into a proverb of icentious apostacy and cruel intolerance. This Protestant Church Establishment will, in

what may be called the Bishop's report of the her decline and total overthrow. The Bishops, the lay improprietors of the tithes, the holders of "The motion he was now making consisted of two branches—one relating to the metropolis, and the other to the populous districts of the mining and spread infidelity at home, who have excited the commercial parts of the country. The metropolis spread infidelity at home, who have excited the was an agglomeration of men such as had hardly ever just indignation abroad, and who, if not checked been known before. We had a metropolis containing in time, will weaken our domestic institutions spread infidelity at home, who have excited the nearly 3,000,000 persons; and the increase went on and, perhaps, ultimately menace the very throne at the rate of 60,000 a year! In twenty-five parishes itself. This Biblical confederacy have annually itself. This Biblical confederacy have annually collected the enormous sum of about five millions tricts of London there was a population of 806,000, sterling, (see their reports,) on the pretence of spreading the "Reformation" at home and abroad. But, their real, yet inconsiderate object, has been to uproot Catholicity; to diminish or annihilate the enemies of their ill-gotten possessions: and thus to secure the permanent tenure of their public fraud. In carrying out these views, however, they have overstepped their malicious prudence: they have neglected their own church at home: Protestantism has consequently disappeared from all the large communities: and its place is now occupied by the creed of the Methodists, the Independents, the Baptists, and by the Sectarian classes, so well known in the reign of Charles the First, and in the usurpation of Cromwell. I am not the sole author of any disastrous anticipations on this point; they have been written long ago, by a more eloquent, and a more learned, and a wiser pen than mine. But, the throne has need to beware how it begins to shift its position: let the monarchy take care how it leans for protection and stability on societies, which, in Germany, and at home, have set a crimsoned letter to kingly power.-If this state of things be not checked in time, the past historian, not my pen, prophetically announces, that the crown of Great Britain may yet, in times of need, as heretofore, seek, and, will assuredly obtain the loyal support of the Catholics of these countries against the infidel the Republican regicides, which her own church establishment has engendered and called into life by a system of licentious rapacity called reafter they saw the huntsman, still closely pressed when, upon a day that he was expostulating, never go to church, have never been baptized, and ligion, unknown in either ancient or moder times. - controller ede controller en elea meet areat la etca e elabora et tal la el consciolate controllate en tanti en el

England commenced her apostacy against the and therefore, that," the Catholics do not read to reward her, adherents, and she created the Church Establishment as the political result of her national spollation. And, again, she incurred enormous national debt in a conflict with the surrounding Catholic countries, whom she changed from allies into enemies, by her sacrilegious robbery and her national injustice. These two results of her apostacy, viz: her debt and her Church Establishment, may yet be employed (as all history teaches), to surround her Pagan capital, to break open her gates, to beat her flat, and to drench her banquetting balls in blood, unless the cause be removed, and the enemy disarmed by impartial justice and generous legisla-

Of course, there is no intention of including in the report of the Bishop, or in the remarks of ple: quite the contrary. The religious charac- mice." ter of the English nation in high society is best attested by the enormous sums of money they give in maintaining charitable institutions of all descriptions, as well as by their known personal virtues. A people of more unblemished honor, more inviolable truth, or more exalted moral feeling, is not to be found in the world: but, the the laboring, the artizan classes, are sunk in grovelling sensuality, in a degraded description of vice, in an unnatural code of crime, and in a total ignorance, and an entire disregard for religion, which has no parallel in Christian Europe. The mass of the people are either gone into miscel-laneous sectarianism, or they live in avowed infidelity. From a residence of nearly four years in England, visiting the various towns and cities, I learned that the worst habits of the laboring classes of the English-namely, frequenting no place of worship upon Sunday, using blasphemous language, and falling into the practice of a beastly vice, unknown in Ireland. Of course, the English Protestant Clergy are opposed to this scandalous character of those classes, and exert themselves to correct the thrilling evil as much as they can. But they have lost all influence on the people, who look upon their zeal as hypoerisy; on their professional character as mockery; and on the Church Establishment as a legal | dom even visited their estates in Ireland. Without swindle. Beyond all doubt, these classes are assuming that the absentees are either better or gone into Sectarianism or Nothingism. never to worse as landlords than other proprietors, it is obgone into Sectarianism or Nothingism, never to return, at least, to Protestantism. In the hearing of any one learned in the Doctrine of "Divine Grace," or, acquainted with the essential principles of Divine Revelation, it must cause a smile of ridicule to listen to a Prime Minister, or a Member of Parliament in England planning laws to make Christians! These Senators speak of making good Christians as they would make good drummers, sailors, or engine-drivers: the zeal of the Minister, light from above, the disposition of the heart, is mere romance in their system. In their theology, to sit or kneel in the Church, to believe in the historical existence of Christ, to hate the Pope, to burn the Blessed Virgin, and to maintain the Church Establishment in its annual millions, this is true Protestantism, spotless morality, unblemished life, heavenly faith, and glorious Christianity. This is what is called Parliamentary Christianity: and can'no more save the soul, than the laws which construct marine harbors, railways, or lay down the electric telegraph. Hence the English dissenters call this system of religion by names not easily forgotten-namely, "a scheme of legal hypocrisy, and of Church revenue, for the adrancement of the wealthy, and for the oppression of the poor."

Who in Ireland can forget the scheme of this English church confederacy, which, during the last ten years has scattered discord in Ireland, by the annual expenditure of £39,000: and who does not now see its total failure amongst us, amidst the scorn of the universal people, both Protestant and Catholic, of this country. In reference to the various ramifications of these Bible Socielies, there is one fact connected with their preaching: one fact which is made the anology for their conduct: one fact which is put forward as the basis of their association, and, if, the Catholic public were not daily witnesses to this remarkable fact, no man or set of men could be ever made to believe that such a fact could have ever, existed and be believed by rational beings, or by civilized society. This fact is, that the Catholics never read the Scriptures; and besides, that they are not allowed by their Church to possess a Bible in their houses. Millions, tens of millions, hundreds of millions, have been expended by the Protestant Church, and by the Bible Societies, in publishing this fact at bome and abroad.

Now, it happens, that in the sense in which they put this fact forward, it is, perhaps, the greatest lie which has ever been told, written. and published in the whole world; and when we consider the men who tell this lie, the press that publishes this lie, the millions expended in teaching this lie to the rising generation, it forms in all its circumstances, the most singular instance ever recorded in the whole history of mankind. from the time of Moses to the present hour, of a thing said to be a fact, published at so much expense, producing such discord in society, and yet having no truth, no particle of truth, no infinitesmial fraction of truth, no more than if they said that the Catholics eat snails for their breakfast, dined on oak bark, and took their supper on tea made from the leaves of tobacco! And. moreover, when the Catholic priests deny itwhen millions of the laity swear it is false-when it is stated that the priests read the Gospel every Sunday from the public altar to the assembled congregation-when the laity, ladies and gentlemen, show their prayer books, where all the gospels and epistles are found, and which they read daily at Mass on their knees,-when the Catholic booksellers point to their shelves where Bibles are sold to every one who wishes to purchase them; and when these booksellers tell, that in the very title page can be read the approbation of all the Bishops of Ireland for the laity to read the Scriptures with the proper disposition: what must be the characters of the supporters of this multitudinous lie, when, after all this overwhelming evidence, they come forward again, and de-

known truth: and she plundered the sanctuary the Scriptures, and that they are not even permitted to have a Testament in their houses?" More cannot be said on this subject, except to conclude by asserting, that England has spent more money in publishing this PALPABLE LIE than would be sufficient to pay ordained ministers in the conversion of all the Pagan nations on the entire earth.

In order to meet this our statement here made against this Biblical lie, the Soupers have offered to go themselves amongst our people, and to distribute with their own hands our Catholic Bible to our Catholic poor. Of course, we refuse, and we reply: why employ Soupers to distribute our Bible, when we ourselves perform this office; and, secondly, we would not trust you in your contact with our faithful poor. And, in order to convince them of our prudence in this matter, I the Times, the upper classes of the English peo- shall quote here the fable of "the cat and the

"An old cat not being able to catch a certain young mouse, which played every day near a shelf in the kitchen, bethought himself of a plan to capture the little mouseling: and accordingly, seing a nail projecting from the shelf, he suspended himself from it by the two hind legs, and pretended to be dead. The old mouse, the mother of the little fellow seeing the cat thus suspended, addressed the young mouse as follows: 'My child I am long accustomed to the stratagems of cats; and therefore I would not depend on a cat dead or alive : and, my dear child, take this my advice, through life, which, I repeat again and again: and it is never to trust even his skin, though it were even stuffed with straw."

D. W. C. May 6.

MR. S. O'BRIEN'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND. PART VII.

ABSENTEE TAX.

In recapitulating the measures which ought to engage your attention, I should not do justice to my own convictions if I were to omit "a tax upon absentee proprietors." Unfortunately we have no authentic statistics which tell the exact amount of the remittances made annually to proprietors who live out of Ireland. Judging by my own personal inquiries, I cannot estimate this amount at less than five millions sterling per annum. Probably it is more. Many of the proprietors who receive these rents have selvious that, by the very fact of their absence, they must neglect nearly all the social duties which a good resident landlord is called upon to perform .-They do not administer hospitality to the rich and to the poor-they do not dispense charity-they do not encourage the industrial and the fine arts-they do not take part in the administration of local affairs -they ignore the literature, the traditions, and everything that constitutes the nationality of this country. Considered in an economical point of country. Considered in an economical point of view, the remittances to absentees operate as a tribute for which no equivalent is returned. A resident proprietor distributes at once amongst his neighbors and dependants a large portion of the produce of his estate, and, if the remainder be sent out of Ireland for sale, he obtains in exchange an equivalent of foreign products. Since he can consume but a very limited proportion of these articles upon his own person, the remainder are distributed, in one form or other, amongst the population who surround him. On the other hand, if the landlord's share of the produce of an estate belong to an absentce, it is sent out of Ireland for sale, and the proceeds of such sale are distributed amongst the inhabitants of another country. Now if a foreign conqueror-the Emperor of France, for instance-were to subjugate Ireland, and to exact from it a tribute of five millions per annum-one-third of its rentalall mankind would exclaim against such intolerable oppression. Yet Ireland would not suffer more from the exaction of such a tribute than she now suffers from her remittances to absentee proprietors.

An Absentee Tax would provide a remedy for this grievance, without violating any of the rights of property, because if it were effective in point of amount-say at least ten per cent on the rental-it would induce proprietors to live in Ireland or to sell their estates to purchasers who would be prepared to dwell in the land to which their social obligations would by such purchase become due. If, for the sake of health or pleasure or other considerations, a pro-prietor were induced to take his family away from Ireland, an Absentee Tax-the proceeds of which ought to be applied in aid of useful local objectswould in some measure indemnify this country for the loss occasioned by his absence. These and other considerations were urged by me in favor of an Absentee Tax when, at the time of the famine, I brought forward this proposal in the House of Commons; but nearly every English and Scotch member present at the debate voted against me, and I was supported by less than one-fifth of the Irish representatives. This experience is not very encouraging to others; but when a measure is based upon justice, though the advocacy of it may, from motives of expediency, be suspended for a season, its principle ought never to be surrendered. I have witnessed the accomplishment of many events which at one time seemed to be much less probable than the imposition of a Tax upon Absentees or the Repeal of the union appear to be at the present moment.

TRISH MANUFACTURES. I shall say very little respecting the manufactures of Ireland, because it is the fashion now for manufactures to declare that they ask for nothing but to be let alone. Whilst the manufactures of Ireland were protected from English and foreign competition, there existed in this country a considerable number of manufactures which have been gradually extinguished since that protection was abandoned. It is right that I should admit that if the domestic manufactures, which were formerly dispersed throughout Ireland, have for the most part been extinguished by the operation of free commercial intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, or by financial regulations, there has, on the other hand, been concentrated in the town of Belfast a greater amount of commercial enterprise than was formerly to be found in that port. Whether the manufacturing prosperity of the rest of Ulster has increased in proportion commensurate with the increase of Belfast, is a proposition respecting which doubts may be entertained. For my own part, I do not judge of the prosperity of any country by tables of exports and imports : and, though our export of food and our import of manufactured goods may have increased, I am not convinced that Ireland is either richer or happier than it was at the time when we were accustomed to eat our own beef, and wore clothing that was made in Ireland. It would be idle, however, to suggest any legislative measures to the British parliament which could tend to encourage the manufactures of Ireland. Even since this Address was commenced, the Whiskey trade of Ireland has been subjected to a tax amounting to half a million per annum-being an increase of taxation specially and exclusively imposed upon Ireland—and the Irish distillers are told, with bantering jibes, that the tax will encourage this branch of Irish industry.

FISHERIES.

Perhaps some advantage might arise from the appointment of a committee to enquire into the circumstances of the Fisheries of Ireland. Several reasons justify the demand for such a committee. Amongst clare that their statement is still palpably true: them I will only mention the following:-

Attempts have been made to set up monopolies in syour of private individuals, which are at variance with the first principles of natural right. Thus a most cruel persecution of the fishermen of the Shannon has been going on for several years, in violation of the natural right which all mankind ought to enjoy of fishing in the sea and in tidal rivers.

Those who are interested in the preservation of the inland fisheries of Ireland have recently waited upon the executive with memorials suggestive of an amend ment and consolidation of the existing fishery laws. The movements of individual proprietors ought always to be watched with vigilance, because they are naturally desirous to strengthen their own monopoly, but measures which tend to protect fish during the spawning season are for the common advantage of the whole community because they tend to increase the supply of fish.

Another reason for inquiry is the fact that there has been an extraordinary decline in this branch of national industry, in so far as the sea coast fisheries are concerned. In the year 1848 the number of fishing boats registered in Ireland was 19,883, the number of men and boys employed in the sea fisheries was 93,073-but in the year 1855 the number of boats registered was only 12,758; the number of men and poys employed was only 53,633.

The fisheries of Ireland ought at least to supply as much fish as is required for domestic consumption by our own people, but it appears (see Thom's Official Almanack for 1858) that in the year 1855 not less than 97,377 barrels of herrings were imported into Ireland. The Irish members ought also to ascertain upon what grounds a sum of £13,500 is granted annually by Parliament to the Scotch Board of Fisheries whilst no corresponding grant is made in favor of the fisheries of Ireland. We are told by the advocates of Free Trade that all such assistance is injurious rather than beneficial, but in the meantime, we find that the Gaelic inhabitants of the West of Scotland are able to carry on a prosperous trade under the operation of this encouragement, whilst Irishmen of the same race upon our own coast are barely able to procure from this branch of industry a precarious subsistence.

MINES.

The laws which affect mining operations in this country ought also to be carefully examined by a committee of intelligent Irishmen with a view to the expansion of this branch of our national industry. Considering the mining resources which Ireland possesses—as ascertained by the enquiries of Sir Richard Griffith, Sir Robert Kane, Dr. W. K. Sullivan and other competent persons—it ought to bring to market annually a much larger amount of mineral productions than it yields at present. I speak with diffidence on this point, because I do not feel myself to be master of all the details that are connected with the subject, but I am inclined to think that the laws which relate to mines in some foreign countries are much more favourable to the developement of mining industry than those which are in force in Ireland. It would be well that a committee should consider how far such laws are applicable to Ireland.

PUBLIC WORRS. In regard of public works it may be admitted that in spite of waste arising from incompetency, and I fear also from jobbing, the result of the outley occasioned by the famine has been to leave a small residuum of permanent benefit as the result of the expenditure which took place under the agency of the Board of Works and of other functionaries of the central government. Arterial drainage has been effected, to a small extent, at a great cost. Useful roads have been made to a small extent at great cost. To a small extent the construction of railways has been promoted by government loans. Had these objects been forwarded in a judicious manner the pressure of the famine might have been greatly relieved without pauperising the population; the industry of our people might have greatly augmented the productiveness of our country, and advances from the public Exchequer of a much more liberal kind than those which were actually made might have been furnished without any eventual loss. When Government advances money to a proprietor or to a company, it takes a first-charge upon the property affected by the loan, whatever it may be. The security, therefore, being except in the case of bubble speculations, unquestionable, there appears to be no limit to which indicious advances ought to be made. In the case of many of the loans which have been made to Ireland, an interest of five per cent has been exacted on the most solvent security for money which the State has borrowed at 31 per cent. showing a profit of nearly 2 per cent. in favour of the British Exchequer.

Your patience would be exhausted if I were to enter into a critical analysis of all the details of our local affairs. I shall, therefore, conclude this section of my address, by adverting to a topic which has recently given occasion to discussion in Parliament, and to an expression of opinion in the metropolis of our country. It is this :-

Ought the people of Ireland to consent to the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant?

THE VICEROYALTY. If I were advocating the policy of an incorporate union with Great Britain, on terms of perfect equality and unity of legislation, I would not hesitate to surrender this last symbol of a separate nationallyupon the understanding that an equivalent should be given to Ireland for the financial and departmental loss which would be sustained by its suppression. As a Nationalist, I am inclined to give my vote in favour of retaining the Viceroyalty. Let it not be supposed, however, that in offering this opinion, I set any value whatever upon the services which have been rendered to Ireland by this branch of the Executive. Looking to the past, I am compelled to admit that Dublin Castle has at all times been a citadel of corruntion and intrigue, and this fortress of English influence has been upheld for the express purpose of denationalising the people of Ireland. Do you imagine that when on St. Patrick's Day the English Lord Lieutenant shews himself on a balcony with an immense shamrock on his breast he does so for the purpose of paying homage to the nationality of Ireland. Far otherwise. He seeks to reconcile the populace to English rule by paying an outward respect to an emblem of nationality which they love, but which the people whom he represents both hate and despise. I believe Lord Carlisle to be personally one of the most amiable men that have of late years filled the office of Lord Lieutenant, yet be could not repress the utterance of his real sentiments when he told Irish farmers assembled at agricultural shows that he considered that Ireland was designed by Providence to be a dairy or grazing farm for England. Do you suppose that when he wept over the statue of Moore, and called upon his enchanted audience to remember the glories of Brien the brave," he meant to honour the patriotism and the heroism which Moore has commemorated in immortal verse. Far otherwise. The man who would imitate Brien by keeping "Ireland for the Irish,"—not allowing it to become a farm for the Dane, the Norman, or "the Anglo Saxon," is a traitor in the eyes of the amiable Lord Carlisle. Do I reproach him for thus deluding you? Yes! But I reproach you still more oitterly for allowing yourselves to be beguiled by such empty

cajolery. In a social point of view the presence of the Viceregal Court is scarcely less noxious. It tends to give a low tone to the society of Dublin. When I was at Florence I learnt that any Italian who spoke to an Austrian officer during the period when the Austrians occupied Tuscany was immediately put out of the pale of good Italian society; and we have recently seen the aristocracy of Lombardy refusing to accept the blandishments tendered to them by the Imperial Court of Vienna. Now.: I am not prepared to say that an Irish lady or an Irish gentlemen ought to refuse to speak to an English side-de-camp. If he be a gentleman, he ought to be welcomed in society as we should welcome a French officer or a Russian :

but it seems to me to be deeply humiliating to us as Oseon has a nation, that the ladies and gentlemen of Alreland munic of should scarcely dare to meet for social intercourse, we feel soon with each other, except under the condescending patronage of an English nobleman and his suite. As I have never attended a Drawing-room at Dublin Castle, I cannot estimate its facsinations, but I own that I have felt deeply humiliated when I have been told that a young lady is not considered to have been "introduced" into good society in Dublin until she has been "presented" at the Castle. I own that I have felt deeply humiliated when I have seen homage paid by our great historical families (I will not say of the Gaelic race, who might naturally be expected to hate Dublin Castle, but the Fitzgeralds, the Butlers, the Caulfields, &c.,) to English noblemen who have possessed no one qualification calculated to command public respect, and, at the same time, were far inferior in birth and rank to the Irishmen who pay reverence to them.

There remains then simply the monetary question. How much of Exchequer Cash is put into circulation in Dublin by the Viceregal Court? Is it £50,000 ?-Not so much! It is less than half the sum voted annually on an average of years by Parliament for the support of the British Museum, its purchases and its buildings. In a financial point of view, therefore, the population of Dublin would gain more by a liberal grant in aid of metropolitan improvements than it gains by the expenditure of the Viceregal Court. Perhaps it will be said that if the office of Lord Lieutenant were abolished Dublin would lose the advantage of the Viceregal expenditure, but would not gain the indemnity suggested. This is very probable; and, whether the Viceroyalty be abolished or retained, a suitable outlay upon public institutions and metropolitan improvements ought to be secured to Dublin. At present it is easier for a Finance Minister to persuade the House of Commons to give ten thousand pounds for a single picture for the National Gallery of London than to procure an equal sum for all the artistic institutions of the whole kingdom of Ireland.

If an Irish Parliament were to sit in Dublin, not only would votes be passed annually for the embellishment of a capital, in the adornment of which every Irishman would feel an honorable pride, but subsidies—such as are given by the legislature of Belgium for the repair of ancient edifices, and for the erection of new ones, in the remotest parts of that kingdom-would be freely afforded in support of every local improvement in the provinces.

In the hope that such a time may hereafter arrive, I still uphold the Viceroyalty, simply as a symbol of nationality. We know the amount of evil which it inflicts upon our country, and, if a proper spirit were to exist amongst us, we might hope to neutralize that evil; but we cannot estimate the consequences which would result from the habit of looking perpetually to London for direction in regard to the administra-tion of our local affairs. Perhaps we should find that the renue alone would have been changed, and that corruption and intrigue would flourish as actively in Westminster as it has flourished hitherto within the precincts of Dublin Castle.

I fear that in this section I have said much that will be distasteful to some of my readers. I propose to discuss in the next chapter topics which affect all

parts of the United Kingdom. I remain, your faithful friend, WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

Cahirmoyle, May 3, 1858.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Sunday, 2nd May, a church dedicated to the Immaculate Conception was opened in Wexford with great and imposing solemnity. The Right Rev. Bishop of the diocess presided, assisted by his clergy. The chalice and vestments were the gifts of the lamented Countess of Shrewsbury. His Lordship delivered a most impressive discourse before the conclusion of the ceremonies. This the second new church opened in Wexford within a very short period.

On Thursday, the 6th ult., the neat chapel of Ballinacourty was solemnly dedicated and set apart to the worship of Almighty God, under the patronage of the ever glorious and Immaculate Mother of our Redeemer, by the the Reverend Bishop of our diocess the Right Rev. Dr. MacEvilly .- Galway Vindicator.

On Sunday, May 9th, the mountain district of Corcahan, parish of Kilmore, within three miles of Monaghan, presented a scene most truly gratifying to a Catholic. The Most Rev. Dr. McNally, Bishop of Clogher, came from Monaghan to preside at the Pontificial High Mass, celebrated in the spacious Parochia! Church, and after the holy Sacrifice was concluded a charity sermon was preached, in order to enable the Rev. Michael Duffy, curate of the parish, to decorate the church and furnish it with the many requirements of which it still stands in need .-The Catholics of the parish, and many Protestants as well as Catolics from Monaghan, responded generously to the preacher's appeal, and contributed handsomely on the occasion. After the sermon the Most Rev. Dr. McNally ascended the altar, and commanded in the highest terms the zeal and efficiency of Father Duffy, who has succeeded in erecting an excellent dwelling-house close by the parochial church. The venerable and learned prelate dwelt at great length on the good that must necessarily result from the fact of the clergy living as near as possible to the parochial church; and he at the same time denounced most energetically the execrable secret societies which have long been a curse to some parishes in the diocese of Clogher. His Lordship was listened to with the profoundest attention. and priests and people retired from the sacred precincts deeply affected by the solemn address of the learned prelate. The Rev. Michael Duffy is entitled to the highest meed of praise; for to his exertions, aided by the parishioners of that poor district, the parish stands indebted for its excellent parochial residence, and the great moral improvements that has been effected in the surrrounding region. May he live long to see the Church of Corcahan beautified and furnished with all its requirements. Father Michael Duffy is brother to Mr. James Duffy, the emment Catholic publisher, who has done so much for the diffusion of Catholic literature through the whole Catholic world .- Nation.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS IN KILKENNY. - A meeting was held on fast Sunday to make final arrangements for the introduction of the Christian Brothers into Kilkenny, and we are happy to say that it was numerously attended, and that a sum of nearly £600 was subscribed on the spot. Never have we witnessed such generosity in the cause of religion as that of which the citizens of Kilkenny have given such frequent and substantial proof. Only a few months ago the new cathedral, built solely by the contributions of this diocess, was opened; and now again they come forward, almost at their own instance, to raise funds for the erection and endowment of schools, to afford the means of education-education based upon the saving truth of religion-to the poor of the city. It was edifying to witness the zeal that animated the meeting of last Sunday. The citizens present seemed to vie with each other in generosity; and the result was the munificent sum we have already stated. The entire amount necessary for building and endowing an institution for the Brothers is about £3,000. The Right Rev. Dr. Walsh guarantees £1,000, and, with a generosity almost unparalleled, before the end of the week the city of Kilkenry will have contributed another £1,000. A third of the necessary sum will still remain to be collected; and we feel confident that the county will lend its assistance to this good work, and contribute its mite toward a project which is destined to confer a blessing, not merely upon the city, but upon the county of Kilkenny. We believe it is the intention of the committee to appeal immediately to the Ca-

staiready rendered itself famous by its munificent generosity in the cause of religion, and we feel confident that it will not hesitate to lend its essistance to such a cause as that of establishing the Christian Brothers in Kilkenny. - Kilkenny Jour.

We are gratified to learn that among the results of the late mission in Tagoat, county Wexford, was the conversion of several adult Protestants to the Catholic faith. This is a cheering fact, at once evidencing the steady progress of Catholic doctrine, and the existence of that spirit of unohirusive propagandism which has so successfully redeemed and regenerated the world, even in the advance of material civilian-

This is the eleventh anniversary of the great O'Connell's death... No one ever enjoyed a larger share of a whole people's love and veneration while he lived; no one was ever lamented with more grateful affection or more genuine grief. It seemed impossible that one so much beloved should increase his hold upon the nation's heart; it seemed impossible that for one whose fame had so filled the world an increase of glory should be yet reserved. And yet if anything is certain it is this, that the name and memory of the great Liberator are more fondly cherished and more reverently prized with every year that passes. We are only at the beginning of the national movement which in all the chief towns of Ireland, and on all the scenes of his great exploits, will raise monumental trophies to the Leader of the people. And it is well that this movement should be but beginning, for even yet we are not in a position to do full justice to the merits, or to appreciate worthily, the service of Ireland's greatest son. Their proportions are too colossal to be inspected close at hand. We require time and distance that we may estimate their magnitude by comparing them with other objects. We require time that the verdict of history may be recorded in his favor upon matters which are still disguised by the smoke and dust of angry controversy. But every year brings new materials for the triumphant vindication, not of his genius, his fidelity, and his patriotism, for these are undisputed, but of his wisdom and his policy, and of the great principles which directed his struggles for the rights and liberties of the Catholic Church and of the Irish people. Men have wondered that with his vast power he did not do more. We are perfectly satisfied that the real cause for wonder is, that with such scanty means he should have done so much. The eleven years which have passed since his death have revealed how much of the power which he wielded was his own, and how little of it could be claimed by any other. It was buried with him. Let the present weight of the Catholic body and the political power of the Irish poople be compared with the weight of that one Catholic and the political power of that one Irishman, and we see at once all that we have lost. In eleven years the work of reconstruction has scarcely been begun. It is not certain but that our strength may even yet become more feeble, our counsels more distracted, our spirits more cowed. But while the memory of O'Connell lives and grows, there is no fear that the Irish people will embrace either of the alternatives which are so assiduously offered them, of sinking into a mere province or dependency of the empire, a huge stall, or large barn in the victualling department of Great Britain; or, on the other hand, of sitting huddled up in mavailing regrets for times long past, or vague longings for an imaginary future. When O'Connell lived there was work to be done which left little time for elegiac wailings over Red Hugh, or for pictures of the good time coming, when the French should march on London. When O'Connell lived there was work to be done which precluded the idea that the destinies of Ireland were to be fulfilled by hewing wood and drawing water for the Whigs, in exchange for places, salaries, and petty patronage.—Tablet, May 15.

The Committee have decided that the parties in the case of the Limerick Election Petition are to pay each his own costs.

There is a new contest for Limerick, Major Gavan having been unseated for bribery. Mr. Bail has done good service in refusing to sign the late Report of the Patriotic Fund, and he comes before the electors with a strong letter of recommendation from the venerable Bishop :- "I know no one better fitted than yourself to discharge the various and important duties that devolve just now upon a Catholic representative. I have the fullest reliance on your honor and integrity; your ability, Parliame rience, and capacity for public affairs are intimately known to me; while your devotion to Catholic interests, so well known and so highly commended by many of the most distinguished Irish and English Catholic Prelates, has always commanded my warmest admiration. For myself, I shall feel it a duty to give you my most cordial support, and I beg to recommend you in the strongest manner to the Catholic Clergy and Laity of the city." He is opposed by Mr. Spaight.—Weekly Register.

A MAN STRONGER THAN A DRAY-HORSE .- At the close of a police case in Galway on Monday, the defendant, Redmond Jennings, was mentioned as a brewer's drayman, of whom a solicitor in court stated a curious fact—which he said many respectable persons were personally cognizant of. He said that Jennings was the strongest man in the province of Connaught, or, probably, in all Ireland; that on one occasion, when his horse failed to draw a heavilyladen dray with barrels of porter up a hill, he untackled the horse, fixed himself between the shafts. and drew up the load to the top of the bill. Many persons in court stated that they knew this to be positive fact, and several added, that they knew also that he could load a dray with heavy barrels of porter in less time than it would take three ordinary men to do it .- Galway Vindicator.

We (Tablet) reneat our deliberate opinion that a searching inquiry into the working of the whole system of National education is now strongly called for. The Education Board itself has come to be, to say the least, uncatholic. We wish to speak with all due respect of certain Catholic gentlemen whose names help to fill up the list of the Board, and two or three of whom may even be considered actual members of it. But, at the best, these gentlemen must be considered a most inadequate representation of the Catholic body. It will be recollected also that the Catholics, as well as the Protestants and Presbyterians on the Board, have been nominated by the Government; and we trust we shall not be misunderstood if we say that the fact of their nomination by the Government cannot be accepted as conclusive proof of their qualifications as Oatholics, though it may have been a tribute to their high personal characters, and to the esteem in which, on whatever grounds, they were held by their countrymen and co-religionists. It is also possible that some of these nominations may have been made on more questionable grounds; but what is quite certain is, that no single nomination of a Catholic member to the National Education Board was ever made by a Protestant Government on the express ground that the person nominated was likely to be peculiarly efficient in defending Catholic interests, and in resisting the inroads of Protestant proselytism. In fact, it would be simply absurd to expect anything of the kind, while it is a matter of public notoriety that, in one or two instances, such parties have decisively repudiated the system by refusing to accept seats at the Board

EMIGRATION FROM THE NORTH .- On Saturday 8th of May, the bark Flora Mino, with 160 emigrants for Quebec, obtained her final clearance from the Government officers at the port of Belfast. This spring, the emigration tide seems to be chiefly from the northern counties. In the south and west there is an apparent lull in the movement, while the numbers taking shipping at the port of Dublin are far tholics of the diocess in aid of this most charitable less than in any previous season since the commenceundertaking, and their appeal will not be in vain .- ment of the exodus 10 years ago.

Colonel having written a letter to the Daily News, in which he endeavored to show that the account of the which he enterview which had appeared in the columns of that journal, was not accurate, and did not fairly represent his conduct and motives towards his unfortunate tenant, the Rev. Father Beggan has written to the Daily News in reply, and set the wretched bigot again into his proper place. We take an extract or two :- "Colonel Lewis states-1st-that his late tenant, John Byrne, was not dispossessed of his farm because he had refused to allow his children to attend the colonel's school, but in consequence of his contemptuous challenge to the colonel to take up the farm which he (Byrne) held at will; 2ndly-the colonel states that he had never asked Byrne to send his children to the school in question; and thirdly—that the school-house was built at the request of the tenants, who aided in the building by drawing all the materials, &c. My reply to the first statement is, that Mr. Downey, agent to Colonel Lewis, declared on his solemn oath be-fore the barrister at the quarter sessions, held in January last at Castleblaney, that the process of ejectment was served on Byrne because he refused to send his children to the colonel's school-Colonel Lewis was in court at the time this solemn declaration was made by his agent, and by his silence assented to the said declaration. In confirmation of my statement I subjoin a printed extract taken from the report of the proceedings published in the local newspaper of January the 9th, 1858. The motive now assigned for the eviction was never thought of till the Irish press, generally, had censured the proceeding in the most unqualified terms. The words of Byrne were heard by me, and were as follows :-On the colonel insisting that the children should attend his school, Byrne said, he would rather give up his farm than act against the rules of his Church. by sending his children to a school where their faith would be tampered with.' I think, sir, Byrne's words will be justified in your opinion when I state that the colonel issued orders for three successive days to all his Catholic tenants to have their children at the school at an early hour on the days appointed by him. On these several days his agent and bailiffs were in attendance. As the Catholic curate of the parish, I felt it was my duty to be present on this ocsion; the colonel refused either to appoint a Catholic teacher, where all the children were Catholics, or to connect his school with the national system. He also, to report verbatim, said that 'neither priest, minister, nor devil should enter his school!' Surely, then, Sir, you will admit that I, in the discharge of my clerical duties, and the parents, who are Cathodics, would not be justified in entrusting the educa-tion, 'spiritual as well as secular,' of their children to an ignorant layman, who has repeatedly expressed himself in the most offensive terms when speaking of the Catholic Church. Surely the Douay Bible, interpreted by a person whose avowed purpose is proselytism, would be no protection in the case of poor children. The reply to the statement that the colonel never asked Byrne to send his children to the school is very simply given in the words—qui facit per aliam facit per se. The colonel's Scripture readers, bailits, and other officials fairly harrassed the poor tenants by their frequent visits, and messages to the effect that if they did not send their children to the school they would incur the colonel's displeasure and lose their land. With respect to the colonel's statement that the school-house was built at the request of the tenants, and with their aid, I may observe that I believe they never made any request of the sort, and may also ask what Irish tenants-at-will dare refuse to obey the orders of their landlords? The tenants gave their aid with reluctance, because they had some knowledge of the colonel's proselytising mania, and of his arrogance towards Catholic tenants and their priests, on other portions of his estates, particularly in Aughabeg.— Once, however, the real object of the projector of the new school at Inniskeen was revealed, and the character of the teacher fully understood, every Catholic parent on the property refused to send his children to such an institution. Throughout this and the adjoining counties, where Colonel Lewis's mania for proselytism is well known, all are satisfied that the motive for Byrne's eviction, ascribed to Colonel Lewis in the sworn evidence of his agent, Downey, is the real motive." A REVEREND GHOUL .- At the Mayor's office, Mon-

day, a woman named Kitty Hessernan, made the sollowing statement to his Worship — A poor man, named Noonan, residing in the neighbourhood of Cas-tleblunden, was dying. He was a very old man, and had no one to attend him. Deponent stated that she was nursing him during his last illness; that Father Kelly, of Patrick street Church, Kilkenny, had visited him three times, and prepared him for death; that on last Friday evening she went to Mrs. Hyland, of Castleblunden, for some wine for poor Noonan, and that, on returning, she saw some person at his bedside, dressed like a clergyman, talking to him. The person's two hands were on the bed, with his mouth close to the ear of the dying man. She thought it was Father Kelly, and said nothing till she heard the Blessed Virgin abused. She then stared at the intruder and saw that instead of the goood and pious priest, it was Parson Handy who was whispering words of reviling against the Mother of God, into the car of the good old man! She started to her feet, screamed, threw her cloak on the floor, and fastened on Parson Handy like a tiger. A souf-fle ensued, during which the words of the dying man could be heard muttering his indignation in broken murmurs, and saying that he had had his own priest with him, and wanted no other person. In the meantime, Kitty Hessernan, a poor weakly woman herself, succeeded in dragging Handy to the door, and thence to the kitchen, where she received a stroke in the face. Nothing daunted, however, she still clung to Handy, tore the buttons and the front of his shirt, screamed and struck at him, pulled him out of the house and at length succeeded in dragging him some distance away from the cabin of the dying man. Handy, although discomfited, threatened to come again; but God was good to poor Noonan, for he died the next morning with the name of Mary on his lips, before his ears could be again polluted with blasphemies against the Mother of God. Comment on a case of this kind is unnecessary. Such conduct must disgust every well regulated mind, no matter of what denomination of Christians. Kitty Heffernan stated that the poor man was compelled to listen to the abuse of the Blessed Virgin before her arrival, as he was unable to make any resistance to the preachings of the parson. He remonstrated; but remonstrances was all in vain with the Rev. Handy Andy of Castleblunden. The mayor said he did not see what he could do in the matter. She complainof having been struck in the eye by the Rev. Mr. Handy, but she had assaulted him first, and from her own statement it seemed that she had a fair share of satisfaction for any amount of injury which he may have inflicted on her. And so the matter endedfor the present.—Kilkenny Journal.

We have been making some inquiries as to the progress of the recruiting sergeant in this city, and we are glad to hear that the boys of Kilkenny have no desire to be made food for the Sepoys, and that they prefer a quiet life in Ireland to a gory grave in India. -Kilkenny Journal.

We regret to say that on Thursday week, Mr. Coghlan, of Scurlogue, came by his death in the following manner:-He and his son were transacting business in Wexford, until a late hour on same evening, and were returning home on their jaunting car, when suddenly the horse took fright and ran away, by which deceased was thrown off, and killed almost instantaneously.—Wexford People.

Last week Mrs. Barry; who has been for twenty-two testant widows, died at the advanced age of 110 years. -Kerry Post.

EXECUTION OF THE CORMACKS—DYING DECLARATION or their Innocence !- Nenagh, May 11th-The last act of this fearful tragedy of human blood is consummated. The poor Cormacks are in eternity, and released from the perjured accusations of false witnesses. From an early hour this morning the clergymen who attended the two brothers were zealously engaged in administering to them the divine consolations of their holy religion, and never did two men, under the circumstances, considering they were about to suffer an ignominious death for a crime they were entirely innocent of, display so much Christian resignation and humility. The holy sacrifice of the Mass was offered up in their cell at an early hour by the Rev. Mr. Shannon, also by the Rev. G. Corbett in the chapel, and by the Rev. Martin Cleary, whose fortitude on the occasion is only equalled by his zeal and piety in the cause of charity and religion. At eleven o'clock a procession from the condemned cell to the scaffold was formed by the Rev. Mr. Cleary, Rev. Mr. Corbett, and Rev. Mr. Shannon, together with some of the turnkeys. The Litanies were recited, and were answered by Daniel and William Cormack, in a firm and fervent manner. Having arrived at the trap, William Cormack (the elder brother) came forward first, and in a clear and firm voice declared his innocence as follows :-

'Boys, we are innocent of the murder of Mr. Ellis. I offer the sacrifice of my life, in union with the sacrifice of Christ on his Cross. Let ye all pray for

He then kissed the Crucifix he held in his hand, and while the miserable hangman was adjusting the pinions he prayed fervently to Jesus, Mary and Joseph to intercede for all his prosecutors. Daniel then came forward with the Rev. Mr. Shannon, his Father Confessor, and with the fortitude of a martyr going before his Maker, he declared his innocence in the following words :-

Boys, we are innocent of the murder of Mr. Ellis; by thought, word, or deed, we had nothing to do with it. From the bottom of our hearts we forgive our enemies. Pray for us; we offer up the sacrifice of our lives in atonement to God for our sins.

He then pressed the Crucifix to his lips, and the two brothers embraced and took their final leave of each other at this side of the grave. During the adjustment of the ropes, and while the cap was being drawn over their faces, they never ceased imploring Heaven in an audible voice, and the fatal bolt being snapt across, the two brothers were launched into eternity, to appear before a more merciful tribunal, where, we hope, they shall receive that justice which was denied them on earth. The poor fellows did not struggle much and after being suspended the time that satisfied the law, they were cut down and carried within the precincts of the prison.

For a considerable time previous to the execution, the chapel was crowded with the pious people of the town, offering up their prayers to God, on behalf of the poor Cormacks. We are happy to say that the advice given by the clergymen on Sunday last, as well as that offered by ourselves, were attended to, very few persons being present at the awful scene, and those who were showed by their expressive sympathy and commiseration how deeply the fate of the poor Cormacks affected them. The inhabitants of Nenagh to their credit be it told, closed their establishments and had their shutters put up, and showed their disapprobation at what was passing elsewhere.

- Tipperary Advocate. The Tipperary Examiner says-'The guard consisted of two hundred foot and nine mounted police -no military-and the police outnumbered the other spectators, for, owing to the advice of the Catholic clergy, there was quite an absence of a multitude, and not more than fifty adult men, and less than one hundred and fifty women were present at the melancholy spectacle. The day was beautifully fine, and the sun shone, I trust, on the innocence of those poor men. The elder Cormack was first brought on the drop, when he addressed those assembled, declaring that he was an innocent man, and had no knowledge, nor did he take hand, act, or part in the murder or death of Mr. Ellis, for which he was about to suffer.' The executioner, or in common parlance, the hangman, who appeared to be a smart active fellow, took at least six minutes to adjust the rope. He then retired, and reappeared with the younger Cormack, who made even a more distinct declaration of his innocence than his brother, and appeared to be a man of better nerve. The clergymen who attended them were the Rev. Messrs Cleary, Corbett, and Shannon. The priests having called upon the spectators to kneel down, were repeating the Litany of Jesus, in the midst of which, and whilst full and well-toned responses were being given by the kneeling spectators, the drep fell, and the poor Cormacks were launched into elecuity.

The brothers Cormack are dead! May God have mercy on their souls! The Bishop of Killaloe begged mercy for them whilst they were yet alive. The most influentially and respectably signed memorial that ever emanated from this part of Ireland was presented to the Irish Executive in their behalf. Not even the courtesy of a reply was condescended until Monday, and then a refusal was given. We argued for them before, without giving any opinion upon their guilt or innocence, lest the appeal might be weakened. Now, we have no hesitation in declaring our belief in their innocence. We should be sorry to bear upon our conscience any portion of the accountability for the lives of the Cormacks.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS. - An estimate of the average produce of the crops in Ireland for the year 1957 has just been issued from the warehouse of Messrs. Thom and Sons, Dublin. This is included in the report of the Registrar-General, Sir W. Donnelly, addressed to the Earl of Eglintoun and Winton, K. T., Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Last year the extent of land under crops (in statute measure) was as follows—viz., wheat 559,646 acres; oats, 1,980,934 acres; barley, 211,288 acres; bere, 6,026 acres; rye, 15,348 acres; potatoes, 1,146,647 acres; turnips, 350,047 acres; mangold wurzel, 21,449 acres; cabbage, 30,011 acres; flax, 97,721 acres; and hay, of wheat, 1,663,957 qrs; of oats, 8,895,347 qrs; of barloy, 848,783 qrs; of bere, 28,553 qrs; of rye, 49,252 qrs; of pontaces, 3,509,344 tons; of turnips, 4,360,197 tons; of mangold wurzel, 298,515 tons; of cabbare, 326,875 tons; of 174,775 cabbage, 326,875 tons; of flax, 14,475 tons; and of hay, 2,566,644 tons. The average produce of wheat per acre is the same as in 1851, but that of potatoes has seriously decreased since that year-viz., from 40.9 barrels of 20 stone to 24.5 per acre. The maximum yield of wheat per acre since 1851 has been 5.9 barrels per acre, and the minimum 5.0 barrels. There was a falling off last year in the acreable produce in every crop except hay and mangold wurzel throughout Ircland, but owing to the enlarged area under cultivation there was an increase in the total produce of wheat, barley, rye, and hay, while bere, turnips, and flax declined both in extent and yield; and pointoes, with an increased area, show a very low general produce. The population of Ireland was reduced by emigration last year to the extent of 34,389 persons, after making allowance for the proba-ble increase by the excess of births over deaths, it being calculated that Ireland on the 1st January last containing a population of 6,013,103 souls. From the first of May, 1851, up to the close of 1857, as many as 933,861 persons appear to have emigrated from Ireland—472,871 males and 460,990 females.— Leinster sent out 197,963 emigrants, Munster 364,763, Ulster 241,146, and Connaught 114,715. The counties of Tipperary, Clare, and Kerry have afforded the largest number of emigrants in proportion to their population; and Dublin county, Mayo, and Sligo the least. Of the total number of emigrants from Ireland the largest numbers were from the county and city of Cork, and from Tipperary. The diversity of weights used in buying and selling cora, potatoes, and flax in Ireland is denounced by the Registraryears an inmate of an asylum 'n Tralee for poor Pro- | General as a great impediment in the way of procuring satisfactory opinions upon the average yield per

KIDNAPPING OF IRISH POOR -At the usual weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians yesterday, the clerk read a return, which affords another practical illustration of the terrible injustice and oppression inflicted on the country, and this union in particular, by the systematic deportation of the Irish poor from England. For the last four years, it appears that total number of the unfortunate victims of "British Bumbles" remorselessly flung upon our quays, amounted to 704, of whom 102 are actually at this moment a permanent burthen upon the ratepayers of this union. An analysis of this melancholy list presents numerous instances of individuals of both sexes, who spent 20, 30, and 40 years in England. In this sad record are to be found the names of soldiers and sailors who by their blood cemented the military and naval power of Britain, and of artizans and labourers who contributed to build up the fabric of her material greatness. But what avail past services. Poverty and old age are unpardonable crimes in the eyes of Poor Law officials. They are, therefore, kidnapped, hurried on board the next vessel, and after enduring miseries only to be paral-leled by the horrors of the "middle passage," infamous in the annals of the slave trade, are thrown help-less and hopeless upon our shores. The wife of one of these unhappy outcasts was English born, but as she married an Irishman, she was compelled to expiate the dire offence by transportation for life from her native land! Our Boards of Guardians here and elsewhere waste an immense deal of time in warm debates upon frivolous subjects, and in personal altercations.-Why do they not unite in remonstrance, and petition against the ruthless transportation of their fellow countrymen and country women? Why do they not call upon their representatives to combine in an energetic and vigorous course of action for extinguishing for ever this hideous unnatural, and inhuman system.—Cork Daily Reporter.

THE BELFAST TEA FRAUDS .- The Banner of Ulster is instructed that the Costoms' authorities have this week served notices of civil action right and left, not in Belfast alone, but in other northern towns, upon almost every person whose name as a buyer stood in the books of John James Moore. It is further added that,-" To each of these notices an 'appearance in the Court of Revenue Exchequer must be entered; the ten merchants will be put to heavy expense in defending themselves, no part of which can be recovered from the Crown in the event of its defeat; which is all but certain. A rumour prevails that a warrant has been obtained, or is about to be applied for, to arrest Moore in America on a charge of forgery, which would bring him within the scope of the international treaty. It is also stated that a former clerk to Moore, who left Belfast before the discovery of the frauds, has returned to town from New York, whether to give evidence for the prosecution or not is left to conjecture."

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLICITY IN ENGLAND .- Our community is only just rising into an influential existence, it is true : we are but a minority; but our members are ever increasing recruited as they are from the ranks of the most intelligent and moral of our Protestant fellowcitizens. Besides, we are daily improving our social condition; we have numerous schools and churches. we become more thrifty in our pursuits-all the appliances of a prosperous community are within our reach, and we avail ourselves of their economy. We have our merchants, our lawyers, our medical praclitioners, our magistrates, our sheriffs, our members of the House of Commons, our Peers, and, thanks be to God, our Hierarchy. We are thus a complete community—whole in its structure, stanch and solid; cemented as it is by the precious boon of Catholic union and Catholic truth.—The Literary Cabinet (Catholic Magazine).

We are authorised to announce that the Rev. Francis Amherst has been nominated to the vacant See of Northampton. Mr. Amherst is head of the senior branch of the family from a cadet of which Earl Amherst is descended, and which has always retained the Catholic Faith. He has been officially connected with the College of Oscott, and at one time sought admission to the Dominican Order. The Bishop Elect has had charge of Missions in the populous towns of Leicester and Stafford.—Weekly Register.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE .- The battle commenced in the Peers by Lord Shaftesbury and in the Commons by Mr. Cardwell. Between the movers of the vote of censure in each House the concert was obvious, for the principal arguments which Mr. Cardwell urged were also dwelt on very emphatically by Lord Shaftesbury. Each had been smelling at the same rose, but Mr. Cardwell's superior treatment stands out strongly. Like Lord Shaftesbury, he held that the Cabinet in its collective capacity was answerable for the despatch, that it could not be held to be the individual act of a member, and that the resignation of Lord Ellenborough did not alter the features of the case. He appears to have quoted with damaging effect a passage from a speech made by Mr. Disraeli on the occasion of a vote of censure on the Aberdeen Government, arising out of the Crimean disasters, when that right honorable gentleman declared that he could not allow one member of the Administration to be made the scape-goat of the whole body, and Mr. Cardwell sarcastically inquired whether the principle of limited liability was about to be introduced into the Cabinet? In the spirit of the resolution which he had proposed, Mr. Cardwell declined to discuss Lord Canning's proclamation, as they had not all the facts before them. But it was not levelled, he showed, against the poor cultivators of the soil in Oude, but against the wealthy proprietors, who had been the curse of the country for centuries. Lord Ellenborough replied to Lord Shaftesbury, and the Solicitor-General to Mr. Cardwell. In the course of the Solicitor-General's speech he dwelt upon Mr. Vernon Smith withholding information from the Government—a small point, which showed his weakness of materials in dealing with the issue. The result in the Lords was a majority of nine against the resolutions. In the Commons, as most people had anticipated, the debate was adjourned.

THE PEERS AND THE BARON.—The progress of the Oaths Bill has taken a new turn. The House of Commons, as was foreseen, at the motion of Lord John Russell, has rejected the Lords' amendments. The next step, in due form, is " a Conference;" that is, a formal interview between a deputation of Peers appointed by their own House and certain appointed Members of the Commons, who exchange in writing the reasons of the respective Houses. Mr. T. Dun-combe moved that Baron Rothschild should be a member of the Committee appointed to draw up the reasons of the Commons, arguing from a precedent at the commencement of the eighteenth century, that the statutory prohibition against "sitting and voting" without taking the oaths applies only to the House, not to its Committees. It was replied that the precedent only proved that a member as yet unsworn might be appointed on a Committee, not that he was at liberty actually to sit and vote on it before he took the oaths. The House rejected this Mr. Newdegate or any one else sue him for sitting Courts of Law to decide the matter. Our impression is that the Act, being penal, must be interpreted strictly, and that the decision on this point would be in favour of the Baron. If so, his position is already materially and somewhat amusingly changed. Cases in which a single vote turns the scale very seldom occur; and a very large proportion of business is transacted in Committees, either select or of the whole House. A member who can sit and speak on all occasions, and is only forbidden to vote in the House when the Speaker is in the chair,

House of Lords will have to send its members to discuss with Baron Rothschild and other appointed representatives of the Commons, what is virtually the question of his own right to be a Member of the Commons at all.

Another debate in the Lords about a Protestant Church for the English in Paris, and a leading article in the Times, calling for liberal subscriptions.-Ten thousand pounds is wanted. In Paris, Lord Cowley hopes to collect two; the Consular Act enables Government to give half; and so only three more are wanting, and will soon, we presume, be collected. Our inference is, that the law ought without delay to be altered which empowers Government to go to half the expense, however large, of erecting a permanent Church in every Continental city where there is an English Consulate, to say nothing of the annual expenses of its maintenance and its Minister. The Times pleads that there are in Paris, in addition to some eight thousand occasional and wealthy visitors, some two thousand poor English residents, that is, of the class who earn their living as mechanics, shopkeepers, teachers of English, and domestic servants; a good plea for their having a church, but none at all for our paying half the cost of its erection. Let us look nearer home. The parish of St. Mary and St. Michael, in this metropolis, contains 16,000 poor Catholics, the richest of whom are, with very few exceptions, about on a level with the poorest of the English residents in Paris. They have been left to build a church, of no mean architectural beauty and dignity, out of their own scanty earnings. The Government has given them no asssistance: nay, more—the duty on all the materials employed (timber, bricks, glass, &c.,) which is remitted in the case of new churches of the Establishment, was, of course, rigidly enforced : so that a considerable part of the cost went in taxes. It is now proposed that they should pay their share of five thousand more, for a church for the 2,000 English Protestants of Paris; that is, at the rate of fifty shillings for each of them. Law this, no doubt, is; but we fail to see its justice, and economists in Parliament can hardly have a better subject for their attention than the Act which makes it law .- Weekly Register.

Mr. Serjeant Deasy, M.P., has postponed his motion on Catholic grievances respecting army Chap-lains and soldiers' children in India. This course has been unanimously recommended by the members of the deputation which waited upon General Peel on Friday, April 31st, and by the Right Rev. Prelate, between whom and the Government communications respecting Catholics in the military service are accustomed to pass. It is, however, distinctly understood that the reference to Parliament is not abandoned, but only reserved, and, considering the reception given by General Peel to the deputation, a certain allowance of time seems not unreasonable .-

Lord Campbell from the seat of justice has congratulated this country on the improvement which has been effected in the laws. He had already pronounced eight sentences of dissolution of marriage, and of these one was at the suit of the wife for desertion during two years. It is, no doubt, an important event. There are now two and twenty persons, for Friday's report swells the list by three more cases, in this country formally and deliberately licensed by the authority of Queen Victoria to live in legalised adultery; and this privilege) for so it seems we are to regard it) they have bought cheap, without the cost of an Act of Parliament. One thing the Lord Chief Justice did not mention—the effect of this sentence in the next world. Perhaps, as a Scot and Whig, he remembered, "Julex dumnatur cum nocens absolvitur," and thought the less said about that the better. One argument of the Court is at least disposed of. We were told that whatever the amount of the national sin might be, the Act would add nothing to what the Divorce Act already did. Then they were on an average two a year; two too many, no doubt; but the Court has given us cleven in a few days .- Weekly Register.

The Court event of the week is the visit of the young Queen of Portugal. The unhappy religious state of England reduces us to this alternative, that as long as our national authorities in their wisdom think fit to treat as a personal insult to themselves the assumption of spiritual authority by the rulers of the Catholic Church, foreign Princes who recognise that authority must either smuggle away their religion when they visit England, or must (however re-luctantly) appear to oppose the British Government. To avoid either alternative, the Emperor Napoleon managed to arrive on Mond and leave on Saturday. The Queen of Portugal took the other course. The morning papers have announced that Pontifical High Mass was celebrated at the Embassy in the presence of the Queen. It was, of course, celebrated with all the honours of royalty. Before the Mass, the Cardinal Archbishop had a private interview with the Queen, at which, just as would have been the case in the Court of Lisbon, he was seated, a privilege of Cardinals in interviews with the Sovereigns of Portugal; and at the dejeuner the Cardinal was seated at the left of the Queen, her father, H.R.H. the Prince of Hohenzollern, being on the right. It is thus that the absurdity of the English Court in refusing to the authorities of the Church the rank conceded to them by all Europe, subjects it to needless humiliations.-Court etiquettes no doubt are in themselves matters of very small moment, and no oneis so much entitled to despise them as Catholic Ecclesiastics, who have a higher dignity and longer descent of their own; but in the present state of society it is unwise that any nation should show its own narrow-mindedness in such matters in strong contrast to the behaviour of all others. Why should England be more Protestant than Prussia?—Weekly Register.

As a homage to the French nation, the English Government is about to send to Paris the hearse which was used to convey the coffin of Napoleon to the tomb at St. Helena, and which has been since reserved at Woolwich.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—It is stated that Hull is to be the great intermediate station of the Transatlantic and British and Irish Telegraph Company for the transmission of messages between America and the continent of Europe. London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Glasgow will be placed in direct communication with Hull, as well as with Valentia, on the Irish coast, whence messages will be received from America. Communications intended for the Continent will be forwarded direct to Hull, and thence along the cable now about to be carried via Withernsea, to Spurn Point, where it leaves the British isles and passes directly across the North Sea to Ouxhaven, at the entrance of the Elbe, and thence by land to Hamburg, the principal terminal station on the Continent. It is expected that the communication between New York and Hull will be completed by July next.

"No Popery Lecture."—A disgraceful riot took place in the National Hall, Granby-row, Manchester, on the 5th, and it is hard to say on which of the parties it reflects the greatest discredit. The occasion was a lecture advertised to be delivered by (we are sorry to say) a clergyman of the Establishment, who for some time past has been exciting the ignorant interpretation, and the Baron was nominated. Should and the prejudiced to personally offensive aggressions on the peace of their Catholic neighbours. It members of the Established Church) that this Rev. gentleman having signally failed in obtaining an honourable distinction by the legitimate exercise of his calling, is determined nevertheless to procure for himself an unenviable notority. Hence the disgraceful and offensive headings of the advertisements of his lectures, his unscrupulous and fifty-times disproved assertions, his ludicrously ignorant mis-statements of Catholic faith and practice, and his rabidappeals to bigotry and intolerance. As if to aid in vote in the House when the Speaker is in the chair, obtaining a greater notoriety for this popularity mutinous regiments. Of their number, we can give, is very little different from others. In the mean hunting Divine, a Mr. Cleary (professing the Cathonic notion, as they are mixed up in the retime, his appointment to the Committee implies that lic Religion) has the bad taste to meet him on the turn with officers who were slain in action; or who he is to be a Member of the Conference; and the platform; the result is generally some such disgrace- died of disease during the campaign.—Times.

ful scene as that which took place on the 5th inst. It is worthy of remark, and should be prominently set forth and made known to our respectable Protestant friends, that the Clergy utterly discountenance and condemn the attendance of the Faithful at these profane and unholy meetings; hence parties who are present, however professedly Catholic, are disobedient to authority, promoters of evil and of God's dishonour. The Church has proper time, persons, and places to teach, exhort and prove, and to establish her mission and the truth of her doctrines; but she remembers and acts on the Divine injunction, "Cast not thy perils before swine, lest they turn and rend them." There is a distinction which should be noticed: that whereas the Church and her Authorities ever discountenance private lay religious combina-tions for party purposes, the Establishment appears to depend upon them for her very existence, and appeals to them on every occasion of her weakness. Hence we find Tract Societies, Missionary Societies, &c., &c. Hence also we find, that whilst the Church entirely prohibits Ribbon Societies and Clubs, and makes adhesion to them a matter of excommunication, the Establishment puts forth all her power and exerts her last efforts to rally the bigoted Orange Lodges to organise for her assistance. The same spirit, doubtless, instigated a Rev. Canon of the Establishment in Manchester to fan the flame and kindle the fire of hatred and discord, by a speech (delivered some few days before Mr. Darby's lecture in the National Hall) full of all anger and uncharitablenes, when, taking occasion to compliment Mr Darby, he appealed to the bigotry and fanaticism of the old and (praised be God) the dying-out Puritan spirit to arise and put down Popery by the strong arm .- Correspondent of the Weekly Register.

On Thursday week a person, styling himself Baron de Camin, and who, during the previous week had delivered two lectures on Popery, attempted to deliver another lecture on the same subject, Guildhall Assembly room, Walsall; but scarcely had he commenced when a mob of Irish, who had just assembled round the hall, forced open the outer door and rushed up stairs. The Baron, who was taking the money, gave the alarm, and some parties succeeded in closing and barricading the inside door. Meanwhile the Baron and his lady made their escape by a private entrance, which communicated with the Dragon Hotel. So soon as the Baron had made his exit, the party inside, evidently an accomplice of those outside, gave a signal, and immediately the assailants ceased their attempts, and went round to the front of the house where the Baron was, and wreaked their vengeance upon the boards on which the bill had been exhibited. The police were called out, but it was not until Father Lovi, the Catholic priest, addressed the mob, about ten o'clock, that the streets could be cleared. With the exception of the damage to the property no injury was done, although several stones were thrown. Had the Baron or his lady been found undoubtedly violent hands would have been laid upon them .- Star.

POOR-RATES AND PAUPERISM .- In the fourth week of March last (the latest return published) there were 952,201 paupers relieved in England & Wales, against 897,374 in 1857, thus exhibiting an increase of 54,-827; 132,145 of these purpers were relieved in doors, and 820,056 out of doors. The increase was 4.29 per cent. in the South-Eastern district, 2.14 in the South Midland, 0.22 in the Eastern, 5.95 in the West Midland, 13.11 in the North Midland, 28.19 in the North-Eastern, 23.47 in the York, and 8.00 in the Northern. There was a decrease of 3.90 in the metropolis, 1.51 in the South Western, and 0.15 in the Welsh districts. An increase of pauperism is noticeable in the returns for the other three weeks of the month, and the increase of pauperism in the metropolis was, respectively, 19.48, 8.54, and 5.68 per cent. in the first, second, and third week. The industrial statistics show that 31.0 per cent. were engaged in trade and the mechanical arts, 16.1 in agriculture, 8.4 in manufactures, and 6.3 in mining and mineral works.

The Indian Massacres .- The supplement to the

Gazette gives the list of all who have perished by murder, in action, or by disease in the rebellion which has raged for the last twelve months in India. How officers, civil servants, Missionatics, traders, with their wives and sisters, their native servants, in more than one case Christain converts, fell under the blow of the assassin, is set down in cold official columns, which, however, are more sadly cloquent than any animated description of the scenes they record. It is not until such a list meets the eye that we feel how complete was the massacre, how every man, woman, and child of the European race was swept away, and how well the murderers might believe, in their temporary triumph, that the dominion of the stranger was gone. First come the victims of the outbreak at Gwalior, Indere, and Mhow. At these places 53 Europeans, of whom nearly half were women and children, were butchered on the 14th and 15th of June, the 1st of July, and the 3th of November. We may then take the "list of people killed at Meerut on the night of the 10th of May, 1857." These amount to 31. They were the first victims of the mutiny, which, however, in a few hours spread to Delhi, where the massacre began on May 11th. Frst, we have a list of persons connected with the Delhi magazine who have disappeared, and are " reported to have been murdered." Among these are no less than 25 children—a fact for those who are disposed to deny the ruthlessness and atrocity of Sepoy revenge. Then follows nearly a column of names of persons who were certainly "murdered at Delhi." Among these we count 40 women and 54 children murdered; it may be reckoned, therefore, that upwards of 80 children were butchered at the single station of Delhi. The occupations of the victims are various. Missionaries of the most diverse creeds met a common fate; Anglican Clergymen, Baptists, Wesleyans, and a Roman Catholic Priest, are returned among the slain. Telegraph agents, private traders, persons connected with the college, all alike perished. Thirty-three persons are returned as having been murdered at Agra, and then we come to the crowning atrocity of Cawnpore. In the first massacre of the 27th June 55 grown-up ladies are represented to have perished. besides "the whole of the married women and childred of her Majesty's 32nd Foot," and "all the married women and children of the 1st Company, 6th Battalion, Artillery." As to the adult male part of the European community, we have, besides 22 persons of superior station, 60 men of Her Majesty's 84th Foot, 15 men of the 1st European Bengal Fusileers, 70 men (invalids) of her Majesty's 32nd Foot, and 55 Bengal Artillerymen, four only of these last having escaped. In this first massacre it would thus appear that between 300 and 400 perished. On the night of the 16th of July, however, the great slaughter which horrified the civilized world was perpetrated under the command of Nena Sahib. We count 186 residents at Cawnpore, among whom is the usual proportion of women children, about 60 Futtyghur residents, "all supposed to have been murdered at Cawnpore," 56 other persons, some with families, who were "also in Cawnpore at the time, and it is to be feared have met the same fate," making in all upwards of 300 more souls; and we read at the end:-"It must be remembered that, this list does not include the soldiers of her Majesty's 32nd and voting on the Committee, it will be for the is patent to all (and acknowledged by the respectable and 84th Foot and Artillery, and their wives and children, many hundreds in number." Besides these there were 40 clerks, wives, and children, with four adults whose names are given, and 11 children. In short, we may count the number of victims at Cawnpore-men, women, and children-at not far from 800. It is of little use for us to continue these melancholy calculations. At Jhansi a large number were murdered, among whom appears more than the usual proportion of children. Then come the names of officers of the Bengal army murdered by their own mutinous regiments. Of their number we can give

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THE TRUE WITNESS

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The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1858.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Indian brings dates to the 19th ult. The debate on Mr. Cardwell's motion of censure on the Ministry had not concluded when she sailed. The news from the Continent is unimportant. The Neapolitan Government had positively refused indemnity in the case of the English engineers. In India nothing decisive had occurred.

We are happy to have it in our power to announce the arrival in the Indian, of His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto. The news of the safe return of their beloved Prelate, will we are sure, be hailed with joy by the Catholics of his own Diocese in particular, and by all the faithful throughout the country.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—The following Parochial changes have lately been made in the Diocess of Montreal, in consequence of the deaths of the Reverend M. Archambault, V.G., and Cure of Vaudreuil, and of the Reverend M. Filiotrault, Cure of L'Isle du Pads :-

The Rev. M. Brassard has been removed from the Parish of Coteau du Lac, to that of

The Rev. M. Dufour has been transferred from the Parish of St. Zotique, to that of

Coteau du Lac. The Rev. M. Lasnier, from the Parish of Ste.

Anne du Bout De L'Isle to St. Zotique. The Rev. M. Chevrefils from the Diocess St. Hyacinthe, to the Parish of Ste. Anne.

The Rev. M. Archambault from the Parisl of St. Janvier, to that of L'Isle du Pads. The Rev. M. Penault from the Vicariat of Vaudreuil, to the Parish of St. Janvier.

On Saturday last, His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, conferred in the Chapel attached to the Bishopric, Orders on the undermentioned ec-

Deacon's Orders were conferred upon M. M. Joseph N. Lamarque - Louis Casaubon, and Thomas Dagenais-all of the Diocess of Montreal. The following were ordained Sub-Dea-

M. M. Alex. Gravel, Jos. T. Parent, S. E. Duprats, of the Diocess of Montreal; James Quinn, of Burlington, and James O'Donohoe, of Toronto. The following were admitted to Minor Orders:-

L. A. Dequoy, I. M.M. P. Dequire, L'Heureux, J. A. Vinet, M. Lavallee, I. O. Remillard, P. E. Lussier, G. Jannotte, P. Mazurette. G. E. Viger, of Montreal, and G. Leclaire, of Kingston. The following received

the Tonsure:-M.M. F. Martin, J. Saune, H. Germain, J. Bonnican, of Montreal; C. G. Levermann. of Hamilton; and N. T. Bannan, of Boston.

DIED-At the Providence Convent, on Sunday, the 30th ult., Sister Laurent, deeply regreted by all the members of the Community. The poor to whom she ministered will pray for the repose of her soul.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY .- On Thursday the 27th ult., the House was taken up with the frauds practised at the late elections. Mr. Cameron brought torward a petition from numerous electors at Essex, calling for enquiry into the conduct of certain Deputy Returning Officers. M. McKellar saw no reason why the Quebec election frauds should not be investigated. Mr. Foley remarked that every case of fraud established at the Bar of the House had been in the case of Ministerial members, and attacked the government for not having the Quebec election investigated at the Bar. Attorney General McDonald asserted that there was no petition before the House alleging specific acts of fraud in the Quebec election, and that there was no fraud apparent on the face of the poll book. Mr. Alleyn objected to continual allusions to his election matters, and said that 5,000 names recorded in the poll book were not included in the summing up by the returning officer. Finally it was agreed that several of the deputy returning officers be ordered to attend at the Bar of the House. The Russell and Montrêal elections were then discussed amidst much tumult, and with many appeals against the Speaker's decisions. Mr. Fellowes was ordered to attend in his place in the House on Tuesday,

On Friday the 28th, Mr. Dorion expressed his desire for an investigation of the election frauds, which he had already brought under the notice of the Legislative Assembly. It could be proved that the Government candidates at Montreal went to the officers of the Custom House, and however, that he received £1375 198 9d—we give the

told them that they had a right to vote; and that the same influence was brought to bear upon the workmen of the Grand Trunk Railway, though those men, for the most part, resided out of the city. In more than one-third of the Lower Canada elections, frauds had been practised which should cause them to be set aside. Mr. Loranger here broke in with "that's a nice compliment." Mr. Dorion continued, " It's true though, and you shirk inquiry." Mr. Loranger denied the prevalence of the frauds; these Mr. Dorion re-affirmed, and moved that the petition of W. Bristow, Esq., against the return of John Rose, Esq., for Montreal-which petition had been rejected by the Speaker because of some informality—be referred to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections. This was opposed by Attorney General McDonald, and an animated, not to say violent debate, ensued. The words of Mr. 'MeGee having been quoted by Mr. Rose in proof of the good order that characterized the last Montreal election, the former gentleman rose to explain. He was rather surprised, he said, at having been cited as an authority, and expressed his desire for investigation, for which he would give all the facilities in his power. With regard to undue Ministerial influence he adduced some facts.-We quote from the report in the Toronto Colo-

It was felt that it was no trifle, and that, were the allegations established, two men on the treasury benches would be found unfit for their positions. A more serious charge could not have been adduced against any individuals. If justice was vindicated in the person of a poor devil like the late member for Lotbiniero, surely it was necessary in the case of men holding the highest places in the land. Such men were not to be allowed to escape on mere technicalities. If the vice of corruption was to be eradicated, take the men of mark, and inflict upon them the most condign punishment. Don't let them take the miserable creature, without means and without friends. No word of indignation had been uttered on the other side at the charge of corruption. The charge of violence alone had been repudiated, and perhaps, as he had already said, with truth. But bribery and corruption, he believed, could be proved. He believed, also, that the charge of employing bullies, and of removing persons from their offices could be established. ("Name.") There was Butler, of the canal office-

Solicitor General ROSE-This is the first time ever heard of it. When was he removed?

Mr. McGEE-Immediately before the Easter re cess. Then there was Mr. Devlin, a rising young lawyer, removed from some office which he held in connection with the prosecution of persons guilty of breaches of the excise law. The indignation of the nighest legal officer in Lower Canada also fell on the head of a poor fellow employed in carrying the letters from one place to another in the county of Vercheres. In conclusion, he expressed his willingness to have the fullest investigation into his conduct at

The facts alleged by Mr. McGee were not contradicted; and Mr. Galt then proposed an amendment to Mr. Dorion's motion, whereupon the debate was resumed with renewed acrimony during which the following passage of arms occurred betwixt Mr. Loranger and Mr. McGee. We again copy from the Colonist:-

Mr. LORANGER, referring to the contemptible manner in which Mr. McGee had spoken of the late sitting member for Lotbiniere, remarked that he saw no difference between that poor "devil" and the poor devil" known as the junior member for Montreal. The honorable member, ever since he had been in the House-where he was, not, he would not say, by the grace of God, but by the grace of the long purse of a rich friend—had availed himself of every opportunity of attacking his colleagues.

Mr. McGEE said be was not there from any such cause. No rich or poor friend had paid one single sixpence of a bill of his. Countrymen of his own might have interested themselves for him, but they

had not liquidated any of his bills.

Mr. LORANGER understood this perfectly. His (Mr. McGee's) friends had not paid any of his bills. for he had not had any to foot; but, nevertheless, those friends had defrayed the cost of his election. They had run up bills-and pretty heavy ones, tooand had paid them to secure the hon. member's return. The member for Montreal had argued that the Speaker had given a bad decision. But admitting, for the sake of argument, the decision was not sound had the hon, gentleman shown that the law gave any appeal? No, and he knew there was no appeal. Was the House, then, to take the irregular course proposed, because the hon. member, notwithstanding nis sixteen years experience as a lawyer, had committed a mistake which was fatal to the interests of

Mr. M'Kenzie then alluded to the " Howard" correspondence which excited so much attention during the late Montreal election. This called out M. Cartier, "You don't know all about that; you'll know presently." Mr. M'Kenzie replied that the Ministry were afraid of having the matter referred to a committee. He wished to know " all about it;" and what was meant by the expression, " offer him-that is Mr. M'-Gce-a place in the country." M. Cartier spoke at length, giving himself the highest character for integrity, honesty, and the possession of all manner of "bon principes; he was opposed to referring the petition against his Ministerial colleague to the select Committee, and deprecatall further inquiry into the alleged frauds of the Montreal election. After a few more speeches the House divided, when by a majority of 57 against 47 Mr. Galt's amendment was rejected; and a majority of 58 against 46 dealt in a similar manner with M. Dorion's original motion.

THE RYERSON FRAUDS .- The Toronto Colonist (Ministerial) gives the following explanation of the Rev. Mr. Ryerson's " Bank Ac-

"Dr. Ryerson has laid before the Committee of Accounts a reply to the charge that he has received £1500, or other large sum, in the form of interest upon bank deposits of public money belonging to the Educational Department. The reverend gentleman's defence is characteristically verbose, and relates and that man a clergyman-to plead necessity as a

figures to, a penny—" of the sume allowed by the Bank" of Upper Quada; but attempts to justify the proceeding by an judgey upon the business like accuracy of his departmental accounts, and the economy he has displayed in the execution of his departmental duties. He pleads unacquaintance with this matter of interest on public deposits until introduced to it, during a foreign tour 'to restore sinking energies, by his deputy, Hodgins; but afterwards justifies it on the ground that, after many years the Government underpaid him for his services, and that he is really entitled to a better reward than Canada has accorded to him. For evidence as to his monetary punctuality and precision he refers to his auditor-clerk, and finally appeals to the Earl of Elgin in proof of the "crown and glory" which he—the re-verend superintendent—has succeeded in placing upon 'our institutions.'

It will thus be seen that the reverend gentleman admits the fact, that he has been in the habit of appropriating-or to use a more elegant expression "of conveying"-to his own use the interest upon sums of public monies entrusted to his charge as Chief Superintendent of Education; but he excuses this mode of "conveyancing" upon the plea that his services to the State have been great, and his legal remuneration but small. How far a merchant would allow this plea on the part of a clerk in his store, convicted of having helped himself to a portion of the contents of the till, we cannot say; but we do not think that it would be admitted as valid.

Such too seems to be the opinion of the Protestant press-both Ministerialist and Anti-Ministerialist-and of both sections of the Province, whose unanimity upon the "R yerson Frauds" is indeed wonderful. Ministerialists, as the Toronto Colonist, and Montreal Gazette, Anti-Ministerialists like the Globe and Montreal Herald, unite cordially in condemning the conduct of the Reverend Superintendent, as a disgrace to our country, and a scandal to that religion of which the government official calls himself a Minister. The Globe more than insinuateswith how much of truth we pretend not to decide—that the Ministry have been for some time cognisant of the Chief Superintendent's frauds, and that an "Order in Council was passed requiring restitution of the money" by him dishonestly appropriated to his own uses. This 'Order in Council" was, however, never put in force; but, according to the Globe, was probably " held over him"-the Rev. Mr. Ryerson-" as a means of influencing his course in political matters; for we find that, some time last fall, immediately before the elections took place, Dr. Ryerson had communication with two members of the government, who promised, as we are told he alleges, that he should be permitted to keep the money as an extra allowance for services rendered. The election took place soon afterwards, and Dr. Ryerson publicly exerted his influence on behalf of at least one member of the Government, and probably for others, in which his hand was not so distinctly seen. The case we refer to was that of Mr. Morrison in South Ontario. A letter in behalf of that gentleman was actually printed for general circulation, and Dr. Ryerson wrote specially to an influential gentleman in Pickering with the same object in view." The Globe thus sums up:-

"We add no more to the picture which these facts present. We have come to a frightful pass in Canala when such things take place, and we only trust that the grievous spectacle of a Christian himister, and a high official, appropriating to his own use that which manifestly belongs to the public, and the sanction given to his conduct by the Executive, will awake the people of Canada to a sense of the danger in which they stand."—Globe, 29th ult,

The Montreal Herald of Tuesday last. in like manner, criticises the Reverend Superintendent's conduct, and thus tears to pieces the paltry defence by that worthy set up, for his knavish appropiation of public monies :--

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS-ITIE RYER-SON APPROPRIATIONS AND THE BABY PAYMENTS .-We publish this morning two documents laid before the Committee on Public Accounts, to which we would invite the attention of our readers. The first of these is Dr. Ryerson's reply to the charge of his having received and appropriated to his own private purposes, some £1500 of interest, from time to time accruing on balances of the public money, belonging to the Educational Department, and left in deposit at the credit of that Department, in the Upper Canada Bank. In mentioning this charge, some few days ago, we expressed our regret that it had been, made, and our hope that—as he said he could—the Rev. official would, in the explanation he promised, satisfy the public that it arose from some misapprehension; and that he had kept his hands free, as the catechism has it, from any such sordid infringement of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the eighth commandment. Our disappointment, then, we need not say, is proportionately great to find that, in his pro-mised reply, when denuded of the mass of irrelevant and wordy special-pleadings in which he has thought proper to surround it, we have not only a confession of Dr. Ryerson's guilt, but which we cannot help designating as an impudent attempt to over-ride one of the first principles of morality, and to justify his picking and stealing," first on the ground of the inadequacy of his salary, of £500 a-year, to provide for the support of his family, in these times of " increased and unprecedented dearness of living;" and secondly, on the plea that, in the performance of his duties, as head of the Educational Department, he had " established and matured a system that has already saved the country many thousands of pounds." It is, indeed, painful and melancholy to contemplate such a man, not only yielding to temptation, but perversely attempting to justify a plain and palpable peculation of the public funds, intrusted to him as the head of a public department, The charge brought against Dr. Ryerson was not that he had neglected to perform the duties of his office; and, therefore, apart from the extreme bad taste of his own self-laudations, his plea of his zeal and efficiency in the performance of those duties. cannot be accepted as any excuse, or even palliation of his guilt. Then, as to his salary; if £500 ayear was insufficient-and we are inclined to think it was,—he should have applied for an increase, which we have reason to believe would not have been denied him: but for a man with £500 a-yearrather to generalities than specific facts. He admits, justification of dishonesty, is presuming upon the however, that he received £1375 198 9d—we give the charity—we might say the guilibility—of the public

to an extent unexampled, at least in our experience Had Dr. Ryerson trankly owned his error, and 're-paid the money which he had so improperly alistract ed from the public purse, the country, we feel satis-fied, would have; gladly forgiven him; and would have attributed that error to a want of consideration and judgment, and not of principle and morality, on his part. As it is, we take it for granted he has made up his mind to follow Mr. Anderson's example and the sooner he does so, the better do we consider it will be for the Educational Department in Upper Canada .- Montreal Herald.

The Montreal Gazette follows in a similar

DOOTOR RYERSON AND THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC Accounts.-We publish to-day Dr. Ryerson's answer to the Committee of Public Accounts; and we do so with very deep regret. We could not have believed that Dr. Ryerson could have been guilty of such an act as he admits; and still less that he could have defended it by such language as many readers will

be pained to find in other columns. Dr. Ryerson, as is his custom, states his case with very tedious amplification; but the short of it is that he took, between the years 1851 and 1855, the sum of £1,375 19s. 9d., which had accrued as interest on public moneys which he had in charge, and which he placed in the Bank of Canada. He had no title whatever to that interest any more than he had to the principal, or any other property of his neighbor, and his taking it was nothing more or less than a breach of public trust and an act of embezzle-

It is painful to write in this strain of a mun in the position of the Rev. Dr. Ryerson,—of a man whose services have been of great public benefit,—of a man whose character we had thought was beyond reproach; but our duty as public journalists compels us to speak the truth.

His long defence, that he was underpaid for his services, and was entitled to more than the amount of this interest money, is an aggravation of his serions offence. If he were underpaid for his services, and we do not wish to question his statement in this particular, he ought to have demanded increase of salary; and if he could not have obtained that, he was not bound to have retained his office. Here is a specimen of doctrine which he lavs down :-

Though I used not only official cheques for public school moneis but a distinct form of official cheque for each branch of the School Fund which I had pay out, yet as distinction was made in the deposits between public and private moneys; and I felt myself no more obliged to account for any allowance the Bank was pleased to make on such deposits than to account for any other private money; and I felt not a little surprised when, in 1856, several months after the bank had ceased making me any allowance on balances of money at my credit, I was called upon to account for such allowance, which I regarded as

One feels astounded at reading such doctrine from a man in the position of Dr. Ryerson. He would be insulted if we attributed it to gross ignorance, yet that is the most charitable account to which it can be placed. He once delivered a lecture on public education, in which he dilated on the ignerance of a portion of the press, saying it was melancholy that men should undertake to teach others who were not themselves instructed. Per contra, we will venture to say that among the whole class of editors he would find it difficult to discover one not possessing a better appreciation of meum and tuum than the above extract displays; and let us hope a more honest appreciation, when a question should arise of lining their own pockets with money not belonging to them.
There is no better established principle of right

and law than that a man may not, who is in a fiduciary position, on any pretence whatever, make any private profit whatever from the trust committed to him; and so jealous is the law in this particular that it would not be allowed, even if the trust were to benefit from the operation, as numerous cases in the books prove. If the contrary of this doctrine were to prevail, great injustice has been done to Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Bowes could not be asked to disgorge the ten thousand pounds in the Toronto debenture job. The land in fine would become full of peculation and jobbing, and men occupying the position of Finance Minister, or otherwise having to handle the public moneys, might in a few years, or even in one year, become rich from making use of their position,

or obtaining interest from sums placed in their hands

If the principle were once admitted, there would be

ried on. The only circumstance in Dr. Ryerson's case which at the first sight might seem to go in mitiga-tion, is his statement in the paragraph of his defence which he numbers 3. He says he applied to the Inspector General in December, 1856, to ask him whether he was not justly entitled to the £1,375 19s. 9d. allowed by the Bank, asseverating at the same time that he "would rather sustain any loss than receive directly or indirectly a penny which was not in accordance with law as well as with justice." This is all very well, but unfortunately for him the statement was made one year after he had taken the money which did not belong to him; and we should funcy from the manner in which it was made, in an attempt to bring about a recurrence of the good times. It is all very well to become virtuous ufter the act. That is a phase of character often witnessed by the habitues of courts, but it is not a mitigation of offence. And Dr. Ryerson, when he made his statement, had actually disgraced himself, as well as merited dismis-

diagorge. He says he received no answer to his letter. In that case the Inspector General was guilty of great neglect. But an order of Council is spoken of by the Committee, which we understand was passed, ordering him to refund. That he alleges he did not receive; and this point needs further elucidation. Dr. Ryerson's statement is not free from inconsistency. He says in the extract which we quote above he "was called to account for such allowance." How

sal, and ought to have been immediately made to

or by whom? Was it by the Government? The Government may have considered that simply ordering him to refund was sufficient in view of the particular circumstances of the case and the great services which he has undoubtedly rendered to the country: but then we require to have explained why the order in Council was kept back, if Dr. Ryerson's statement is true. We should have no objection to his receiving the fullest value for his services; but we have resolved that we will sternly do our duty in denouncing and putting down jobbing and undue use of official position for private gain, wherever they appear. At all costs, or whoever is sacrificed, the public departments must be kept pure; and if the Rev. Chief Superintendent of Schools for Upper Canada, thinks that he has had administered to him in these remarks, a too severe measure of justice, we can simply say that we can never consent to nunish or expose the offences of an Anderson or a Bowes, and let a Ryerson go .- Montreal Gazette.

It now remains only to see what action the Government will take in the premises, and whether the surmises of the Globe be true, that the Executive give their sanction to the gross frauds lately laid before the public. Of the fact—the appropriation to his own use of monies, the property of the public-there can be no doubt; for overwhelmed by the mass of testimony, the peccant official himself admits it. Of the validity of his plea-that he considered himself underpaid for his services, and so helped himself out of the public purse, to the sum to which he considered himself entitled—the meanest intelligence is ca- party certainly; for they, in many instances, pro-

pable of judging. And in a few weeks the country will know whether this man, guilty of such frauds, is to remain at the head of a department charged with the education of the youth of Upperg Canada. vol e come un activime tid

The Catholic Citizen of Toronto of the 27th ult. defines his position, and the position that he would fain see his Catholic fellow-citizens noccupy, in the following terms:---

"Our position must be one of accommodation, neither too high-toned nor too exclusive. If we assume a stand of uncompromising exaction-meeting with little outside sympathy, we should be compelled to degenerate to a faction, bound by no tie with the interests of any other class in the community. This position would be deplorable. Our interests are to merge into the mass of the community -to make their interests ours-and, conversely ours theirs. But to isolate ourselves as a class-to have no individuality with the interests of the country, to be an imperium in imperio, is a doctrine which is written in the degradation and degeneracy of thousands of our countrymen in the United States. Then it is self-evident, that to burst this isolation we must identify ourselves with some party-on a common platform of mutual concession. This union to be honorable and politic must be one of principleprinciple in that extension in which it is possible for exclusively Catholic interests to meet endurance and support. But, as Catholics, we cannot find in the country that party which will assimilate itself to us, in all our views and politics. There then remains only for us the alternative of becoming an alien faction, having no sympathy with the social interests of the country; or a partizanship of compromise and concession-to endure and tolerate as we hope to be endured and tolerated-if we would hold a firm grasp with principle on the one hand, to be prepared to relax a little our prejudices on the other. Such is the political relation in which we stand to the country at this moment."

Divested of the verbiage in which our cotemporary delights to envelophis meaning, his advice amounts to this-That, since as unfortunately we can find no party with whom, as Catholics, we can unite, we must abandon a portion of our Catholicity, in order that we may "identify ourselves with some party," and that we may be endured and tolerated. What, or how much of our distinctive Catholicity, we are to throw overboard. our cotemporary does not deign to inform us.

With this advice we need scarcely add that we dissent in toto. In the first place, we can conceive nothing more injurious to the highest interests of Catholicity-nothing more dishonoring to Catholics themselves - than for Catholics to "identify themselves with any party." In the second place, we cannot admit that on those great questions whereon Catholics are unfortunately at issue with their Protestant fellow-citizens, the former are justifiable in making any compromise-no matter for what object-which involves a sacrifice of principle; and thirdly, we protest against the covert insinuation of the Citizen, that it is " our prejudices," as much as our Catholic " principles," that tend to keep the Catholic body in a state of isolation from the Protestant portion of the community.

By " identifying themselves with any party" in the State, Catholics would make themselves, and consequently their Church, responsible for all the errors and faults committed by that party with which they had identified themselves. Now there never was, there is not, and there never will be, any political party, either immaculate or infallible; there cannot therefore be any party with which it would be either prudent or honorable for Catholics "to identify themselves."-The Church, in a word, is Catholic; and her children therefore cannot-without ceasing to be as their mother, Catholic-identify themselves with a "party;" for party is the opposite, or contradictory, of Catholic. This truth seems so self-evident that we are almost ashamed to insist upon it with our readers.

And again, those questions whereon Catholics are at issue with their Protestant fellow-citizens, are questions, not of " prejudices," not of details merely, but of "principle." But when a principle is at stake-no matter what the consequences-no matter what the immediate results of "uncompromising exaction"-no true hearted Catholic, no honorable man, will for a moment entertain the idea of compromise or concession. Man has nothing to do with the "consequences" of a rigid and inflexable adherence to true principles. Consequences are in the hands of God; all that man has to do is to perform strictly his duty, there where God has placed him, come what may. It was but a slight thing, a mere insignificant concession or compromise, that was demanded of the early Christians. To throw a grain or two of incense upon the coals before the statue of an Emperor; or some trifle of a similar nature. This done, they might " merge into the mass of the community," and practise all the rites of their religion without interference from the Roman authorities. But had the early Christians been animated with the spirit that speake by the mouth of the Toronto Citizen, where now would be the noble army of martyrs?

No! as citizens, we ask nothing but what we have the right to ask; nothing but what as loyal children of the Catholic Church it is our bounden duty to insist upon. We can therefore make no compromise, no concession; for we have no right to abandon our duties.

No! as Catholics we should above all things prize the honor of our spiritual mother; and as her children, we cannot therefore " identify ourselves" with any political party in Canada. Not with the Rouges, "Clear Grits," or "Out"

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JUNE 4, 1858.

fees principles subversive of liberty, morality and Christianity: As little can we didentify ourselves" with the Ministerialist, or " In" party; for by so doing we should make ourselves responsible for their corruption, and venality; and thereby expose ourselves to the well merited contempt

of honest men of all parties, and of all creeds. What then is our true policy? - what the position that we should occupy? We contend that our policy as Catholics is to keep aloof from all parties, to identify ourselves with none, and to endeavor to profit by their mutual hostilities. Compromises and concessions we cannot make consistently with our duty as Catholics, and our integrity as honest men; but we should avail ourselves of our independent position to extort from the mutual rivalries of the contending parties, those concessions, which neither party would make to the demands of justice. Such a policy would indeed be very barren in Government appointments; and the position we recommend would not be personally profitable to those who occupied it. There is but one thing in its favor—that it is the policy which would be most conducive to Catholic interests, the position that would most redound to the honor of the Catho-

What the Citizen means by " having no individuality with the interests of the country,' we confess ourselves at a loss to understand; but we suppose that it has some reference to a Government situation, a subject with which the writer is no doubt well conversant. We have submitted this marvellous phrase to a small-committee of "devils" in our office, but they can make nothing of it, save that it is not English, and may therefore possibly be Sanscrit. For his attack upon the thousands of his countrymen in the United States, we leave our cotemporary to answer to those of his countrymen whom he has attacked; but this we can assure him, that in no instance will be find their "degradation and degeneracy" to be the result of their inflexible adherence to Catholic principle, or of their "too high toned and exclusive" position as Catholics.

A far more serious error of the editor of the Catholic Citizen, we cannot allow to pass unnoticed or unrebuked. We allude to his most impertinent attempt to implicate our venerated Bishops and Clergy in the paltry squabbles of a contested election. How can any Catholic peruse unmoved the following extract from an election address, put forward by our unworthy cotemporary in behalf of Ogle Gowan, at a late contest in Upper Canada:-

"Of the former party is George Brown-the friend of Smith"—(Ogle Gowan's opponent)—"while on the side of the latter stand ranged all Catholic Lower Canada, the Catholic Hierarchy, the Catholic people of Upper Canada! Catholics of Leeds! your choice of sides is between George Brown, and your vene-rated Bishops and Priests."—Catholic Citizen Extra.

How dare the impertinent scribbler of the Citizen thus to insult our Hierarchy! thus to drag our Clergy through the mire, to grace the triumph of a fellow like O. Gowan! What right has he to represent our venerated the electioneering partizans of a fellow, whothough good enough perhaps for a Canadian Ministerialist M. P. P.—would not be allowed to obtrude himself upon the society of gentlemen in England! and who, if he were to attempt even to thrust himself into the presence of any bonorable person, would be ordered to be kicked out of the house by one of the grooms! A. man too, who, by his political antecedents has renedered himself as obnoxious to the Catholics of Lower Canada, as by his social antecedents -which compelled his expulsion from the Orange Society in Ireland—he has made himself infamous in the sight of every man, not utterly lost to every generous and gentlemanly sentiment! To insinuate that the Bishops and Clergy of Canada are, in any sense, connected with, or can take any interest in the success of, such a fellow as this Ogle Gowan, is a calumny as false, as it is injurious to our Catholic Clergy.; and we know of no terms too strong wherein to express our scorn and abhorrence of the unmanly creature, who, to serve his own sordid ends, and to forward the interests of those whose vile tool he is, could so far abuse his position of Catholic journalist, as to introduce the names of the "Catholic Hierarchy" of Canada, in connecction with an election contest, in which an Ogle Gowan was one of the candidates.

In justice to the Catholics of Leeds we should add that, according to Mr. Gowan's own statement in the House—out of 223 Catholic votes, 222 were registered against him.

AN ORANGE LEGISLATURE.—The Orange demonstration in the Legislative Assembly upon the occasion of that very disreputable personage Ogle Gowan taking his seat therein—and in which party demonstration not Protestants alone like the Attorney-General for Canada West, but Catholics such as Cartier, Loranger and Alleyn, bore a prominent part-was a far more disgraceful business than we were at first aware of. Disgraceful in the highest degree to the Assembly which could tolerate such unseemly exhibitions of party rancor within its precincits; and especial-

holding the dignity of the House, and of maintaining that decorum by which alone it can merit or obtain the respect of the country.

It would seem that Mr. Gowan-who was expelled from the Order of Orangemen in Ireland applied to the city. -not only entered the House wearing the inby a large body of friends similarly decoratedbut that he was escorted in procession to the doors of the Legislative Assembly by an Orange procession, headed by a band, playing the well Court-yard, and quite up to the steps of the Parliament House: where he was received with enthusiastic cheers, not only from his "dear brother," Attorney General McDonald, but from the liberal Kautholics above named. In sad truth we believe, that, if a certain " great personage," who shall be nameless, were to make his appearance in the House, clad in a full suit of brimstone, and decorated with tail, pitchfork, cloven hoofs, and those other accessories wherewith his Satanic majesty is usually represented he would be received with cheers and loud applause from our Catholic Government "hacks," provided only that he gave assurance of his intention to secure them in the enjoyment of their beloved places and salaries.

MARKHAM SEPARATE SCHOOL .- The question whether separate schools, founded and conducted in accordance with the requirements of the school law, are entitled to share in the funds accruing from the secularised "Clergy Reserves," and in whole, or in part, applied by the Municipalities to whom those funds have been handed over, to "common" school purposes, is still warmly agitated by some of our Upper Canada papers. The British Tribune with a liberality rarely to be found amongst our Protestant cotemnoraries, contends that the "separate schools"to which however he is on principle opposedare entitled to share in the aforesaid funds; and fortifies himself with the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Ryerson to the same same effect. In the meantime the Markham separate schoool trustees-the parties most immediately interesteddo not seem to have succeeded in making good their claims upon the Municipality.

Unfortunately we have put it out of our power to enforce justice upon this important question. It is not now the time to discuss the question as to the right of the Trustees of separate schools to claim a share in the appropriation of the secularised Clergy Reserves fund. This claim should have been insisted on when the Clergy Reserves Bill was still under consideration in the Legislature; and when it might—had the Catholic members of the Legislature been as intent upon the interests of religion, as they were upon those of the Ministry-have been successfully asserted. Unfortunately, then as now, the great object of Catholic policy was, not to harass the Ministry; and consequently we allowed the Bill to pass without taking the precaution to see that its provisious were not so framed as to be fatal to the interests of our Catholic schools. By so doing we made a rod for our own backs; and we can hardly complain if our adversaries take the first opportunity of applying it lustily to our bare garded as hopeless. And with regard to the second shoulders. It is of no use for us to sing out now; Hierarchy in the odious and degrading light of and the best thing that we can do is-seeing that we are but reaping what we have sown—to take think the answer may with equal readiness be our punishment stoically.

Neither can we complain of the conduct of the Municipalities towards our separate schools; in demanding a change in institutions which have for in refusing to those schools any share in the little to recommend them. The present case shows for in refusing to those schools any share in the Clergy Reserves fund, they are but carrying out the openly avowed intentions of the Ministry who framed the "Secularisation" Bill. By referring to the columns of the Toronto Leader of August 11th 1854, it will be seen that that journal, then a Ministerial organ, insisted upon the fact in this case arises. But it is not to be supposed that to put it out of the power of the Municipal Councils to appropriate any portion of the funds accruing from the Reserves, to separate school purposes. That such was the intention of the dwell. Its importance is universally admitted by framers of the Bill there can, therefore, be no doubt; and though we cannot but admire the generosity of the British Tribune in pleading the cause of the Markham separate school, we cannot but recognise the fact, that the unfortunate position of that school is entirely attributable to our own misconduct; or rather to the treacherv of those Catholics who in 1854 gave their aid to pass a measure evidently and avowedly hostile to Catholic interests.

We copy from the Toronto Colonist the following article upon the "common school system" of Unper Canada. Our cotemporary shows conclusively that it is very expensive, and very inefficient. Catholics contend that it is false in principle, and most oppressive in practise; in as much as it ignores the right of the parent to the sole control over the education of his child, and ever, will better appreciate an argument that addresses itself to their pockets, than one that appeals to their heads and their hearts; and it is therefore with much pleasure that we transfer to in favor of MacLeod; and the Sheriff (a creature who our columns the Colonist's arguments against State-Schoolism :"-

There are two parties in the City Board of School Trustees, as there are in most deliberative bodies. We do not know how to designate them respectively. Whether they are Tories, Conservatives, Radicals, or Clear Grits, is a point which does not much concern us. But this concerns us, that on the one side there are men such as Mr. Tully, Mr. Geikie and others, who desire to give the public information as to the working and economy of the Common Schools; and on the other side, there are men who refuse such information, who maintain that the system, whether right or wrong, shall be sustained, and that the expenditures, whether right ly disgraceful to the official to whom in particular or wrong, shall not be reduced. To the persever a back yard, so that the partizans of MacLeed might

mines the title of the Common Schools to public support. Already, some portion of this informa-tion has been made public; but additional particulars have recently been furnished which, we regret to say, do more than confirm our conclusions as to the utter inefficiency of the school system as

It was in 1851 that the principle of Free Schools was first recognized; and in 1852 the system was signia of that obnoxious society, and accompanied in operation. Since then it has gone on under the management of various sets of trustees; the generous tax-payers thinking little else about the matter than that they were contributors to a very considerable extent to the cause of Public Education. Never had an expensive theory such a fair chance of making good its claims to popular supknown air " Croppies Lie Down," through the port. It was ushered into existence in the heart of a populous and thriving community. Like a spoiled child, it had everything its own way. For six long years it was idolized and petted; and nothing could have been more kindly treated in all respects than this flash theory of free education for the masses.

If, therefore, Mr. Tuily and others ask for information at this hour, and when that information is refused by the founders and promoters of the system, it is not because Mr. Tully and others wish to interfere with the progress of popular instruction. It is not that they have any quarrel with the theorists themselvos. It is simply because they see thirty thousand dollars expended annually without any corresponding returns in the shape of a large attendance at the Common Schools. This is the whole difficulty of the case.

Now, let us illustrate the matter in a practical way. Let us see how patient, and indulgent, and liberal have been those tax-payers who have had the main share of the burden to bear since Free Schools were established in 1852. We will take St. George's Ward for an example. Ten resident and fifteen non-resident rate-payers contribute one-half of the entire school tax of the Ward—that is a sum of not less than two thousand dollars. The average attendance in this Ward is only 221, so that each scholar costs about \$20, balf of which falls on twenty-five individuals. The case is thus seen to be as bad as it well can be; nor is it improved by looking at the fact that none of the children of the Ward attend the public schools in any other Ward. So that instead of the Free School system having worked any practical good, it has simply proved itself to be expensive, useless, and in no way suited to the educational requirements of the city. In 1848, the cost of educating each child attending the Common Schools was \$7 annually; while in 1857 it was \$13. In point of attendance the results are equally disheartening; nor in this regard is there anything attributable to the establishment of Separate Schools: for it does not appear from the return that the attendance at the Common Schools has been in any degree affected by the recognition of the separate system. In the face of all these facts, therefore, we are forced to the conclusion that changes are needed; that the system must be made to show different fruits, or must be exchanged for something more in accordance with the public requirements; and that those who seek to withhold the necessary information at the Board of School Trustees must be narrowly looked to.

The points for practical consideration in connection with the future educational interests of the city we take to be these:—First,—can the schools as they are now established under the free school system be so improved as to meet the wants of the classes for which they are designed? Second,-if they can be so improved, will the ratepayers, who, like the twenty-five in St. George's Ward, contributed a tax of two thousand dollars, continue to submit, to that impost for the benefit of other people's children? Third,-will the people have an abiding faith in the promiscuous herding together of children without any regard to their religious training? These we take it are the issues. The first and the last are of course closely joined. And yet we think it right to make them distinct, because we know that the religious question is not the only one which operates prejudicially on the attendance at the Common Schools. The general mode of their management, we believe, has given but very partial satisfaction, and we can see, at this hour, no prospect of such an improvement as will secure a larger attendance. The improvement of the public schools. therefore, under the present system may well be repoint of the problem, whether the rate-payers who derive no direct advantage from the schools will much longer submit to the existing imposts, we given. This class is, no doubt, essentially Conservative. It owns property, and is always cautious how true this is. For surely the twenty-five rate-payers of St. George's Ward who have heretofore paid the school-tax, must be as patient, as goodnatured, and as Conservative a class of men as any community was ever blessed with. It is not even from these men, as distinct from the thinking portion of the community, that the demand for inquiry that the said Bill was expressly so worded as such a state of things will always endure, and that people will submit to extortionate taxation always, in support of an institution which renders them no direct advantage, and is of very questionable, indirect benefit. On the religious issue, it is needless to respectable parents. Few, indeed, have the bardihood to require the expulsion of the Bible from the public schools. And yet its admission destroys the commonest principle of the system, and forces upon consideration the absolute impossibility of perpetuating a public institution on such anomalous grounds.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Maidstone, C. W., May 25th, 1858. Sir-Permit me, through the columns of your invaluable journal, to give your readers some information about matters and things in general in this County of Essex, with regard to the late election for a member to represent us in the present Parliament. I presume it is well known throughout the Province that the sitting member for Essex obtained his present position by means of 400 false and fictitions votes being added to the Amherstburg and Colchester Poll Books after the close of the election. The members of the present Cabinet are well aware of this, but wink at it; in fact, use all their influence arrogates for the State, functions which belong to keep MacLeod, their servile supporter, in his seat.

At the close of the Polls on the last day of election, it was admitted by all parties that Mr. Rankin had a majority of 103 votes over his opponent, Mac Leod. On the morning of the declaration day it

was ascertained that the 400 votes had been forged is not fit for any office except that of mail carrier) expressed his determination to declare MacLeod the "State-Schoolism:"—
THE COMMON SCHOOLS—THEIR USEFULNESS AND THE ECONOMY OF THE SYSTEM.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS—THEIR USEFULNESS AND THE THE COMMON SCHOOLS—THE USEFULNESS AND THE THE COMMON SCHOOLS—THE USEFULNESS AND THE COMMON SCHOOLS—THE USEFULNESS AND THE COMMON OF THE SYSTEM. dent signs of their disapprobation of the Sheriff's extraordinary conduct. The worthy Sheriff then became alarmed, and urged his deputy, Mr. Maynahan, to lock him up in one of the cells of the gaol, or get some persons to protect him until he could get the Poll Books and bring them to the hustings. Mr. Moynahan adopted the latter course, and got Messrs. Langlois and Toulouse, two quiet and unoffending French Canadians to protect the Sheriff; but the Sheriff was so much alarmed, he was afraid of his own shadow, that he ran out of the back windows, and his election clerk, W. B. Baby, followed him; not however before he had thrown the Poll Books into ly disgraceful to the official to whom in particular ance and fidelity of the former, we are indepted for get them and destroy them, and thus prevent all extension of the fire and in saving committed the highly important charge of up- information of a character which at once deter chances of a scrutiny on Mr. Raukin's part. The

Sheriff, and his clerk, got safely to Detroit, Michigan, and returned to Sandwich at 11 o'clock that evening, and (so they say) declared MacLeod duly elected.

The Sheriff's conduct throughout the election contest was most abominable; he was a violent partizan of MacLeod; canvassed for him; intimidated electors, who were in favor of Mr. Rankin; was actually busy on the second day of election in Sandwich bringing up MacLeod's voters, and forcing others to vote for him, telling them—"If you don't vote for MacLeod, I will wreak my vengeance on you here-after." Was this not praiseworthy conduct for a Returning Officer-a man who was bound by solemn oath to act impartially; but pshaw! what cared he for the sacredness of an oath, so long as he could return a scrvile supporter of the present Orange administration ;-this was his grand object, and he no doubt received his instructions from "head quarters.'

The Deputy Returning Officers of Amherstburg and Colchester were bound over to stand their trial at the last assizes for forgery. As a set off against this, James Devlin, Esq., Deputy Returning Officer for Maidstone, at the instigation of MacLeod, was bound over to stand his trial at the assizes for perjury for "swearing to the correctness of the Maid-stone Poll Book, knowing the same to be false." Of course M'Leod and his partisans knew that Mr. Devlin had done his duty, and nothing more; but, said they, if we can establish a case against him for perjury, why Mr. Rankin has no chance-this will destroy the validity of the Maidstone Poll Book.

MacLeod thus soliloquized: "Why, with the assistance of an Orange jury, and the Orange administration, I will certainly get Mr. Devlin convicted, and of course that will be a great consolation-one Irish Papist out of the way." The assizes for Essex com-menced on the 23rd ult., and ended on the latinst. There were a large number of cases to be tried, which arose out of the election contest Mr. Albert Prince and Mr. Beecher were prosecuting for the Crown :the former a violent partisan of MacLeod's at the late election; the latter was sent by the Government to conduct the presecution of the election cases; it was thought he would be impartial, but he showed himself to be even a greater bigot than Mr. Prince. The Poil Books of Amherstburg, Colchester, and Maidstone were brought up to Sandwich by Mr. Fortier, and laid before the Grand Jury. Mr. Beocher remained in the Grand Jury Room a whole day, urging the jurors to find a "true bill" against Mr. Devlin for perjury. He brought in all the witness:s he could "rake and scrape," but all to no purpose; the Grand Jury at once saw the utter groundlessness of the charge against Mr Dovlin, and ignored the Bill. Not content with this, Mr. Beecher had a Bill of Indictment for misdemeanor against Mr. Devlin brought before the Grand Jury, but this shared the fate of its predecessor. Mr. MacLeod's agents at Maidstone-Messrs Patillo and Grantwere the principal witnesses against Mr. Devlin; true bills were found against them for perjury-Grant was tried and found guilty. Mr. Beecher prosecuted Grant; but in his address to the jury he actually defended him; a stranger coming into the Court House would at once say-" Why it is Mr. Devlin who is upon his trial, and not Grant." Mr. Beecher, in his address to the jury in Grant's case, actually delivered a better speech against Mr. Devlin, and said he must and shall be put on his trial.-When Grant was brought before the judge to receive his sentence, Mr. Beecher got the sentence stayed until the next assizes, and Patillo's trial put off.

Now, Mr. Editor, if this was not extraordinary con-

duct, who ever heard of the like being done by a Crown prosecutor? But this, I think, can be easily accounted for; inasmuch as Mr. Beecher received a 'telegram' from the Attorney-General West during the first two or three days of the assizes, and immediately repaired to Toronto, where of course he re-ceived instructions as to the course he should pursue in the election cases; and Mr. Beecher on his return to Sandwich, spared no exertions to have Mr. Rankin's friends convicted. His conduct was most dis gusting. The whole farce reminded me of scenes which took place in Court-bouses in the North of Ireland, when Catholics were condemned right or wrong. A Government which would stoop so low, in order to keep a scrvile supporter like MacLeod in his seat, deserves the contempt and scorn of all lovers of freedom, and of all liberal and enlightoned men of every creed in Canada. But what can Irish Catholics expect from an Orange Ministry, as Mr. M'Gee beautifully styles the present Ministry-" the Grand Orange Lodge of Canada."

The Bills of Indictment against the Deputy Returning Officers of Amherstburg and Colchester were not laid before the Grand Jury until the last moment; but of course why should they? Those man were MacLeod's friends-the men who had allowed their Poll Books to be tampered with, and forgeries committed which secured MacLeod his present position. True Bills were found against them ; but Mr. Reacher acting in accordance with the instructions which he had received from "Brother" John A. MacDonald. put off their trial till next assizes. How good, kind, and merciful were "Brothers" Beecher and John A. MacDonald to them!

Would you believe it, Mr. Editor, our worthy Sheriff had Messrs. Langlois and Toulouse tried at the assizes for protecting him!!! This is a reality; he swore that they obstructed him in the discharge of his duty! The evidence for their defence clearly established their innocence, and the judge charged in their favor; but MacLeod's Orange partisans were on their jury, and of course they were found guilty, and sentenced to three months imprisonment. As an instance of this Sheriff's extraordinary conduct. I will mention the following: M. Ouellette, the gaoler, was dismissed by him after the election was over, and the Sheriff told him-"had you voted for Mac Leod I would have retained you in your office."

Mr. Edward Devlin, who was also tried at the assizes for an alleged assault committed by him on one of MacLeod's supporters on the day of nomination, was found guilty, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment. In his case there was only one witness, who proved, and not clearly, that he struck first ;the evidence for the defence showed clearly that Mr. Devlin was struck first, and only struck back in his own defence. But Orange juries will not stop at anything;—trial by jury is fast becoming a mockery.

These three prisoners are now in Sandwich gaol

under the paternal care of our intelligent and highly educated Sheriff; but how are they treated ?-no better than slaves in the Southern States. They are in a very small apartment, and not permitted to go out of it: but were they not otherwise ill-treated, it would not be so bad.

PATRICIUS.

The members of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society are requested to meet next Sunday, immediately after High Mass, in front of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, where they will form in procession, and proceed with the congregation of the St. Patrick's Church to join the Grand Procession of the Day. The members are requested to wear their Temperance Badges. The officers will receive their collars from the Secretary at St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.

FIRE AT St. LAMBERT'S .- Yesterday, about two o'clock in the afternoon an alarm was given at the different stations that a fire had broken out at this place. The brigade was soon in preparation, and three companies at once proceeded to St. Lambert's. They found three houses belonging to the servants of the railway company to be in flames; and after considerable exertion succeeded in preventing the extension of the fire and in saving the basements of

DEATH IN A CELL AT THE POLICE STATION .- Yesterday morning Mr. Joseph Jones, Coroner, held an inquest on the body of a man, named William Mc-Clean, engineer, found dead in a cell at the Bonsecours Police Station. It appeared that the unfortu-nate deceased was discovered on Saturday evening last, in a yard off McGill street; in a state of helpless intoxication. He was conveyed to the Police Station in Charles Borrome street, and remained there all night; the next morning he was brought to the Bonsecours Station. Here he passed the Sunday : and no indications of illness were visible, but on Monday morning, at a quarter past five, he was found dead in his cell. A pocket book was discovered on his person; a bunch of keys and two pence. In the pocket book was found a letter which had been sent to McClean by his sister in Burlington; and in which she stated that she was about to procced to California, and entreated him to send her his portrait. After a careful consideration of the facts. and looking at the posture in which the deceased was found, the Jury were of opinion that death was caused by apoplexy .- Montreal Herald.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS .- Dr. Ayer's business Agents are a pleasant annuel to us, coming about as surely as the year. We can say of them what we are sorry we cannot of all such visitors—that they are uniformly gentlemen. They are known to us of the press, as able and reliable, accomplished business men of a character well worthy the benevolent calling in which they are engaged, of promulgating the best remedies for the sick, this age affords. Success to you gentlemen and to your cause, for both deserve success. - Hartford Chronicle.

Cheap Miniatures .- An excellent likeness of Perry Davis, the inventor of that most excellent medicine, the Vegetable Pain Killer, can be had for 121 cents together with a bottle of that celebrated universal

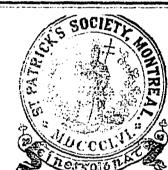
Do our ladies and gentlemen wish a real luxury or their toilette? If so, purchase a bottle of the "Persian Balm." It is the great luxury of life.

Died,

On the 14th of May, at Wequamokong, Lake Huon, Mr. Osmond A. Perrott, late of the city of Cork, Ireland, and brother to Mr. Patrick Perrott, Cooper, Montreal. May his soul rest in peace.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES.

ij		June 1, 1858.	
1	Flour, per quintal	\$2,20 to \$2,30	
	Oatmesl, per do	2,30 - 2,40	
1	Wheat, per minot	1,00 - 1,10	
' }	Oats. do	40 - 42	
٠ ا	Oats, do.,	50 00	
;	Peas. do	75 80	
• }	Beans, do	1,60 - 2,00	
٠ إ	Buckwheat, do.,	00 - 00	
۱ ۱	Indian Core do		
١,	Indian Corn, do.,	80 30	
٠ {	Flax Seed, do.,	1,40 1,45	
. 1	Onions, do.,	00 00	
,	Potatoes, per bag,	20 1,00	
. 1	Pork per 100 lbs., (in the carcass).	7,50 - 7,75	
_ }	Butter, Fresh, per lb.,	20 25	
٠ ١	" Salt, per lb.,	17 - 18	
;	Eggs, per doz.,	9 10	
٠	Cheese, per lb.,	10 13	
	Turkeys, per couple,	1,40 - 1,50	
	Geese, do.,	30 - 1,00	
-	Fowls, do.,	50 GQ	
′	Hay, per 100 bdls	10,00 - 12,50	
ŀ	Straw, do.,	5,00 - 6,50	
5	Ashes-Pots, per cwt	7,20 - 7,30	
-	" Pouris non do		
-	" Pearls, per do.,	7,35 - 7,45	
0			•



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MERTING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place in the Sr. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 7th instant, at EIGHT c'clock.

By order, RICHARD M'SHANE,

D. O'GORMON,

BOAT BUILDER. BARRIEFIELD, NEAR KINGSTON, C. W.

Skiffs made to Order Several Skiffs always on and for Sale. Also an Assortment of Oars, sent to any part of the Province.

Kingston, June 3, 1858. N. B.-Letters directed to me must be post-naid. No person is authorized to take orders on my ac-

A CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH TEACHER WILL be open for an ENGAGEMENT at the close

of the present year, or at any intermediate period, in connection with some flourishing Catholic institute. Unexceptionable reference will be given. Address-Box 100, Post Office, Guelph, C.W. Gueiph, May 25, 1858.

IMPORTANT. YOU FEEL DEBILITATED. YOU FEEL NERVOUS. YOU ARE WORRIED ABOUT TRIFLES.
YOU CANNOT WORK WITH ENERGY.
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POREIGN INTELLIGENCE the first nearest Erra TRANCE and all interest to the me the me the transfer of the transfer o

It appears from the number of votes given at the late election for a deputy for the 5th electoral, circumscription of the city of Paris, that more than one-third of the registered electors abstained from voting. The Government paper asserts that they were not the friends of M. Picard, the Opposition candidate, who neglected to avail themselves of their constitutional rights, inasmuch as he polled nearly 2,000 votes more than at the preceding election, and that M. Eck, the Government candidate, polled only 200 votes more than on the previous occasion. It is affirmed positively that in the late revision of the electoral lists not less than 12,000 names were struck out.

It is said that the French Government has reverted to its original intention, and that it will concentrate both its naval squadrons—those of Toulon and Brest-at the review at Cherbourg, believing that this may now be done without creating misgivings in England.

A conflict between Turkey and Montenegro being imminent, the French Government has invoked England to co-operate to prevent it, and both nations have decided to send commissioners to the authorities in the little mountainous Principality, in order to arrange existing differences. These are the wishes of Louis Napoleon as expressed through his own official organ.

A letter received from Cherbourg of the 10th May gives some interesting details relative to the works which are now being constructed in that port. Great exertions are made to finish the inner dock, and a report is current in the town that orders had been received from the Emperor to have everything completed, so that the dock may be filled on his arrival on the 10th of July. The inner dock of Cherbourg is 1,260 feet long and 600 broad. It is capable of receiving an entire fleet, which will be quite safe from an enemy's fire, at the greatest distance at which it has been ever known to take effect .-The execution of this dock cost enormous trouble, being cut out of the solid rock to the depth of 54 feet. The excavation of this dock was effected by a new description of mine, which does not explode like an ordinary mine, but with a dead noise, and raises the soil to the extent of some hundred yards. This dock, which is completely isolated, will communicate with the other docks by a sluice 1,200 feet long, and by another 300 feet long. The plan of this splendid dock was given by Napoleon I., who, not finding the sea, still sufficiently near to be reached by a hostile fleet, commenced the new dock in the year 1808. The screw ship of war the Ville de Nantes, of 90 guns, is to be launched during the Emperor's visit. This ship was placed on the stocks the 20th June, 1854. She is of the same model as the Ville de Lyons, at present being constructed at Brest, and the Ville de Bordeaux, in construction at l'Orient. There are other ships on the stocks at Cherbourg of which the completion is being effected with the greatest despatch. Amongst them are the Imperial yacht Aigle, the screw corvette Dupleix, and the 42 guns. The preparations for the festivities which are to take place on the Emperor's arrival at Cherbourg have given great animation to

last at Chalons turns out to have been a much more serious affair than it was represented to be at the time. Between thirty and forty individuals are about to be tried for their participation in that rising; and we now learn that the persons who appeared in arms were under an impression that a revolution was breaking out at the same time in Paris, and spreading over the country. Some strange revelations are expected to come

SWEDEN.

Mdlle. Eva B., deceased at Stockholm, December 27th, 1857, left only two personal representatives, her sisters, Mdile. Emelie B., married to M. K., and Mdlle. Sophie B. Some years ago Mdlle. Sophie, who belonged, with the rest of her family, to the Lutheran confession, abandoned that confession for grave reasons of conscience, and entered the fold of the Catholic Church. Three days after her abjuration :she quitted Stockholm, to escape, by a voluntary exile, the rigor of the Draconian laws, the repeal of which is now humbly solicited in vain-Having been welcomed in France, she is humbly devoting herself to the education of youth in one of the religious houses in the environs of Paris. Madame K. appeals to this abjuration to evict Mdlle. Sophie from the succession to their common sister. The plaint is brought before the tribunal styled Council of Guardians to the College of Justice. Madame K.'s claim is founded on the law of 1606, which declares every "apostate"—i.e., every person who has re-nounced official Lutheranism—deprived of all civil rights and of all capacity to inherit.

RUSSIA.

ral way get on horseback, and proceeding to the perform no more forced labor, and the government finds itself much embarrassed, as the peasants testify great attachment towards the Emperor, and are only hostile to the nobility.

INDIA.
From India we have a telegram communicated by the Times correspondent, and a Foreignoffice telegram, which arrived on Friday: We wait for further intelligence with respect to the statement of the Times' correspondent, that 60 of the rebels had been shot, and 100 transported, by order of a court-martial at Umballah.— The latest news is as follows :- Sir Colin Campbell had an interview with the Governor-General at Allahabad, on the 12th April, and was about to proceed, on the 12th April, from Lucknow to Rohilcund, which is said to be entirely in the hands of the enemy. The bulk of the Oude army continues at Lucknow: Lugard's column, which left on the 28th March, expected to relieve Azimghur about the 20th of April. The Nepaulese troops had returned within their own frontier to protect it. Bareilly and Calpee are still in the hands of the rebels, who are also in force along the river, near Futtehpore and near Benares. The Knas rebels are moving about the country, but have lost their guns. General Robert's force has orders not to break at Kotah immediately, as we first proposed. Sir H. Rose has been unable to advance on Calpee, where he was expected by the 10th. Up to the 19th, he continued at Jansi, where large bodies of the enemy were understood to be marching from the eastward, with the view of getting into his rear. A flying force under Major Evans was scouring the Cor rebels and refugees in Kindress. General Whitlock's force remains guarding Saugor. The Punjaub and Scind continue quiet, and order was being restored in the northern Mahratta country. Lord Canning was about to leave Allahabad for Calcutta. The hot weather was setting in everywhere, accompanied by the usual squalls and storms .- Weekly Register.

CHINA.

All continued quiet in China. Lord Elgin had reached Ningpo. Admiral Seymour left Hongkong on the 21st of March, it is believed for Shanghai. General Straubenzee had re-

turned to Canton. A GENERAL BURNT TO DEATH .- It is known (says a Canton letter in the Pays) that the imperial army has taken the two important towns of Tchen-Kiang-Fou and Koua-Tcheo. But it appears that it did so by the treason of the general-in-chief of the insurgent army, the mandarin Tchang-Kouo-Leang. When placed at the head of the imperial army that general, who enjoys in China a very great reputation for experience and ability, marched on Nankin, following the course of the Yang-Tse-Kiang, and, in order to avoid roads of Cherbourg sufficiently protected from weakening his forces, he caused the inhabitants certain winds, and observing that the old port of the towns to be massacred, that he might not was too small, and, though far distant from the be compelled to leave garrisons in them. He arrived before Nankin at the beginning of February, invested it, and commenced entering into relations with the chief of the rebels in that city; but the latter laid a snare for him, and he was taken prisoner and burnt to death in the grand square at Nankin. The execution produced considerable sensation in the imperial army.

A PORTRAIT OF COMMISSIONER YEH. The Times' special correspondent, having accompanied Yeh on his voyage to Calcutta, describes him in the following terms:-

In his personal appearance Yeh is a very stout and rather tall man, about five feet eleven, with Resolute, a handsome frigate, which is to carry the long thin Chinese moustache and beard, a remarkably receding forehead, a skull in which what the phrenologists call "veneration" is much developed; a certain degree of rotunditity behind the ear, and a moderate development of the his pipe and settling himself comfortably. A few The little revolt which took place in March back head. Shorn nearly to the crown, and minutes after and we had rounded the green island. very thinly covered with hair in that part where and the steamer danced to the piping of the strong the Chinese mostly cultivate their hair, our Mandarin offers every facility for craniological examination. His tail is very paltry, very short, and very thin. The smallest porker in China has a better tail than her highest Mandarin.

His face is heavy. There is more chin than

out at the trial; but the government have been at some pains to prevent the proceedings from being very fully reported.

great I aid; the nostrils forming one side of aid; the very fully reported.

great I aid; the nostrils forming one side of aid; the very fully reported.

great I aid; the nostrils forming one side of aid; the very fully reported. face this, the most simial expression of the man's countenance, is mitigated. The eye-that round slit Mongolian eye-is the most expressive feature of the man who is sitting opposite to me, and looking rather suspiciously at me as I am writing. In his ordinary mood there is only a look of shrewdness and quick cunning in this, the mobile feature of his face; but I have seen bim in the turning moments of his life, when those eyeballs glared with terror and with furv. He has a large protruding mouth, thick lips, and very black teeth, for, as he remarks, "it never has been the custom of his family to use a toothbrush." It is, however, a very common custom in some Chinese families, as any one may see who walks the streets of Canton and notices the Coolies and small traders at their ablutions.

He does not wear long nails. He says he has been too busy all his life to do so. His hands, parcel by for him until some convenient season. as in almost universally the case in China, are small and well shaped. The same occupations which have prevented him from growing his nails seem to have kept him from washing his hands. I think I can remember, however, that when first taken his nails were of Chinese growth.

His devotions consist of sitting in the posture of a Chinese idol, his legs crossed, and his face A letter in the Frankfort Gazette says the to the east. He remains in an abstracted state revolts of peasants in Russia, which began about for about ten minutes, and the self devotion is a month ago in the district of Gorgenberg, are completed. When he first came on board he numerous, and extend to the territory of Russia; retired into this contemplative state several times but they do not assume a character menacing to a day. He afterwards became much more regovernment, and are promptly terminated when- miss, and once a-day appeared to suffice him .ever the authorities interfere. In Lithuania, it He uses no idol, and when asked whether he is true, neither menaces or arrests produced any wished for any facilities for performing his devoeffect on the peasants, but corporal punishments tions privately, replied that he wanted nothing of were found efficacious. At Gaurgen, near the the sort. I imagined that this was an act of defrontier of Eastern Russia, it was necessary to votion according to the custom of the higher assemble a considerable force to quell the resect of the Buddhists; but one day when he was volt. In Lithuania, where a series of partial in special good humor, he condescended to exrisings have taken place, the peasants in a gene- plain why he turned himself to the east, instead of the west, which is the birthplace of Buddha. chateau of the Lord, announced that they will He said if he were praying he should turn to the west; but he is not praying. He turns to the east, because the east is the "seng chi",—the principle of life, as the west is the principle of

with the four seasons—the north, is, the winter, the south is the summer, the east is the spring and the west is the autumn walve asked thim what Taoli this was, " Confucian ?" "Yes." "Buddhist ?" "Yes." "Taouist ?" "Yes. It is more ancient even than Confucius. It is the ancient ceremonial of China.". "Are the Taoli of Confucius and Buddha and Laotzu all subordinate to the ancient Taoli of China?" "Yes; they are all included in it. From the time there was an east there was this Taoli."

In the practice of that virtue which we Westerns are glad to rank next to godliness Yeh is certainly not conspicuous. A more undesirable messmate for the commander of a ship of war can scarcely be imagined. He spits, he smokes, he eructates, and he blows his nose with his fingers. Captain Brooker has taught him the comfort of a pocket handkerchief, but not to use it for this purpose. His daily ablutions consist of a slight rubbing of the face with a towel moistened in hot water. He has a horror of fresh air, and while in Chinese waters never willingly went on deck. He loved to have the ports closed

and the skylights down.

He wears thickly padded stockings, the long, blue sleeved, quilted cape, and blue pantaloons tied at the ankle, common to all Chinamen. He boasts that he has worn his outer coat for 10 years, and its appearance justifies his assertion; it is stiff with grease.-When we drew near to Singapore, within one degree of the line, the heat became frightful. His practice then was, while steaming from libations of hot tea, to strip off his coat and sit in his long yellow grass cloth shirt, wet and discolored-a most disgusting

object. Once, after six weeks! confinement, he gravely intimated his intention of taking a bath; and he was eagerly reminded of what he had been more than once informed, that there was a most comfortable bathroom on deck, quite at his daily service. That was not at all Yeh's idea of a bath. The cabin was given up to him and his domestics, and a small pan of boiling water. We all hoped that he had cleansed himself, but when we saw him again he was wearing his old greasy, unwashed jacket.

Considerable alarm was at one time entertained as to whother the great man did not encourage a class of parasites not usually tolerated by great men.-Mr. Alabaster saw to his horror an unknown, but most suspicious insect, crawling within the sacred precincts of the captain's cabin. It was not by the Mandarin's agency that the action of Peter Pindar's great epic was re-enacted on board the Inflexible.—Yeh's retinue consists of a cook, a barber, two waiting servants, and a military attendant. person we with our usual absurd practice of dignifying Chinamen with European titles call an aide-decamp. He is a military mandarin of the sixth degree. He is also a dirty fellow, doing menial offices about the person of his chief, and messing with the other servants upon the meats that go from his master's table. If he were an Englishman we should

call him at best a soldier servant, or an orderly.

After Yeh had manifested his acquaintance with entomology, the "aide-de-camp" and the domestics were compelled to wash, and some strong hints were thrown out to their master. The washing was grumbled at as a tyranny, and the hints were thrown away; so nothing was left but to hope almost against hope that the Mandarin himself is free from vermin, and to continue to scrub the attendants. The southern Chinese are for the most part of cleanly habits; but the northerns are dirty. Yeh is from Hupeh, which is one of the five northern provinces.

Yeh sleeps in a recess in the captain's cabin, which he prefers to a separate sleeping berth. He goes to bed about 8 o'clock, and while we are reading or writing, or playing chess, he sleeps the sleep of infancy—an unbroken slumber, apparently undisturbed by visions of widowed women or wailing orphans.— This man-killer, after slaying his hundred thousand human beings, enjoys sweeter sleep than an innocent London alderman after a turtle dinner. So false are traditions; so false are the remorseful scenes of

Greek and Roman and English tragedies.
On Monday, the 23rd of February, the Inflexible steamed out of Hongkong harbour, and Yeh might, if he had pleased, have taken his last look for some time of the shores of his native land. If he felt any of the bitterness of exile he was successful in concealing it, for he was entirely occupied in smoking north-west monsoon. I was on deck watching the familiar objects of the harbour as they receded, and thinking regretfully that some friendship which I most valued there had been dimmed by the strong line I had felt it my duty to take upon some public questions, when sounds came through the cabin skylight like the strains and groans of Etna. The pipe His face is heavy. There is more chin than and the little cakes, flavoured potently with pork you usually see in a Chinaman—more jowl and jaw, indicative of will and obstinacy. The nose great Mandarin. The "aide-de-camp" was incapable of aid; the servants and the cook had crept into corners to die. Poor Captain Brooker's cabin was in an awful

For three days this condition of things continued. Judging from the sounds, the Viceroy might be throwing up his two provinces of Quangsi and Quangtung. It must be admitted, however, that he struggled manfully with his malady. To use his own expression, his stomach was excruciated and his bowels required nursing; but he manifested all a Chinaman's courage of endurance. On the fourth day he even returned to his pipe, and required his slowly recovering cook to prepare him breakfast. He does not love mutton—it is Tartar food; he does not eat beef, for it is written by Confucius, "Thou shalt not slaughter the labouring ox."

HE Shows the Hardness of His Heart by Reject-ING SOME TRACTS.—The Bishop of Victoria, after his visit to Yeh, sent off a Chinese Bible and some tracts wrapped in a newspaper, begging Captain Brooker to present them. The captain did so. Yeh said he had long ago read the Bible; it was a good bookall books of that kind were good—they tend to purify the heart, as do the Buddhist and the Taouist books. He begged of captain Brooker to put the This time never came, but on the fifth day of our voyage Mr Alabaster reproduced the package, and begged to have his opinion upon some of the tracts. Yeh opened one of them with an evident effort of politeness, but soon closed it with a slight grimace. He had apparently been shocked by some solecism of style. Mr. Alabaster proposed to put the Bible among some Buddhist books which Yeh's father had sent on board for him; but Yeh, affecting to mis-understand this proposition, replied, "Yes, I think it will be convenient that you replace them in the Captain's drawer." Mr. Alabaster continuing to turn them over, Yeh got up from his chair and said, "If you will not put them up in the packet as I received them, I will do so myself." There was no more to be done. The books were returned to their envelope and consigned to the oblivion of one of the relieved from an unpleasant importunity.

HIS PRETENDED APATHY .- One night Captain Brooker beat to night quarters, and we went down to forewarn Yeh, lest he should suffer by being startled from sleep by the sound of heavy guns .-He and his servant were already up and inquiring. They had heard the sudden bustle upon deck .-Having been told that the men were going to exercise with the great guns, he quietly turned in again. He actually affected to be fast asleep while the 68lb. pivot gun was blazing away just over his head, and the broadsides were shaking the ship from stem to stern. He had the impudence to declare next morning that he had slept quite through the firing.

One day, after he had been sitting fanning him death. He says the four cardinal points agree self for seven hours without saying a word, or even his preparations for disembarking.

smoking a pipe, I saked him whether it did not dis-concert him to see every one bise stound him en-gaged in some occupation a Hoosaid lift did not surprise him. He knew that the English were always busy; but such was not the Chinese custom."

Lasked him why he did not smoke? blow a He said, " the hot principle is in the ascendant."

There is in the day of these blue tropical seas one hour of beauty, when the plain of waters is just heaving to the light head breeze, and the only visible object is the red, round sun, falling down the western heavens so rapidly that it seems at last to drop, and quench in the reddened waters. Our captain chooses this cool healthy moment to put the men through their exercise, and Yeh, full of dinner, waddles upon deck and sits in a big bamboo chair, with his two attendants behind him. What a wild turmoil of well regulated confusion immediately takes place on board the Inflexible! Mr. Beavan, the first lieutenant, is dictating an interminable series of manœuvres, more rapidly, I believe, than man ever before talked; 300 men are in perpetual motion moving in every different direction, but with purpose in their heads and speed in their hands and feet. In a few seconds the naked ship is clad in canvass.— Another order, and before the expanded sails can teel the gently opposing zephyr she is again naked to her spars. Then a whistle, and a hoarse boatswain's call, and the bees swarm again. In a moment every gun is manned. Every man in that straining crowd seems to have a special work to do knows it, and does it. Handspikes are worked with a will, the bluejackets bending to the labour as though a real enemy were at our yardarm. The broadside guns are run in and out like children's gocarts, and the huge pivot-guns are spun round as though they were dummies of cork instead of mountains of cast iron. But the captain's sharp eye is not always satisfied, and ever and anon comes a voice from the paddlebox, awarding extra drill to No. 2 or No. 5 of some designated gun for not being smart enough or for being in his wrong place.

What is Yeh doing all this time? Is he marking this orderly energy, this discipline, this zeal of art, this heartiness of work, this scene of a mul-titude in motion, with one object, and is he pondering over the lesson? Not at all. Two middles, hidden by the awning from the eye of the captain, are skylarking together, and the bigger one has just forced his smaller comrade breech-foremost into the tub of the log-reel. Yeh is slyly watching those scapegraces through the corner of his thin eyes and when the young gentleman goes souse into the full tub he chuckles, but immediately turns away his head, to hide the undignified enjoyment.-Then in a moment it is night. Twenty minutes after the sun is down nothing can be seen but the tall windsails glancing to and fro like ghosts in the gloaming. Yeh has gone down to drink tea and sleep; remembering, as I believe, nothing of what he saw on deck, except only the whimsical face of the "small boy" who was forced backwards into the tub of water.

On the ninth day of our voyage from Singapore we sighted the two pilot brigs which lie out of sight of land, but give notice of our approach to the Sandheads. Then, having taken a pilot on board and pursued our course for some hours, a distant streak of red sandy coast-line (such as we may see on some of our own eastern coasts, but still more like the first glimpse of Egypt from the Mediterranean) vouched the land of Ind. Yeh was told this, and he went to

Next morning we steamed up the muddy Hooghly, with its low green banks like Essex, or like the shores of the mouth of the Rhine—if those lands would only grow a few palm trees among their other foliage. I tried to interest Yeh in the customs of the Hindoos, and he listened so far as to remark that the drowning of aged parents in this river was "a strange Taoli." He had heard of the Ganges, and thought it might be true that in the Handynasty water might have been brought from this river for the coronation of the Chinese Emperors, but, "in learning the history of China he had not attended to such trivial matters." I answered, "We Westerns have a proverb that whatever is worth doing is worth doing thoroughly." He thought for a moment, and said, "That is not a Chinese Taoli." He had never heard that the Ganges was a sacred river. I talked to him about it with the hope of inducing him to go upon deck and look at it. He sat and fanned himself in the cabin, immovable.

Some of us were not sorry that he would not come on deck. The distant approach to the City of Palaces is not prepossessing. The river contracts almost to the dimensions of our Thames at Montlake. Though the palms are still beautiful, the flat landscape wants relief; occasionally a great, square, brick-built, window-pierced factory-own brother to a dozen I could pick out in Derby - appears horrid in the sun glare. A factory is not a picturesque object even in glens of Glossop; it always suggests hard work and close breathing, and here in scorching India that idea must be abhorrent even to the Chinese unities. The bungalows come in sight higher up, but the stains of mildew upon their white plaister pillars hint of disrepair. That dead Hindoo floating past with four carrion birds perched upon him, driving their heavy beaks into the corruption, does not suggest security and good order. Yeh would think of the Canton river heavy with dead bodies after one of his great battues up above.

Yeb, however, sees none of these things; everybody, even the steward, seems to think it a shame that a man should miss the first sight of India, and little stratagems are tried to make him look. Once an exclamation made him turn his eyes upon a bungalow that was visible through a little porthole opposite to him. Mr. Alabaster asked him what he thought of it. "He was not thinking about it at There he sat; not now like a statue of Bhudda, but a flabby mass of greasy, discoloured night-

At last, he was quite left alone, and-Oh, Victory ! -one of the shipboys comes up and tell us that " the governor" has climbed up and is peering through the stern-ports. Let him peep in peace. If he were not a great lump of mean artifice, he would come on deck like a man and admire the beauties of this great city. He might learn something by looking at Garden Reach, so crowded with great ships that such vessels of war as the Shannon, the Pearl, and the Roebuck have to be sought for. He would see a sight quite new to Chinese eyes in that great park which comes down to the river quay, a park larger than our Hyde Park, and intersected with rides and drives broad as Rotten-row, with monuments to Ochterlonies and Prinseps and Benticks, and other names honored in the East, and with its three sides of forts and palaces. In Fort William, which occupies the hither side that strikes the river, so trim in its green embrasures, so white in its lines of barracks, so formidable with its heavy guns and zigzag ditches, he might note the difference between a barbarian and a Chinese fortification. The distant dome of Government-house only. suggests the magnitude of the palace that occupies the opposite boundary of the park : but somebody would have told him that the far away and long drawn line of great and lofty edifices, all columns and green verandahs, parallel to the river, are the lockers, and the Mandarin looked pleased at being | private residences of merchants and civil servants, and that these last have earned for Calcutta the name of the City of Palaces. Yeb, however, thinks it more to his dignity to peep stealthily out of the stern-ports, hoping that he has cozened his captors into the belief that he has no sentiment but that of sublime indifference both to them and to their creations.

So soon as the Inflexible dropped her anchor Major Herbert, to whose care Yeh had been assigned, came on board with a retinue of red-vested Hindoos,-a glare of scarlet which much impressed the vulgar Chinamen. The old Mandarin, however, was not to be caught. He received the Major in his greasy coat, went on with his dinner, replied to his many hows with a carefully modulated courtesy, and decided that it would take three days to make

This morning, at day break dyeb landed a He is located for the present in Fort William, but a con-venient house is being furnished for him come little way, out of the city. Before he went he presented Captain Brooker with a written certificate of his pre-sence and good treatment on board the Inflexible. This was done in a grave official manner, and Meh, no doubt, thinks it a most valuable document. He is now in the best place in the whole world to teach a Mandarin 12 useful lesson. The Calcutta people seem to have a very general contempt for most things, but a special contempt for China. The indifference which Yeh laboriously feigns they honestly feel. Yeh would be a lion in London; he will not attract more notice than a five-legged poodle in

Perhaps you may allow me hereafter to say something in the way of generalizing the facts here collected, but here ends this episode to the Chinese expedition,—an expedition which, whatever may be its direct claims to interest, has, by its incidental operations, relieved Lucknow and saved India

UNITED STATES.

Another Weekly Line of Steamers to Europe. The New York Tribune says Mr. Vanderbilt has de-termined to run a weekly line of steamers between New York and Southampton, Havre and Bremen .-The Vanderbilt, Ariel, North Star, and Northern Light, with the Queen of the Ocean, not yet completed, will form the line. The enterprise is set on foot without regard to Government patronage, and for that reason, if no other, we hope it will be entirely successful.

Anniversaries are becoming nuisances. We speak advisedly.—American Presbyterian.

BROOKLYN-EXCITEMENT AT THE NAVY YARD .-The steamer Arctic was brought on Sunday from her station at Quarantine to be fitted for service of the coast of Cuba. She will carry three guns, two thirty-two pounders and one eighteen pounder swivel on her forecastle. In order to mount these properly, two extra port holes were cut at midships on a line ahaft the house on the main deck, the space there offering the only deck room for the working of the guns. The unfitness of the vessel for such services causes it to be regarded at the Navy Yard as the best joke of the season. Her bottom is covered with grass several inches in length, and her usual speed, without such incumbrance, is only four or five knots an hour. With a fair wind and heavy steam she has been known to have made more rapid speed. The locality of the guns is entirely unprotected by bulwarks, and a few sharp shooters could easily pick off every man at the forecastle. Equally exposed is the man at the wheel. In short, the Arctic is totally unfit to cope with a British war vessel. The Water Witch, which came from Boston yesterday, and proceeded to Washington, is also destined to the Gulf. She is superior to the Arctic in point of speed, but is useless for war service. One shell properly directed would statter her to atoms.

THE MORMONS.—The news of the submission of the Mormons-appears to receive an emphatic contradiction by intelligence one day later than previous accounts received at Leavenworth on the 14th instant, and published in the St. Louis Democrat of the 18th. According to this statement, the Mormons are as determined as ever to resist the troops, while the report that the Mormons were leaving the Territory is explained by the announcement that the women and children were being sent to the southward, to be out of harm's way. But this latter intelligence is contradicted in its turn by a dispatch from St. Louis, reiterating the news before received, of the peaceful disposition of the Mormons. Advices had been received from Leavenworth to the 17th inst., announcing the arrival there of Colonel Kane and Abbe Gilbert, on the Sunday previous. Gilbert stated that Brigham Young had abdicated, and that Governor Cumming, at last advices, was out thirty miles from Salt Lake City, accompanied by a deputation of fifty Mormons, who had come out to meet him. In the midst of these contradictory reports, the exact truth, which can probably arrived at only through official sources, will be anxiously expected.—New York Times, Friday.

Something Worth Working for .- A Philadelphia paper announces that newspapers are now used for ladies skirts, and that they are found to answer better than hoops. We don't know how that Philadelphia editor obtained his knowledge. If true, it is important. Heretofore the highest destiny of an old newspaper was the lining of a trunk. Even that is traditionary, and for the last twenty years the future of newspapers has been vague and unsatisfactory. Editors have written and presses run without any apparent purpose beyond the immediate and the present. But now, if this statement of our Philadelphia contempory be true, the tribe of scribblers have before them a destiny as thrilling as the events of a Ledger romance. Let the race take "Excelsior" for their motto, and live in the hope which it will in-

PROTESTANT PROGRESS.—The alarming progress which Free Love doctrines are making in Ohio is indicated by the fact that at a recent election in Berlin Heights, the Free Love party elected its entire ticket in face of the most strenuous opposition of the same men left in that locality. In view of this and other facts, the Cleveland Herald says :-

The case of Berlin is a sad one, and the respectable portion of its inhabitants are entitled to the sympa-thy of all good citizens. It is one of the most charming towns in Ohio, has an intelligent, upright, and virtuous population who are grieved beyond endurance by the existence among them of a sect which propagate doctrines the most revolting, and practice what they preach. The good people of that town will be forced to sacrifice their property, rupture the ties which bind them to their chosen home, and find elsewhere the comforts they had hoped there to enjoy, or a public sentiments must be brought to bear upon those who would turn that beautiful place into a brothel, and force them to leave the spot their presence poliutes.

People, other than those daily in contract with this moral Free Love leprosy at Berlin, little dream of the foot-hold gained in Eric county. Four acres on the heights—as lovely a spot as nature boasts—is now devoted to the purpose of the association. When the "Water Cure" was consumed, the fraternity gathered in the barn, which was temporarily fitted up. Since then, various shanties have been erected, and building is progressing with such rapidity that five houses have been erected within four weeks. Active measures are in progress to re-build upon the site of the "Water Cure" an institution to be known as "Love Cure." Here persons of both sexes can come, and finding their affinities, pair with each other. This is the treatment, and we proclaim it, disgusting as it is, that the good people of Northern Ohio may know the full extent of this moral pestilence.

The 'association' numbers about 30, and an accession is to be made of about 40 within the next six months. This association has a paper and not only sent to such as order it, but it is slipped at night under the doors of villagers, and left on their door sills, and the decent portion of that community are sadly grieved that such midnight prowlers attempt to undermine the virtue of their sons and daughters. From the copy of the Age before us we select one entire paragraph, so that there can be no charge of perverting its meaning by severing it from the context. It

'Marriage is the slavery of woman : Free Love is the freedom and equity of woman and man: Polygamy is marriage multiplied : "Free love is marri-

reads thus:—

age abolished." No wonder the woman of Berlin, indignant beyond self-control, met the monster who was transporting his vile edition to the post office, and seizing his, papers, burnt them in the public street. What woman who has a daughter will rebuke these mothers?

racked their inventive faculties to enable them to do so, their utmost malice has failed to suggest a libel against the matter half so shocking as the state of things existing in sad reality in the United States, disclosed in the following leading article, cut from the New York Herald of the 18th instant:—"THE DAY AND ITS DEGENERACY .- If it was not for the activity of public opinion and the constant guardianship of the independent press, we should believe the republic was in danger of a speedy termination. Look where we will we see nothing but the struggles of factions, the strife of demagogues, the increase of licentiousness, the multiplication of corrept and useless laws, the decline of the judiciary, the demoralization of courts, and the escape of criminals. Such, unfortu-nately, are the extent and value of the public domains, the amount of official patronage, the receipts of the revenues and the emoluments of office, that politics have become a distinct profession, looking solely to success as a means of public spoliation. The country is a continual scene of partisan struggles, and parties are formed exclusively in the hope of pecuniary advantage. We are rapidly degenerating to the sad level of Mexican degradation in all social and political morals. Let us look to the condition of things in this city alone, and we shall find it an illustration of what is going on through the whole country. To become rich without work is the great object of the masses. Fine houses, fine equipages; fine clothes—these are the main springs which give motion to social life, and are the ambition of all. To sell millions of dollars worth of goods in a year, and millions of dollars worth of stocks in a month, to build railways and towns for the benefit of the managers and agents, to speculate in patent rights, to selze upon government contracts, are the sole business of hundreds of thousands of people. Even agriculture runs wild after new machines to do its ordinary work; dollars are given for a dozen doubtful seeds; exotics are bought by the bale, to wither in our inconstant climate; and now horse tamers are rising up in regiments to break in the colts in the country and sweat the credulous out of their money. The mechanical arts are, consequently, rapidly falling into the hands of industrious emigrants, who design our public buildings, carve their decorations, carry and lay the bricks and temper the mortar; and Young America, too proud to work, and too smart to get a living in that way, is running riot amid scenes of violence and lawlessness, confident of escaping all punishment. Revolvers are carried openly, and freely used. Thieves, rioters, gamblers and pickpockets frequent our public assemblies, and turn our public places of amusement into arenas of riot, debauchery and plunder. It is becoming unsafe to leave one's dwelling in the night, and murders of the most shocking description, and of every day occurrence, escape even the appearance of punishment. Our prisons are no longer able to contain their inmates, and nothing short of a Vigilance Committee seems to promise any relief. Our laws are no more than cobwebs, if a criminal or his friends have money, and our police are not only in-efficient, but are suspected of being in lengue with villians who prey upon society. Many of our public officers who are entrusted with the public funds do not hesitate to abstract them at every opportunity, and the records of official transactions are interpolated with forgeries to cover the most infamous frauds. Indeed, so unsafe are the depositories of our public records, that gangs of policemen are stationed at their doors to protect them from burglarious attempts, while our private dwellings are not watched at all; but are entered with impunity almost every night. Our literary, learned, and benevolent institutions do not escape the spirit of the times. They are chiefly used as the means of advancing private interests, of furnishing means of support to favorites and idlers, of elevating empty and arbitrary pretenders, and humbugging the real and unsuspecting friends of humanity and education. Our political managers are continually engaged in personal contests for supremacy, the ballot box is profaned by illegal votes, our offices are occupied by ignorant and brutal incumbents, disorder marks our municipal le-gislation, and money is received in the most open manner for the support of local measures by the people's representatives. Investigations into the most corrupt transactions end in smoke, and barefaced rascality defies exposure or conviction. And even any poor but honest man who ventures calmly to expose the doings of the executive departments of this plundered city is hunted down as a libeller by the outside hangers on of those departments, and even indicted, convicted and punished for daring to show how the poor taxpayers are plundered of eight or nine millions a year in the shape of taxes, while the third of that amount would be sufficient for a better government under an honest administration of municipal affairs. Even the churches are tainted with the universal degeneracy. Immense salaries are given to pulpit favorites, by whom the poor are turned hungry away. The music of the Opera rolls along the aisles, professionally warbled by sopranos and thundered forth by bassos. The altars shine with silver and gold, and the embroiderers find constant employment in providing them with gorgeous and enigmatical trappings. And yet there are at least one hundred thousand people who cannot get a scat in a church and go nightly supperless to bed. If the times are not out of joint we do not know how either to observe, or to reflect. If this is Christianity, then we have been grossly misled by its earlier teachings. These remarks may seem to be severe; but who can deny their truth? If what we have said be not a correct picture, then our eyes and our cars have utterly deceived us. What is to be done? The theory of our institutions is good enough, but as Horace asks :- Quid leges sine moribus vanæ proficient?

FROM THE PRESS.

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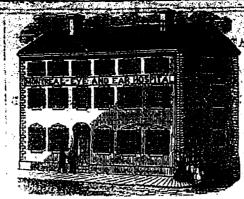
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