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Gazette says:—

A VOICE FROM AUSTRIA.

(From the Nation.)

The Times has been so very recently using the honied words of patronising praise towards Irchard, that it is no wonder we start on finding it this week return for an instant to its ancient grudge, and talk of the time "when O'Connell was howling on behalt of his ragged clients."-Only a few days ago it was engaged in the laudable task of lecturing a Scotch paper on the impropriety of using strong phrases, and knowing the kindly feelings subsisting between Ireland and England, it follows up its lectures by the above elegant and conciliatory sentence. But we are not left to seek for an explanation. The Verona Gazette has hit the British organ in a sore place, and completely spoiled its temper and its style. Had the stroke been less skilful and successful, instead of a yell of rage, the reply would have been grandiloquently dignified or hilariously droll. The Austrian official organ has startled England by its knowledge of facts patent enough in this country, yet erroneously believed to be unknown on the Continent. The Gazette, in fact, has shown that Irish history and the present state of Ireland are not sealed books to the European statesmen, and plainly hinted that if intervention is to become the order of the day, Ireland must have the benefit as well as Sardinia. Under provocation like this it would be too much to expect the Times to be good tempered, and so it flings about the pretty phrases of "tyrant," "despot," butcher," &c., at Austria with lavish profusion; and, like some national wife beater, who administers a castigation merely because some neighbor expostulated with him about his conduct, poor Ireland comes in for a hard knock or two. The

"To speak of Ireland and India, and the manner in which British Liberalism is administered in those regions, is to throw in the face of the English government all the opprobrium of a barbarism which veriment all the oppropriate of a baroarism which luckily has no example elsewhere. It is well that once more the deformed contradiction between the zeal of England for the welfare of Italy, of Poland, and of Greece, and its conduct towards Ireland, should be laid bare. The possession of that island is a morbid cancer, continually eating the foundations of public tranquillity in the United Kingdom, and highly compromising to its dignity in the face of Europe. Without any participation in the advantages enjoyed by the sister island—onerously bearing the weight of this union-bound in fetters for all that a people holds most dear, in religion, habits, legislation—Ireland is continually on the watch for a bonares or Secret Societies of Italy, which may propitious moment to rise and emancipate itself from be called an affiliation of assassins, since they its powerful bonds with England. The spirit of insurrection is the order of the day there more than in Italy or Poland, and if its manifestations are more rare and do not attain such threatening proportions, it is due exclusively to the much greater pressure exercised by the English government than that which England laments so bitterly, presuming it to weigh on other countries."

We doubt if the case of Ireland was ever stated so completely, yet concisely. Nothing but the blindness of infatuation could have induced English statesmen to presume that before all Europe they could, with impunity, raise their voice about "oppressed nationalities." As if the horrors of the Irish insurrection were surpassed by anything in the history of the Hungarian rebellion. As if the voices of Grattan, Curran, Plunkett, Bushe and Saurin were unheard beyond the Straits of Dover, and Europe were ignorant of the manner in which Ireland was in 1800, robbed of its constitution, the constitution England herself had acknowledged and recognised, and as if it were not known to Austria and other powers that, notwithstanding the apparent quiescence of Ireland from 1803 to 1848, the moment the slightest appearance of an opportunity arose the spark of revolution flashed through the country. The Capitol of Ireland gorged with troops; dragoons bivouacking in the halls of learning; their horses stabled within the walls of Trinity College; citizens seized and bludgeoned in the streets by the myrmidons of Government; the press suppressed; a notorious libeller retained to slander the Irish Patriots. These are things that the Times finds to its discomfiture, are known outside the limits of the island. Not one of them does it attempt to deny. Its defence is a very remarkable one in some respects, a very poor one in all. It offers no contradiction of the statements regarding the treatment of Ireland or India: it merely replies by a tu quoque; its position being (I.) that the Austrian atrocities were worse than the English, and (II.) that the Irish of the present day enjoy more liberty, and are more contented than the Hungarians.

There runs throughout this, as throughout all subject, a very flimsy deception. They contrast in Italy; but they omit to contrast the individuals, to contrast their principles and teachings, or to contrast the elements of society in the two they leave out of sight the fact that the real

land to England. Much stress is laid upon freedom of speech and writing in this country. Here again the elements of society in Italy and Ireland have to be considered: the temperament, manners, and characteristics of the two races contrasted. There is nothing like the same li-berty of speech and writing here that there is in America; this liberty of speech and writing is permitted just as long as it suits the British book and no longer; the moment they were likely to become effectual they were soon strangled. The Habeas Corpus Act Suspension was swept thro' Parliament in one day; why was this? A special Act of Parliament was passed, making it felony to use this "Liberty of the Press" in order that the offenders might not enjoy the luxury of a dungeon nearer home than the antipodes. We have seen a trial by jury, the exclusion of every man professing the Catholic faith. Do these acts not reveal the hollow nature of these constitutional boasts? They are well known in Austria; and it is well known everywhere that, no matter by what name the machinery by which the nations are governed, may be called, government in no country in Europe has borne such bloody fruit as in Ireland. Might not the Gazette ask an account of the Irish population—ask why the peo-ple fly the land—ask why the millions of them famished for want of aid. Or how will the Times explain the fact that the moment an Irishman escapes from beneath the paternal rule of England he is found to be its bitterest foe. Looking at America, is it any wonder that Austria perceives this fact: no sooner does an Irishman touch American soil than the one aim of his life seems to be the overthrow of his country's oppressor. And Austria has within itself the elements of Irish feeling; it knows that English oppression drove from Ireland the ancestors of the man who parried the assassin's thrust at the Austrian Emperor's breast. The relics of Irish exiles lie scattered over the Continent from the Tiber to the Danube; from out their graves those victims appeal to Europe for their country, and may hap their voices have at last found a re-

PROTESTANT HERO WORSHIP; OR, CALVIN-ISM AND CARBONARISM. (From the Glasgow Northern Times.)

Sometime ago we called attention to the Carbonares or Secret Societies of Italy, which may avow that association is their means of action, and a dagger is their emblem. At the close of the session the leader of the Conservative party dwelt upon the same subject, and, we have reason to believe, spoke the sentiments of the French Emperor. He described the dangerous ramifications of these dread societies, and their appalling insensibility to crime. The London newspapers ridiculed him, and in their ignorance of history, made light of the subject. But only ignorance could do so, and the French Emperor and the King of Naples are far better informed. The first French revolution, with all its hideous horrors, was the work of the Jacobin conspiracy, and since that time their successors under various uames-Carbonari, or Socialists, or Red Republicans—have been ceaselessly at work, and numerous assassinations, or attempted assassinations, have shown in our own time that they spare neither Prince nor peasant. Fieschi aimed at Louis Phillippe: Foschini, in our own streets, struck down several of his fellow-countrymen. No person is too sacred for their dagger; no one is safe from its blow. In Rome, a few years ago, they stabbed the accomplished and amiable Count Rossi. Since then Napoleon has had to preserve himself by deluging Paris with blood. The "Central Committee of Italy" only lately acknowledged the principle that the assassination of a tyrant was no crime, and that his murder would be an act of public virtue. Miscreants such as these can only be kept down by severe measures as Murat experienced nearly 50 years ago; for he found himself compelled to denounce the Carbonari, to declare them infamous, and to endeavour to extirpate them. A wretch, named Circo, was caught in Naples, who acknowledged that he had slain some sixty persons with his own hand. Such are the miscreants to whom it is desired to surrender the Papal and other Catholic States of Italy.

Well, in 1848 these wretches had power in Italy; and how did they use it? For wholesale assassination and spoliation. Who was their hero? One Ciceruacchio or Brunetti, who, ever the writings of the English press on the same since 1831, had been notorious as one of the Carbonari, and who, with his associates, rivalled the the treatment of political offenders in Ireland and horrible Circo. So long ago as 1837-nearly twenty years ago-his crimes had made him infamous. When the cholera was raging in Rome, he, with some miscreants of a kindred stamp, set countries. They compare the freedom enjoyed fire to public buildings, in order, amidst the conin Ireland with that permitted in Hungary. Here fusion, to gain occasion for pillage. In 1847-8 ten years after he was one of the chief leadquestion would more properly be, whether the ers in the horrors of the Roman Revolution, when extent of liberty enjoyed in Hungary be not priests and laymen were shot in cold blood scribable. And a better authority still, the a great number of deaths unaccounted for through the lying mouth and the corrupt heart of greater in proportion to Austria than that of Ire- Such were the atrocities of revolutionary rule, Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, who was many Moreover, suicides take place daily, nightly, al- "the English correspondent." Ridicule against.

the revolutionary chiefs had carefully burnt the records of their proceedings.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1856.

These were the ruffians under whom-Lord Palmerston was so shameless as to say-Rome had never been better governed! The Pope did nothing but just print and publish that infamous assertion of the English minister—to hold him up to the execration of the Roman people.

They knew full well the horrible atrocities of the Revolutionary rule. They remembered Ciceruacchio; they likewise remembered his inti-macy with Lord Minto, who, during his mission into Italy, used to confer with him: and had his bust in his room!

In this Lord Minto was faithful to the traditions of Calvinism. Even Hallam records how Knox and Buchanan taught that killing tyrants was no murder. This was the creed of the early Calvinists: it was the creed of Ciceruacchio and Lord Minto considered him a patriot.

The miscreant was looked upon in another light in Italy. He had long escaped detection. The other day the Austrians caught him, and very

summarily disposed of him. Hereupon we have a burst of honest British indignation about his murder!

It is true he had been a murd rer, but a mur-

derer of priests, and that was a virtue; especially as he had hated the Pope.

The old Calvinists (as Mr. Hallam tells us)
were fond of talking about Ehud and Eglon, and

Samuel and Agagi, and other Scriptural authorities for hewing "idolators" in pieces. The present race of Calvinists—a little too civilised to do such deeds of blood-have no objection to their being done, at all events, abroad. And Cicernacchio was a man after their own heart.

It is a curious circumstances that the only instance of humanity his admirers allege of him is one in which he saved two soldiers who had killed an aged priest. That was their title to the sympathy of Ciceruacchio. He could scarcely slay them for following his example. His friend, Zambrouchi, the President of the bloody tribunal the revolutionary chiefs erected in Rome, had several priests shot in his own presence. He asked one to have breakfast with him, and then shot him in cold blood! All these horrors were described five years ago in a book published at Florrence, entitled "The Roman Revolution."

But what is in these acts for which we do not d Calvinistic precedents in Scotland? Were not the old Catholic prelacy and clergy hunted down like wild beasts and hung up like dogs? Was it not by such measures that Catholicism was put down in this country? Did not its reign commence by the cold-blooded murder of Cardinal Beaton, and was it not consummated by the hanging of a Catholic Archbishop on the Bridge

of Stirling. So the English public, represented by Walter Savage Landor, cry out at the call of Garibaldi that Ciceruacchio was a here and a patriot. Garibaldi testifies to his character; Garibaldi, the very appearance of whose ruffian legionaries used to scare the people of the Roman States; and whose troops desecrated and despoiled the churches with as much barbarity as the Kelso mob displayed in wrecking the chapel. There is thorough sympathy between Gavazzi and Garibaldi; and Gavazzi has been entertained at Edinburgh. The good people of Scotland have an idea that a man who hates the Pope cannot be a bad man. It is a miserable mistake. But it explains why Ciceruacchio is deemed to have been a hero, when he was simply a scandal.

HORRORS IN ENGLAND: OR MONASTERIES AND WORKHOUSES.

(From the Glasgow Northern Times.)

The most horrible atrocities have been just discovered, or rather again disclosed, in the English workhouses. Poor old men, who happens to offend a brutal official by some trivial fault, are put to death by what may be called the torture of water. They are stripped naked, and hundreds of gallons of water are poured upon their heads, until exhausted nature sinks, and the victims die. This is a treatment borrowed from the English prisons, where it transpired a little creatures literally starved to death in the great while ago that even boys were tortured to death in this way-strapped tightly to the wall, and on its civilization, its Christianity, its charity! deluged with torrents of cold water, to force them to work, with runtured muscles or fractured limbs, upon the prison crank. Such are some of the "secrets of the prison-house" in England, the country which affects such sympathy with the political prisoners of Italy! As if our own convicts, political or otherwise, were not treated with an atrocity unparalleled in the black history of cruelty! We challenge any one to find any and unfeeling system. You keep established a country in which there exists such systematic inhumanity. It is the same at home or abroad. Poor Mr. Frost, the Chartist, and Mr. Barber, stagger, and totter down, and gasp, and die-at and the simplest fact, the common civilities, the the innocent gentleman who was transported for your doors! And this is no rare occurrence; ordinary good breeding of Catholic society, are a crime he never committed, declared the hor- Not long ago, the Registrar-General gave deaths all inisrepresented, distorted, jaundiced, and stainrors of our convict establishments utterly inde- from starvation at about one per diem, and gave ed when it falls under the diseased eye, or passes

that when the French entered Rome they found years chaplain to our penal colonies, has borne most hourly, and many of them are caused by the testimony of an eye witness to their unutter- distress. Cases have lately occurred of respectable horrors, in his published evidence before the able persons starving themselves rather than House of Commons. And at home more than enter the abominable workhouses. Nor is this one poor wretch has lately been hanged for mur- all. The majority of the poor prefer stealing to der in taking a deadly revenge on the cruelty of starving. And, thus, the workhouses serve to some prison official. And yet the Government feed the jails. Where is the use of trying the of this country dares to make itself the arbiter of humanity all over the world, especially in Italy! Why, a century ago, when our prisons were as they are now too often hells of cruelty, and our hospitals were as bad, the philanthropist, Howard, found in Rome models of good management and humanity in both. And the reformatory system, which is now the fashion in this country, is an imitation of the system established in Belgium by a Catholic priest. The calumnies you came to some monastery, where you could of Mr. Gladstone against the Government of get a piece of bread and a glass of ale. Men Naples contain nothing equal to the atrocities did not-could not-starve to death under such disclosed a year or two ago in our houses of cor- a system. But it was contrary to political econrection. And our workhouses are too often, it appears, as bad as our prisons. At this moment selfishness. It can easily be shown that it was a surgeon awaits his trial for causing the death so, for amongst so many it must often bappen of an aged pauper, in the manner we have all that a lazy man gets a meal. And this is far luded to. And an inquiry has just concluded, in more to be avoided than deaths by starvation. which it was disclosed that the habit, in one of Rather let men starve than get along lazily. the largest workhouses in London, is for ruffians Such is Protestantism. Upon that their whole of officials to beat women at their will to blackness, to bruises-ay, to blood!

Not long ago the English press denounced an Austrian general for sentencing a female spy to be flogged. It appears now to be the system in English workhouses to flog women until the blood streams down their backs!

A few years ago, it transpired that English paupers were found feeding on green and festering rottenness. Few of our readers remember the Andover case, and perhaps few the Norwood case, in which infants were the sufferers; and an "asylum" was found, through bad treatment, a place of death rather than of nourishment.

These atrocities explain the horror with which the poor regard the workhouses. They know far more than we do; they hear and see what well fed "guardians" or "justices never come to know. It is the system that is vicious; it is essentially mercenary; and hence its necessary inhumanity. You cannot imbue paid officials with charity; they regard their work with aversion, and get through it coarsely and cruelly, not so much from natural badness as from habitual hardness. If men do not deal with the poor from | trial institution, in which the poor, young and old, charity, they quickly become hardened into inhumanity. It is the inherent vice of a poor law; it cannot be cured. It is an accursed system, for it is all mercenary and compulsory, and is hostile to charity and humanity.

The workhouses in England are in fact prisons. They are worse. They are dens of vice. The poor, regarding them with horror, rarely enter them until either they are bound down by age or depraved by vice. The respectable poor avoid them as pest-houses. The inmates find themselves really imprisoned. They are not free to go out and come in. The "regulations" amount to a stringent imprisonment, and are rendered all the more rigid on account of the depravity of too many of those who are confined there. But those make the place unendurable by the few who have any decency. And the officials, accustomed to deal with the degraded, contract a tone of coarseness and cruelty of spirit, from which all suffer indiscriminately.

It was avowed by the wicked and hard-hearted authors of this abominable law that their object was to render the workhouse so repulsive as to exclude all who were not in the lowest state of want, and to give no relief out of the workhouse except to those too infirm to be removed into it. They have certainly succeeded in their infernal horror. But the horrible "workhouse test," as it is called, bas gone too far in England. The poor are driven by want to vice. They steal rather than starve. They starve rather than enter that hell upon earth-an English workhouse. Last week, in one day, a daily paper announced three cases of starvation in London. Three cases of starvation known, ascertained, and reported in London in one week! Three fellowmetropolis—the Babylon which so vaunts itself Are there not hundreds of charitable institutions with thousands of ostentatious subscribers? Are there not tens of thousands raised by poor rates, and dispersed by paid officials? Yes; and the practical result is-men and women starve to death in your streets, at your gates! And their blood will be required at your hands, because test so severe that it keeps even starving wretches from your workhouses until they faint, and

starving system? It does not even save money!

So horrible a sight does not occur in Romeor, we believe, in any Catholic city—from one year's end to the other. Most certainly nowhere in Italy, or Spain or Austria, or Russia. In Rome, the mendicant need never want a comfortable meal. So it was once in England. Cobbett, in his history of the Reformation, says you could not go six miles in any direction but omy as practised by Protestants—the science of system of "relief" is founded. It is a mockery

to call it relief. It is cruelty on system.

The Catholic Church teaches otherwise. Kanther let a hundred live lazily than one human being die the horrible death of starvation. Try other means to repress laziness or mendicancy. Don't starve men to prevent them being lazy. Is there no virtue in your religion? Ah, there's the rub! There is no virtue in the Protestant religion to eradicate idleness or any other vice. You let men grow up lazy and ill-instructed, and then, with revolting hypocrisy and hideous cruelty, you say you must starve them because they are

In Rome, they manage these things better. Rome is just now the object of rude scorn and ignorant reproach. Ecclesiastics cannot govern! No; not in your way. They have not learnt the science of selfishness, and cannot starve men upon system. But they do far better. They try to teach, not to starve. Many years ago, one of those cardinals who are so calumniated established, under the auspices of Leo XII., in the hospital of St. Michael, a magnificent indusare employed in weaving and other useful trades. The result has been most salutary. Yes; the Papal Government prefer industrial institutions to your vile workhouse test, with your ruffianly porters, driving starving women from their doors, or treating them to wounds, and bruises, and blood when they are inside, and cruel savages ready on, any trivial offence to order them to be tortured

DR. CAHILL ON ENGLAND AND NAPLES." 1

The English press, within the last week, is beginning to show symptoms of retraction in reference to their policy towards Naples. The Cabinet of St. James's think that Austria secretly supports Naples in her present attitude of defiance; and the character and mind of Napoleon is so dark and impenetrable that even he cannot, be relied on, as their ally, in crushing King Ferdinand, and in aiding the Revolutionists. All the English agents are, therefore, paralysed for the present; and they are watching every word, hint and nod of the Emperor; and the Conservative English press beats with a quick or a slow pulse, according as Napoleon smiles or frowns on their policy. The records of ancient or modern Christian history have no parallel with with the perfidious, persecuting character which England, since policy, for the poor regard the workhouses with the reign of Elizabeth, has universally evinced towards all Catholic countries. Her Cabinets, Ambassadors, historians, novelists, editors; her admirals, generals, statesmen, tourists; her aristoeracy, her merchants, her artizans; her universities, corporations, public bodies, down to the very gaols, poorhouses, bridewells: in fact her universal population have imbibed from their infancy the irradicable creed of contempt and batred of Catholicity. And it is quite true to state that in all their pursuits, at home and abroad, their national character may put on some modification from their intercourse with society; but in their anti-Catholic antipathies their intolerance gains strength from age, and their hatred strikes deeper root from travelled experience.

Go where you will. you will meet the Englishman dissatisfied with everything Catholic: you will find "the English correspondent" writing the grossest lies of every Catholic institution, every Catholic ceremony, of every Catholic form of education. Kings, queens, cardinals, priests, nuns, laws, customs, literature, arts, all are marked with the loathsome slime of Anglican slander:

the Catholic Church, and rebellion against the ed legislation Catholic monarch, are the two unceasing lessons which England endeavors to teach: which she promulgates by millions of gold in every Catholic dence, as well as by the principles of human action, will very soon recoil-by an inevitable reaction-to damage her national character, and make her the object of universal scorn and wellmerited hatred.

For the last thirty-five years, she has been employed in revolutionising Spain and Portugal: she has expelled from these two dynasties the true heir of their ancient monarchies, and has aided, by plunder and perjury, in placing two Usurpers on these thrones. Now her sole care is bestowed on Naples; and her navy and her gold are ready to remove the King, and to proteet a band of assassins, who openly avow the plunder of the Church, the extinction of Catholicity, and the murder of Ferdinand. And this is not the expression of any momentary ebullition of English character; it is the result of years of conspiracy, organised by her Ambassadors, and brought to maturity by a deliberate plan, carried out at enormous expense, and openly published in all the English journals, as an event for the humiliation of Catholicity, and for the triumph of English Protestantism. There has been no conspiracy in Europe during the last three centuries, at all comparable with this audacious attempt of England, to uproot the throne of Naples, at the cry for blood raised by infidels, plunderers, and revolutionists. Her intention can be well learned from her conduct in Switzerland, in arming the murderous "free corps" to rob the churches, and to banish or kill the clergy; and later still, her object can be understood from her policy in Sardinia, where she lends the King millions to his exchequer-fetes him in London, because he has robbed the Church and imprisoned the clergy, and fettered religion. All England rejoices at the base King of Sardinia: the mean sycophant received addresses from English Biblicals, sneering at his creed; presents were given to him as the hero of opposition to the Pope; and even brass cannon were purchased in several parts of England to defend the threatened citadel of this semi-follower of Lutheran insubordination. Surely there can be no doubt as to the object of England in reference to the King of Naples; it is an advance on Rome; it is an attempt on the liberty of the Pope; it is the fulfilment of the policy of Palmerston, Russell, and Minto; it is the result

of a conspiracy organised twenty years ago.

When we read the histories and the journals of other nations, we scarcely ever hear a word of ridicule on our Queen or the ladies of her court; nor do the newspapers devote columns on the Protestant religion of England. This furious bigotry and indecent slander is most certainly confined to England and to Englishmen; and being unchecked in this career of calumny from: Waterleo to Schastopol, it has grown into a national passion, with such an inveterate babit, that the foreign correspondence of England in reference to Catholicity is synonymous with palpable lies and with unprincipled slander. As England is so anxious for the internal organisation and social happiness of foreign nations, why not interfore with America to abolish slavery in her States! Why not compel Russia to extinguish serfdom in her dominions? And as she complains so much of the prisoners confined in the dungeons of Naples, why not force Napoleon to liberate the thousands he has exiled in Cayenne? And as she listens with so much sympathy to the wer and the intuition of self-defence, appears bevoice of the people; why not restore Don Car- fore a magistrate with every mark of injury and los and Miguel to their respective thrones, since seven-eighths of the Spanish and Portuguese people would spill their blood in their favor? The lity of her spouse, and the father of her childrentruth is, the entire policy of England is founded. on bigotry, and persecution, and lies, and she will engage in every scheme, however inconsistent or dishonorable, provided a wound can be inflicted on Catholicity, or the weight of a single grain be taken from the rock on which the Pope has fixed his infallible chair. The character of England is one unique, living stratagem and lie in religion and politics where Catholicity is concerned. During the last ten years she appears mightily concerned for the true faith of the Protestant gospel in Tuscany. The Royal Duke there is the theme of permanent abuse in Exeter Hall; the rejection of the Protestant Bible in this Catholic country must be prevented (they say) by force; and thousands and tens of thousands of pounds have been subscribed in England in order to purify the true religion in Tuscany. But while we hear all this pious fury about Tuscany, what is the reason England does not reprobate the Unitarians for denying the divinity of Christ, and preaching from their public pulpit that the Saviour was man, not God? Why not attack the Society of Friends for denying baptism? Why: not raise funds to extinguish the sect in England called "The Beginners," who deny that heaven has ever made any communication of any kind to man, since God created the world, thereby denying the entire Old and New Testament? Since she is so anxious to join Sardinia in converting Church property into funds for State expenditure. why does she not seize the annual income of eight and a half millions of the Protestant Church, and restore it to its original purposes? In every page of her history, perfidy and lies are written; and in no country under the sun is there so much tyranny as in England, under the name of equal laws.

She has laws written on parchment, which she parades before the world, as her unrivalled free Constitution, and which she holds up before foreign nations] as the model of perfect liberty and of social equality. But go to the Horse Guards, visit the navy, look at the army, study the promotions in the constabulary; enter the Customhouse; examine the civil service; go into the dockyard, and calculate how many Catholics there are in all these places of trust and emolument, and you will learn that neither the despotism of Russia, nor the hatred of our race by the Mahomedans, bears any comparison with the tyranny, the furious bigotry, and the grinding exclusion visible in every department of the British Empire, notwithstanding the parade of our glo-

unendurable persecution, rendered still more opportunity of its professors and promulgates by millions of gold in every Catholic can any language describe the cruel perfity of country; and which, in the secrets of Provi-the Cabinet and of the Minister who could premock provisions, and by their heartless administration, have sent tens of thousands of the industrious, honest children of Ireland to a premature grave. When we bear of England weeping over the prisons of Naples, and condoling with the associates of Mazzini, it reminds one of Satan quoting Scripture on "the high mountain" in the presence of the Saviour: or it is something like Judas delivering a homily on the crime of blasinstance of her false promises and her inherent perfidy.

THE POISON FRUITS OF PROTESTANTISM.

(From the Glasgow Free Press.) It is the custom of Englishmen to boast of the high morality of their country. Declaring that righteousness exalteth a nation, they point to the number of their religious institutions, and the purity, of their social habits, as reasons for their alleged superiority over surrounding countries. They reprobate the cruelties of slavery in America, and what they call the abounding licentiousness of France, as though they would thank their stars that they were not as other kingdoms. When an Austrian butcher-the woman flogger Haynau came to England—the very draymen turned out to thrash him.

Even now the English people inveigh most vehemently against the so-called Italian cruelties of all kinds! But the slightest attention to facts and passing events shows that all this self-laudation on the part of England is unwarrantable, and at variance with the depravity and vice which constitute the true characteristics of her morality. Yes, her social abominations are so rank, pestiferous, and notorious, that already all civilized nations point the finger of scorn at her as the pandemonium of the demons of debauchery, drunkenness, infanticide, brutal assaults, robberies, poisonings, murders, and crimes of the deepest enormity. While such atrocities blacken the nation, it is not mockery to boast of the pulchritude of the virtues -of the triumphs of her civilization-of the efficacy of her protestant institutions?

One of the most notorious habits of Englishmen is woman beating. They beat their wives to the very verge of death-roughly and savagely beat them-bruise their heads, batter their bosoms, blacken their faces, make their bodies a wound, and their existence an agony, will do this without provocation and without resistance, will walk the streets after the dastardly act without molestation, and face out an examination before a magistrate without shame! Nor can it be pleaded that it is a mere casual violation of all the instincts of humanity. Every week-almost every day-instances of the grossest and most repulsive kind are brought to light. It is impossible to take up any report of the proceedings at the Police Courts without finding one, two, threesometimes as many as six or eight cases of this abominable crime. A poor, delicate, trembling creature, from whom heaven has withheld the pooutrage about her—tears of mystic love mingling with the blood that has been drawn by the brutalsupplicating protection from murder, and yet reluctant to expose the man who has not either the mercy or the courage of an assassin-giving evidence which the fidelity of her affection and her maternal solicitude would prompt her to withhold and there, before her, and in the presence of the public, stands the man who has first won her heart. thus basely to abuse her person, grinning at her even now with the ferocity of a fiend, and attempting to shield himself from a retibution far too mild, by a perseverance in the disgusting temper that has brought him to the bar of justice. Such is a picture of domestic life in happy Eng-

But against such every-day occurrences the public voice but faintly protests, even while it loudly vociferates its execration against unbecoming severities to the lower order of animals, for the protection of which from brutal usage, there are special laws, humane societies, and associations of philanthropists. This neglect and illtreatment of woman is not of recent growth the seed of which was sown at the so called reformation. Cobbett describes the condition of women a generation back in England as being then as much the slave of her husband as in the days when Englishmen sold their daughters to Irishmen. It was a common thing, quoth Cobbett, to see women half naked, working like beasts, chained to carts, upon the common roads of England.

In the report of Lord Ashley's commission on the Factory's bill, it appeared that there were over 5,000 females at work more than 1,000 feet under the ground, in the coal mines of the North of England-the most Saxon and Danish locality. These women were nearly naked, and drew trucks in barrows on all fours, like beasts of burden.

As remarkable instances of brutality towards women, we may refer to the murder of his wife and mother-in-law by the poisoner Palmer, and to the poisoning of his wife by the murderer Dove. But the perpetration of brutal violence towards women, is not limited to private society; it extends even to the public institutions of England. In London, on Monday last, even while the Guards were on their way to be feted for their gallantry in the Crimea, an investigation was being made in another part of the metropolis into certain charges against three workhouse officials by no means reflecting honour on the national character. In other words, while 2,000 of the Guards were about to enjoy a great "feed" for having vanquished the Russian army (!), three workhouse officials were on their trial before a Poor-law rious Constitution. To the Catholic it is a parch- Board Inspector for flogging as many women!

mate whose countenance is the mirror of love, and whose form is the model of beauty! Woman is tend to stigmatise Ferdinand for the number of a passive and gentle being, naturally designed to assassing in his prisons, while this same Cabinet rule by the sweetness of her appeals, and to comand Minister sanction laws which have banished mand by the charms of her submission. But exhibiting the country, and which laws by their cruel and demoralized. In England there are thousands of the softer sex who seem to have utterly lost the original simplicity and attractiveness of their nature. Even in London, vast masses of those who should be amiable, chaste, and discreet, are, on the contrary, rough, profligate, and repulsive. While fashion and luxury display themselves, and indulge in all the varities of abundance and splendour, you see a revolting spectacle on the other side-of women grovelling in dirt, hardened to dispheny. King Ferdinand is secure under the gusting cruelty, destitute of natural affection, given wings of Austria; and England will soon present to open intemperance, familiar with every foul indeto the conspirators of the Sicilies an additional cency, and ostentatious in the display of all the grosser vices! The depravity of woman produces enormous evils, which prove a fearful retribution for the wrongs; inflicted on her by man Of this there was recently furnished an exemplification in the curse of the woman Browne, who was executed for murdering her husband with a hat-chet, in retaliation of his illtreatment to her There is another instance of it furnished at the recent assizes at Bolton, where Mrs. McMullen was tried for the murder of her husband by the administration of poison. She was found guilty of poisoning and killing her husband; but the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter, under which she was sentenced to transportation for life. This mitigated verdict and punishment were pronounced because it did not appear that she intended to murder her husband—the poison which she administered being such as is called by the Bolton wives "quietness," and which they are in the habit of dosing their husbands with. On proof of the universality of husband drugging by the Protestant women of that part of England, her neck was saved, the jury being in doubt as to her intent to kill! But the infliction of punishment, capital or mitigated, seems to be a very imperfect correction of the evil-although such condign punishment may limit its extent. It may also prevent its spread to pass a law for the prevention of the indiscriminate sale of poisons; but although the branches of the evil may be lopped by these means, the roots which have sprung from the infidelity and depravity of society will still remain and can only be extirpated by the diffusion of the enlightenment, and by the revival of the virtues and blessings of the Catholic faith.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH IN DYSANT, CLARE.—The new Catholic Church of Dysart, of which the Rev. Mr. Vaughan is the zealous parish priest, will be formally opened for divine worship on the 7th of September. The dedication sermon will be delivered by one of the most gifted of our pulpit preachers, the Rev. John Kenyon, of Templederry; and the occasion, we should hope, adopted to exemplify, by local references, the religious persecutions priests and people endure. If we reckon aright, for thirty years in the parish of Dysart the crusade of fanaticism had been prosecuted with more or less virulence, by the too common agency of the administration of land; and the life of a priest sacrificed by the annoyances and mortifications in which an aged zealot or an unscrupulous underling can involve clergymen sometimes, in country parishes, remote frompublic opinion or comprising a dependent and small population. We believe it was in Dysart the Rev. Mr. Murphy, mentally tortured by the arts of the persecutors, was believed to have died of a broken beart; and here, too, if we err not, it was that the people, exasperated by those scourges that a landowner can ply ad libitum; by law, originated the confederacy known as Terry Altism, and desperately defied all the ordinances of "order." Of this offspring of the wild justice of agrarian revenge, as of others exhibiting "trodden misery springing and glaring round for vengeance," fanatical coupled with suicidal—territorial oppression was the known origin and how rapid were the spread and outrageous the deeds of the avenging confederation the history of the times appallingly elucidates. A more recent attempt has, we believe, been made in Dysart, to revive the detestable system from which sprung the brood of evils that overran Clare. A proselytising school was opened; but times have hanged; the terror and temper of the people have changed; above all the quality of the Parish Priest has changed. The Rev. Jeremiah Vanghan has, we imagine, unalterable confidence in the power of truth against all other power-and the force of the maxim Ne cede malis; contra audention up. The brave bold priest is just the man for a bolder battle with evils the greater they grow. He could not however prevent the discredit, in his parish, of a refusal like those which dishonor Carrigaholt and Kilrush, viz., the refusal by a local landowner, a relative probably of Synge, who figured years ago in the same quarter, of the site of an edifice consecrated to the worship of the God who rules all, and sees with forbearance persecution inflicted and pranks played upon His chosen people. It is therefore, on the old site, a spot selected in the penal days as a refuge by persecuted Catholics when pursued by the minions of imported intolerance, that the Rev. Mr. Vaughan has had to raise the sacred structure now about to be given to the picty of his people. It is in a hollow—so much of the old church as will serve for a school being preserved; but however intelligible in certain respects this site may be, the religious associations it will retain for ever, and the social traditions it will perpetuate, must go far to counterbalance the disadvantages; and renewing every week the people's remem brances, requite in the revival the narrow prejudices which would obstruct them in the exercise of the faith they love .- Munster News.

The Very Rev. Dr. Leahy, Vice-Rector of the Ca-tholic University, and one of the secretaries of the recent Synod of the Catholic Bisbops held in Dublin, has published a categorical contradiction of certain statements respectings the proceeding of that Synod, which have been going the round of the English and Irish press copied from the Nation. He says that as the proceedings of the meeting of Prelates have not been confirmed by the Pope, he is not at liberty to say what was done, but that it is no breach of the required secresy to state what was not done, and consequently, that he is at liberty to give the most positive contradiction to the version of those proceedings published in the Nation. It is not true, he assures us, that the Archbishop of Dublin, or any of the other Prelates, said one word on the occasion about any instructions from Cardinal Barnabo counselling a new course of policy with regard to the College of Maynooth, or in fact of any instructions on the subject of that college. It is not true that there were projects about Maynooth brought forward on the occasion of the nature intimated by the Nation, or that such projects were "frustrated by the almost unanimous and vehement opposition of the Irish Bishops;" nor is it true there was any opposition to any project emanating from the same quarter. It is not ment equality but a practical slavery; it is finish- Where such barbarous acts are done, society be placed under the control of the Propaganda, no for £30."

in the thoroughly deprayed. How sayage mist such destion having been introduced directly or indirectly of the thoroughly deprayed. How sayage mist such destion having been introduced directly or indirectly of expansion between the proposed to gauge to many a help-mark whom the Creator gave to many a help-mark whom the other Catholic seminaries of the land to the Catholic University; or that any changes in the discipline of Maynooth had been adopted, or the Camarata system introduced or even suggested. In fact, it appears from the letter of the Very Rev. Secretary of the Synod in question that the article which originated in the Nation on the subject of those proceedings was altogether a tissue of misstatements.

> OUTRAGE AT WESTLAND-ROW CHAPEL .- The following letter apppears in a Dublin paper. The facts stated are quite characteristic of a country where there is one law for the rich and another for the poor -one law for the Catholic and another for the Protestant:—"I bog to call your attention to a decision pronounced in College street Police Office yesterday (11th inst.) Two men, assuming to be officers in the army (but who were stated to be servants, one of them to Lord Seaton, and the other to Sir Henry Marsh), went to the north transept of the church of St. Andrew, Westland row, during vespers on last Sunday evening, and continued for some time at the entrance chirping to the females, and throwing their arms around their shoulders, and attempting to embrace them. This indecent conduct was accompanied by more indecent language, and oaths of a nature that showed a wicked and extravagant invention. A police constable being called on, removed them, when they went to the front entrance of the church, and repeated their misconduct. The constable was again called on, and when again removing them, they attempted to maltreat him; but with the assistance of some of the people he was enabled, after some rough usage, to take them into custody. For these gross outrages, and the ill usage of the constable, they were fined 5s., or to be imprisoned for forty-eight h. urs!!! They paid the fine and went away laughing, saying, we had damned fine sport for 5s. New, sir, I feel outraged at this decision not merely as a Catholic, but as a Christian, who respects every house of worship, and would kick the Catholic who dared to annoy a Protestant house of worship; and, as the head of a family, including females, I think that a month's imprisonment with hard labor would be little enough punishment in this case.

"WILLIAM LESMOND."

A BIGOT REBUKED .- The Rev. Peter O'Connor, writing from Croghan, Boyle, to Mr. Guy-Lloyd, J. P.

says:-Sin-Twenty Roman Catholic labourers begged at your gate last Saturday morning, that you would give them leave to work; you contameliously spurned their petition; you turned them off like dogs, either to starve or to die. What was their crime? Why were they turned off? There is reason for everything. They were turned off simply because they refused to work on Friday last, the Feast of the Assumption, a holiday of strict obligation. There was no urgent necessity for work, no necessity of any kind; there wasn't the most distant probability that even one ounce of your hay, or of your grass, or of your corn would go to loss. But this would'nt do. Anything for you but honour to her whom all nations call "Blessed;" your hatred to her leasts, to her name, to her memory, is deep and deadly, the very children here know it and read it in your face.

I am, these four years, watching your operations, and before God, I believe there burns in your breast a bitterer and deeper hatred to the Blessed Virgin Mary than ever burned in the heart of Nestorius. You ordered the twenty Roman Catholic labourers to work last Friday. The poor fellows said they respected you, that they were grateful to you, that they would do anything in their power for you, but that they could not in conscience work for you on that day they manfully refused.

Thinking in my simplicity, that you mean what you say—at any rate that you mean what you deliberately write—and recollecting that at the time you refused the four perches of ground asked of you for Croghan chapel, you deliberately wrote, here it is, "I desire the fullest liberty of conscience for all men"-recollecting this, I waited on you; I went as a beggar to your gate and implored of you in the most respectful terms, to take back the men. I asked it for the sake of peace-I asked it for the sake of kindly feeling between Roman Catholic and Protestant, for, from my inmost soul, I abhor the bigot, whether that bigot be priest or parson, Protestant or Catholic. But no use I might as well sing a song to a deaf adder.
 Mr. O'Connor then alludes to the proselytising en-

deavours of Mr. Lloyd, carried on without cossation, though with small success, during the last twenty years, and says-

"After all your efforts, what are your gains? I mean as to souls. Have you made one genuine, real, honest Protestant? No, not one. The Very Rev. T. Sweeney, the respected, efficient, and truly good pastor, my excellent fellow labourer, the Rev. M. J. Barrett, and myself, received at least sixty persons, between young and old, within the last three or four years and every one of them declared, in the face of God's altar, though so long going to your church, and to your school, they never for a moment faltered in the old faith. And out of the whole hale of perverts you have now but two miserable widows and their orphane and Connor Bierne and his wife! !!

6. Thinks seriously fover these athings—the blasted sterility of your proselytising operations; ought to open your eyes to the hideous delusion. Think seriously over these things, and for God's sake let the Blessed Virgin Mary alone. The greatest monarchs that ever wore a crown, the greatest generals that ever led an army, the most illustrious marshals that ever held a truncheon, the soundest that ever guided a state, the most powerful orators that ever swayed either a senate or a multitude, the deepest and the soundest lawyers that ever adorned the bar, the most enlightened and the most profound judges that ever sat on the bench—the best, the brightest, and the greatest men that ever lived, went down on their nece, and with hearts humble and simple as the hearts of children, prayed to the Blessed Virgin Mary, and begged her intercession and her blessing for themselves and for their families. Then dismiss your Bible-readers-they have no business here.

Mr. O'Connor them reminds the J.P. that great and mighty persecutors of the Church are gone, rotted, vanished from the earth, while she remains for ever unchanged and beautiful with the glory of God within her. The Casars, Attila, Napoleon, Nicholas of Russia, are gone, and, continues Mr. O'Connor:—

"When you, a mere infant-a miserable dwarfcompared to these mighty men, when you shall be gone and forgotten—when the lords, and the earls, and the dukes that throng in purple and in gold to Exeter Hall, and there shout out their blasphemies against the seven sacraments of Rome and their Diine institutor Christ-when you and they shall have mouldered into dust, the Blessed Virgin Mary shall be honoured in this land. Millions over the earth shall call her "Blessed." And in this land, and in this parish, the vespers shall be chaunted, and the mass shall be sung, and the chalice shall be raised, and the Catholic millions over the wide world shall gather round their altars, and, like their forefathers, they shall kneel down and adore, under the appear ance of bread, the great and the merciful God of the Eucharist,-I have the honour to be your obedient

PETER C. O'CONNOR, R.C.C.

GOLD DIGGINGS IN WICKLOW .- A Mr. Hugh M'Dermott writes to the Freeman stating that "last week while three poor men in the neighborhood of Arklow were searching for grains in the gold streams, they found a fine nugget, of remarkable purity, weighing more than six ounces, troy weight. We have extensive gold fields here, but we want spirit and energy on the part of those who possess the abilities to develope the mineral resources of this locality. The gold mine is on the estate of the Right Hon. the Earl of Carysfort. The piece of gold will be sold

INGHE OATHOLIC SYMPATHY WITH FRANCE.—We translate the following from the Univers:—"His Grace the Archbishop of Paris had already received from the Bishops of Ireland, who were met in Synod in Dublin, a first sum of one hundred and thirty pounds, arising from the subscriptions of the Prelates. To day His Grace has received a special remittance from the Bishop of Kilmore, of one hundred and three pounds sterling, and from the Bishop of Ross a sum of one hundred pounds, the proceeds of subscriptions made in their Dioceses. The touching proofs of sympathy are very affecting—the help thus given is in itself something, but yet as nothing com-pared with the sentiments which have prompted it, and which render the assistance doubly and trebly appreciable. The Bishop of Ross accompanied his mittance with a list of the parishes subscribing."_ Weekly Register.

THE IRISH PARTY .- The Univers, in a recent number, reviewing the state of Ireland, quotes the pic-ture lately given by the Times of the increase of material prosperity in the country, and its future prospects, and proceeds thus:—" This tenderness is very touching, but England must not suppose that the prosperity of Ireland will make her forget the glorious part that she has played in the past. Her material prosperity will serve, on the contrary, to increase her preponderance. Ireland is at this moment in a transition state, which must make us judge with indulgence the sorry figure made by her Catho-lic representatives, who have eclipsed themselves far too much in Parliament. Political parties may disapppear, but Ireland will not the less remain the Catholic district, par excellence, of the British empire and this title imposes on her representatives in the legislature duties from which they cannot absolve themselves. In the course of the last session, for instance, the union of the Irish would most certainly have been for the ministry a permanent menace, which would have made Lord Palmerston respectful towards the august Chief of the Church and his government. But in the absence of all bond-of all understanding-of all plan-the English ministry has nothing to fear from the representatives of Catholic Ireland; and therefore, is it so hardy and audacious in speaking of those whom it deems weak. If the want of accord among the Irish deputies had no other consequence than to keen in power the ministry of Lord Palmerston, it would be reason enough to regret it. for this is truly an ill turn."

IRISH REQUIRED TO APPLY AT LAST .- Retribution, though often slow, is at all times sure. Tyranny and oppression presume on the power and opportunity they have of crushing the weak and defenceless, without reflecting that the day of reckoning may ceme when it is least expected. It is uscless now to recapitulate the oft-told tale of England's injustice to Ireland—it is a tale that has, alas, grown trite, so long has the injustice been practiced and so utterly devoid of compassion has she been for the cvil she has wrought. What we originally possessed she has taken-on what we have since acquired she has laid her grasping hand; of our liberties she has deprived us, and of our creed she would fain rob us; in famine she closed her teeming granaries against us-in disease and pestilence she left us to perish, and seemed to rejoice in the rapid dwindling of our numbers; and when multitudes of the stalwart sons of the soil left us to seek a home and a better fate in distant regions, England triumphed over their hard lot, because it rid her of so many of the nation which she hated. The day of retribution, however, came at length-came much sooner than was expected. Those whom neglect and persecution had banished were required for the defence of the very power whose oppression had banished them. But they were far beyond her reach—they could not, would not be recalled, and thus deprived of the aid which, had she been just and generous, would have stood by her in every peril, she was exposed to defeat, ignominy, and danger. Peace was restored, and the once despised, oppressed, and exiled race are again in request; but they are again not to be had. They are tilling lands of their own in another hemisphere, instead of aiding England as bondsmen in cultivating hers. In vain does she look for the hardy Celt to cut down her harvest, to mow her fields, or toil for her gradging hire. The Celts are in the charnel house, into which they were flung and cast in heaps when famine and pestilence raged in the land-or they are far away beyond the mighty oceans, vearning indeed for their island home, but executing those who drove them mercilessly from its hearth. Retribution has come upon the haughty Briton suddealy and heavily ;-will be profit by the lesson? As yet he has not—as yet he withholds all he can, and concedes as little as possible. Justice to the Celt is as vet but an empty name in British ears, and every amelioration our long oppressed country requires must be wrung from its oppressors. Expediency and necessity, are the only influences to which England will yield, till she is again constrained to fight her bat-tles either single handed, or with the mercenary aid of the slien. - Dublin Paper.

THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT .- A Protestant conemporary (the Northern Whig) thus alludes to the Establishment, against which Cork county has set the example of a revival of agitation :—"It is notoriously maintained as the last relic of ascendancy of the conquering race over the vanquished aborigines. It s a sort of monument to the memory of Cromwell and King William; but as a monument, it answers its purpose even still worse than as a church, for it is clumsy, tasteless, and enormously expensive. It is linked, in the eyes of the masses of the people, with the memory of the most ingeniously cruel system of oppression that was ever devised for the torture and annoyance of an unfortunate body of men. We obect to the Irish Church, because, being the Church of about one-ninth, or still less, of the population, it is supported with the money of the whole; because t was established and is maintained by force; because it perpetuates hideous memories, and keeps alive animosities which, without it, would long ago have been buried in oblivion; because it is the last trace in existence of a conquest of which it was the worst and most pernicious fruit; because it absorbs a large amount of public money, and makes no proportionate return; because, in professing to perform duties which it cannot, and does not, perform, it is a humbug and a delusion; because it ties our hands when the victims of intolerance elsewhere call on us for aid; because 'it has always been the Church of the State and never the Church of the people, and has cost England her millions of treasure and Ireland her torrents of blood."

ITALY AND IRELAND .- A remarkable article on English interference and mock liberalism in foreign countries, and English intolerance and misgovernment in Ireland and India, has appeared in an Austrian journal, and is creating a sensation in England. Every sentence hits hard and on a sore point, and therefore a regular howl is set up by the British organs. The Times believing, as usual, that its own particular business is to "do the roaring for the nation, comes out with a tremendous bellow :- " We should not (says the Times) have been the first to fling a stone at the Cabinet of Vienna, well aware as we are of the atrocities which are committed under the shadow of the Austrian flag, for the simple reason that the government of that country is allied with our own. It is, however, rather too much to presume upon the sufferance of impartial men when the hirelings who are in the pay of one of the most oppressive tyrannies which have ever afflicted humanity dare to speak of any portion of the British empire in comparison with the provinces which are bayoutted and dragooned into subservience to the House of Hapsburg." To this flourish, and to others that follow, it will be sufficient, in this place, to reply that no dragoonings, bayonettings, or shootings that have been or ever may be perpetrated in Austria, can surpass in cruelty and horror the atrocities that have been perpetrated in this country in times too recent to be forgotten, or to belong to ancient history.

THE TIPPERABY MILITIA. - Sentence of death has been passed on Burns, the militia man convicted of shooting a soldier in the barrack yard of Nenagh. The sentence was subsequently "commuted" to transportation for life, a penalty almost as savere: The terms of transportation to which the other prisoners were sentenced have also been reduced. This is an act of justice rather than of mercy- Public opinion, and the press of England as well as of Ireland, pro-"authorities" as much to blame as the nounced the militia, and declared the mutiny to have been no very unnatural consequence of the manner in which the men were deceived and swindled. The Tipperary men have got their "easy lesson on money matters," and we hope will better appreciate for the future the value of the Saxon shilling; and better understand the meaning of British "Bounty."—Nation.

IMPERIAL GRATITUDE, -On Friday last a man named Francis M'Guire, with his wife and two children, were admitted into the Strokestown workhouse. M'Guire, it appeared, had been a private in the 9th Poot, and had served nine years—three of these in India, where he had been present at two general actions-Moodkee and Chillianwallah. The climate destroyed his health, and he was discharged as unfit for service, with a pension of sixpence a day to continue for eighteen months. At the expiration of that period, the representations of some influential parties obtained a continuance of the pension for six months longer, when it ceased. The man's health is still such as unfits him for earning his bread, and it is the opinion of Dr. Shanly, who gave a certificate to that effect, that it will nevertimprove; and yet, although £6,000 a year can be obtained to pension off a Bishop already wallowing in wealth, the country has no better recompense to offer this poor soldier than a pauper's rations. -Roscommon Messenger.

The following account of a Crimena beroise appears in the Carlow Sentinel :- " Among the women permitted to accompany the expedition we find a Mrs. Kelly, now a resident of Tullow, lin this county, whose husband was a private of the 4th Regiment. She was present at the battle of Alma, and was close to the regiment during the engagement, and subsequently witnessed the battle at Inkermann, and the cavalry affair at Balaklava. Her husband, whom she attended with unflinching constancy through sickness and danger, having died of cholera, she was sent home to her native town, in the enjoyment of a pension of £13 per annum, and on her arrival she received her husband's medal with clasps from the authorities at the Horse Guards, who had become acquainted with her exemplary conduct, her patient endurance under privations, and her services to the sick and wounded."

The Cork Examiner reports very favorably of the state of the crops in the South of Ireland, and expresses no appehension of potatoe disease.

THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY AND MAYNOOFH.-The Conservative organs-the Press and the Herald-continue the controversy as to "the propriety of assailing Maynooth." The Herail contends that for an Empire professedly Protestant to give £30,000 per annum for educating Catholic Priests is "a flagrant setting up of Popery," and " that by such an act the Empire is deprotestantised."-Upon this the Press joins issue, adopting the test proposed, and agreeing to argue the question as one of protestant principles. "Suppose," says the Press, "that the grant to Maynooth should he revoked, let us see whether we should then have established what they should call in their own test 'c Protestant Empire. Having abolished Maynooth, the controversy, if our adversaries were consistent, should be shifted to—Canada!" Does the Press imagine that if the onslaught upon Maynooth proved successful, the opponents of that establishment would rest satisfied without attacking the Church in Canada? Is it not notorious that the abolition of the grant to Maynooth, without touching the exormous ill-gotten wealth of the most unpopular and odious Establishment in the world, is looked upon only as the first step to a complete return to the principles of Protestant ascendancy, and the entire subjugation of the Catholic Church throughout the British Empire?-Such has been, over and over again, the declaration of the leading anti-Catholic orators and writers; and we believe that, among the agitators against Maynooth, there are those who would not besitate to risk a civil war to carry out their " Protestant principles," even although rivers of blood should flow in the attempt. In passing we may observe that there is a remarkable admission in the Press of last week, that the existence of the Catholic religion is not inimical, as is falsely declared by anti-Catholic writers, to prosperity and social interests. indeed, the fact of the Press referring to Canada at all in terms of commendation is worth nothing, because it has been too much the fashion among Protestant writers to depre-ciate the greatness of that prosperous and thriving colony—the greatest colony possessed by the Queen, and, what is of far greater moment, sincere and devoted in its attachment (at least, on the part of an immense majority of the population) to the Catholic faith. It has all the advantages—whatever they may be-of the British Constitution. "It has a Governor, representative assemblies, a Court, a provincial aristocracy, its society is polite, and, in short, it presents all the features of English civilisation." And yet it is generally supposed that these advantages result from Protestantism. On the contrary, however, it is a matter of history that, since 1760, when all Canada surrendered to the English, the great bulk of the Canadians have steadily adhered to the Catholic faith and with that attachment have progressed in social position, wealth, and happiness. The comparison, therefore, between Canada and Ireland is an unfortunate one, on the part of the Press, because it leads to the inquiry as to how it is that the latter country has not progressed in like manner with Canada; and it makes us remember more acutely that gross injustice towards Ireland which both the Herald and the Press, whatever be their differences on other topics, would wish to perpetuate. - Weekly Register.

AN IRISH PROTESTANT BISHOP'S OPINION OF IRISH CATROLICS.—The following passage is extracted from a letter of Bishop Jebb to Southey, in 1817:—"The Roman Catholics of Ireland have a submission to the will of God, as His will, which I have never met in equal vigor among the lower classes of Protestants. They submit with resignation to sickness, want, famine, as to visitations sent by the Almighty, instead of clamoring against them as injuries inflicted by the misrule of man." (Forester's Life of Bishop Jebb.) These are the recorded sentiments, as to the Irish Catholics, of one who lived in Ireland upwards of half a century, and who, unlike most of his brethren of the Establishment, was on terms of friendship and intimacy with his Catholic fellow-countrymen. How striking a testimony as to the effect of Catholic tenching in producing that which is the aim and perfection of all religion—submission and conformity the will of man to the will of God! Compared with such a result—the training of man for eternity what are the perfecting of the spinning-jenny or the steam engine, the extension of commerce, and the accumulation of wealth, too often the Anglican tests I fear, of national prosperity?

SUDDEN VISITATION AND RETRIBUTION .- A Dublin contemporary has the following, which, it is very justly observed, "may serve as a caution to those who may conceive it not only harmless, but meritorious, to indulge in similar revilings against all that the Church of Ages holds dear and sacred." "On Wednesday last week a Protestant, named James Tyrrell, went into the house of a Catholic in Arklow, and began to scoff at the intercession of the Blessed Virgin and to revile the Catholic Clergy. The mistress of the house, horrified at his language, told him with great indignation to quit her place; and when he refused to go, she threw a pint of butter-milk upon him. He then left and went into the next it off when he fell down dead! His death has caused a deep and widespread sensation."

THE TRANSATIANTIO TELEGRAPH—THE "ARCTIO" OFF Oursestown Lying; at anobor off Queenstown for the last few days must have been observed a small, unsigntly, ill-paidled, rusty-bottomed screw steamer without one points of attraction about her, except the stars and strines fluttering in the breeze. Yet that boat and some of the officers she contains have been the world's wonder for a season, and have just now concluded a task which is the forerunner of an event more wonderful still. The prefix was the vessel that was sent to rescué Dr. Kane, who had previous-ly been sent to rescue Franklin. He was successful, and brought home Dr. Kane and his crew, who had been obliged to abandon his ship and search. She was then a light ship on the American coast. She is now the bearer of Lieutenant Strain, of Darien no-toriety, and Captain Berriman, who has before, and now again, crossed from Newfoundland to take soundings of the whole Atlantic from St. John's to Valencia, with the view to ascertain the probable success with which a telegraphic cable may be laid between these points. The result is satisfactory. For some 50 or 60 miles from St. John's, and again on this side, is a bank varying from 25 to 120 fathoms. Between these there is a plateau nearly level, the bottom soft, composed of shells so fine that only the microscope can discover them, each shell perfect in its minute beauty, proving the absence of currents at the bottom, and, with due deference to Stophenson and others, the want of that vast pressure which was to he so dreaded, and exhibiting at every point not only a capacity, but the most perfect capacity, for the very use for which it is required. The whole apparatus for arriving at these facts is most perfect. Steam power, separate from that of the ship, works the axle from which the sounding-line is "paid out." Soundings have been taken to the depth of 27,000 fathoms. By a neat contrivance each sounding shows not only the depth, but the nature of the bottom which is brought up in five quills, and the tempera-ture of the water, the latter being given by the expansion or contraction of metalic spiral ribands placed round a centre pin, fixed at the top, and attached at the bottom to a needle and indicator, the latter remaining fixed after the first has ceased to act, showing the exact variation between the surface and the bottom. Most careful drawings have been made by Mr. Van Den Berg (to whom has been as signed the special post of draughtsman) of the soundings, showing a profile of the bottom of the sea with the greatest accuracy. There can be no doubt that telegraphic communications between Ire-land and St. Johns, a distance of 1,640 geographical miles, may be regarded as a certainty. It is in the hands of a small American company, but, though small, if its members possess but a tithe of the energy of their representative, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who i also here making every enquiry, it will be enough to overcome every difficulty. Capt. Berriman laughs at laying the cable. He asks but a ship large enough, and he will undertake to do it at 10 miles an hour right across. The company have already obtained the sole grant for erecting telegraphs through the whole of Newfoundland, and have already some 1,700 miles at work, or will have in a few days, which is in connection with the American lines. Th difficulties and trials of temper in taking these soundings have been tremendous. Repeatedly after "paying out" tens of thousands of fathoms of line, and getting all up within some 69 or 80, it was snapped and all had to be done again. Six or eight hours have been occupied in getting one sounding only, and these have been made nearly every half degree the whole way across. From the captain to the cabin boy, each has given his willing aid. No trouble was thought too much-no time too long; each appeared to feel the honor of his nation at stake, and proud in every way to advance the object in view. They have done their work well. Nature has granted all we could ask; art will soon do its part.—Coric Constitu-

GREAT BRITAIN.

A morning paper has the following: -" The noble Lord at the head of Her Majesty's Government is watched just now with the greatest anxiety by all parties, to see what course he will take in the distribution of the enormous revenues which he has at this moment to give away. Both the Pusevites and the Evangelicals are straining every nerve in behalf of their respective parties, but nothing is certainly known as yet, either as to the Deanery of Winchester, or the 'Bishoprics' of London and Durham. Lord Palmerston's retention of power will be very materially influenced by the men he selects. Should he pander to the Pasevite party—especially as to the bishoprics—he may consider his fate as scaled. He would, undoubtedly, arouse an amount of opposition and ill-feeling with which he would find it difficult. if not impossible, to deal."

The London Star says, it need not any longer be concealed that the Governments of France and England, that is to say, Louis, Napoleon and Lord Palmerston are not in good terms with regard to Spanish affairs, and communications are understood to have passed between them of anything but a complimentary character. We may as well state, that an opinion has found its way to the other side of the Atlantic that England is ready to make every concession. in order to obtain the friendship of the United States and that this determination has been come to in the event of a possible rupture with France.

Of late the English have received manifold foreign criticisms upon their blessed land. They were joyous at a sketch made of them by De Montalembert, who, coming up to London out of the foul and close air of the Paris Senate, was charmed out of accuracy and into a conditional laudation-for in London he had been free to talk—(every Englishman thinks that because he can riumble he does govern)-and all who know the Count can appreciate the glow of his sensations as his tongue loosed. The British press hearheard with vociferation; in the midst of which came out a supplementary essay by Montalembert on the subject of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy (English foreign policy since 1830), which was shown to be the curse of mankind, everywhere crushing freedom. And yet the Englishman is for ever bewaiting that other races, such as the Irish, will not become English, and that such Kings as he of Naples will not adopt the system of a corrupt House of Commons.-This same Bomba seems a wag. His retorts upon fic divinity, whatever that be. And what is the conthe "note," Anglo-French, recommending him to sequence? Points of dogmatic divinity and canon govern better, has fallen upon Diplomacy like lava. We, in England, saw the absurdity of Louis Napoleon sceking to ameliorate Neapolitan dungeons while his own Cayenne conspirators are fortured, after as bad a fashion, in a worse climate; but it was not expected that the little despot would have the syllogistic pluck to include " Ircland" and " India" in his repartee upon the English. The English do not take the joke. Quite ignoring the English Church fastened upon Ireland, the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill attempted to be fastened upon Ireland—the two indicating a grossness of oppression such as no one race elsewhere in modern times dare attain to, in right of might over another race—the English press jeers at the reference to Ireland because there is rebel organization left in Ireland, while the allusion to India is ignored altogether, though an Indian Queen is at this moment in London to protest against the plunder to which her family have been subjected by an English Viceroy. This is scarcely characteristic of the English-but Ireland and India are such awful cases that it is pardonable to except them in a defence of the English Bomba policy abroad. When Schwarzenberg, in 1848, was fighting the Revolution, and receiving Lord Palmerston's suggestions for constitutional elemency, that Prince made the same jokes about looking up the Irish and the Hindoos; and the same sneers then issued from the callous press: The English cannot believe but that, politically, they and their constitution is said, poured into the theatre in a manner not witmust be everywhere a blessing, though, socially, they fashion is puffed -- because it is the latest .- Nation. | respectable!

-Russia flouts us, Naples insults us, Austria disregards or annoys us, and France takes a malign pleasure in thwarting our views. Russia approves of the conduct of Napoleon with regard to Spain; she fawns upon the Count de Morny; she "snubs" hord Granville, and his motley crew of titled nonentities, up to the doctor who wrote a narrative of the fall of Kars. Russia, of course, approves of the coup detat of the perjured O'Donnell. All the despotic Powers approve of it. Foreign journals teem with reproachful, disdainful, and threatening expressions towards England. In fact, we are plainly told that a European coalition against us is needed, in order to check her incendiarism, to emancipate Ireland, to make us hunt forth political liberal exiles, and to put down a free press. In 1789 there might have been some chance for our enemies in Ireland—only England was England then. Our request to France to join in coercing Austria morally, or Naples physically, is calmly put aside by that potentate. He would like to exchange tyrants: but it must be "castle"for "castle" on the chess-board—a Bonaparte for a Bomba, or, we should say more strictly, a Murat for a Ferdinand. The entente cordiale between the Czar and the French Emperor, that may be dated from somewhere towards the conclusion of the late war, is now at fever heat. All this is not comforting to British statesmen, however much they may be inclined to make things pleasant by conniving in the enslavement of Continental peoples, and stupifying us into a sort of quasi-despotism here. Let us quit the sickening theme of treachery and betrayal.—English Paper.

There is something very remarkable in the energy of an Eastern Queen who, at the age of sixty, breaks through the prejudices of education and habit, and sets out on a journey of ten thousand miles to plead the cause of her children before a foreign power. The chivalrous-almost romantic-boldness of such a conception merits respect; and it has already won the Royal family of Oude no small degree of popular favor, which the manners of the ex-Queen herself, and the dignified bearing of the two Princes, will not tend to diminish. What they claim is a free and full inquiry into the causes which have led to the annexation of their country by the late Governor General. And, without at all prejudging Lord Dalhousie's policy, it must be admitted that this annexation does not at present stand before us supported by such overwhelming reasons as to make the refusal of au investigation very easy on grounds of strict right .-Weekly Register.

THE FALLING ESTABLISHMENT!-What is Profesientism? We ask this question through no feeling of prejudice against any of our fellow-creatures, simply through a sincere desire to elicit the truth, the principles and practice of which are the only means for genuine and permanent happiness. Protestantism -what is it? From its negation of Catholicity in obtains its title; but that circumstance furnishes it with no rule nor standard of faith. It has no peculiar tenels; may, it cannot have any fixed doctrines. If its ministers attempt to found its tenets or doctrines upon the Bible, their ecclesiastical courts (as in the recent case of Archdencon Denison) pronounce against them, and say, their Protestantism must rest, by the law of Elizabeth, upon the 39 articles." But even in case of their being no such prosecution against those ministers, their doctrines, springing from their several interpretations of Bible, are diametrically opposed to one another upon the most essential points. These have been discussed and controverted by the most learned Protestants, and yet no sign of any concurrence appears among them, or of any end to their interminable polemical hostilities -Upon the question of baptism, as our readers are aware, there has been long waged (especially at the time of the Gorham case) a terrible war between the so-called High Church and Low Church ministers .-But as neither they nor their respective congregations had a chance of agreeing baptismal regeneration has been left an open question. The several doctrines of eternity, of future punishments, the real presence in the holy eucharist, the doctrine of the atonement, the infallibility of Holy Scripture, the sanctity of mar-riage; these points are all controverted and support-and disgusting language till after nine o'clock, when ed, rejected and maintained, by bishops and ministers of the Protestant Profession ;-and yet, so variable are their opinions, and so different are their doctrines, that it would be as hard to fix the hues of the came-lion as to determine the shades of their religious hal-teresting description, and many of the antience exlucinations! These differences of belief are but an- pressed their disapprobation of it." other name for disbelief, or infidelity, or heresy; from which has spring that laxity of morals and that tion of the Bible promised, like many other questions, tion of the Bible promised, like many other questions, depth of ignorance and depravity which, unfortunately, are now so prevalent. An attempt to remedy the spiritual destitution and ignorance of the English people has been made by numberless appeals to display of the English text have made such a display of their fears that the whole country has had the public to raise funds for Scripture Readers, Soupers, Tract-distributors, Jumpers, further church accommodation, and all those other artifices which the bigots-lay and clerical-adopt to arrest the evils which they see, but cannot prevent; and which they affect to believe do not result from the infidel teach- ing his shallow scholarship and chap-trap theology to ings of hydra-headed Protestantism. In short, they bear against proposals for correcting the known evattribute the origin of those evils to the most absurd | rors in the translation of the Bible. It is probable causes-to Sunday amusements, to violations of MacKenzie's Act, and to Italian affairs! Bishops, parsons, and people being thus distracted and divided in opinion among themselves about matters of most vital importance, the disputed questions are wrangled about in newspapers, in parliament, and before lay tribunals. The more conscientious portion of the parsons and people, seeing the insecurity of faith thus tottering on the quicksands of Protestantism, have already abandoned the falling fabrick, and have taken shelter in the Catholic Church, which rests on the immutable rock of ages .- Glaszow Free Press.

The Morning Chronicle says :- " It is probable that Archdencon Denison will appeal, in the first instance. to the Court of Arches, and from the latter, should the decision be given against him there, to the Privy Council: thus it is considered that the ultimate judg-

ment cannot be looked for before a couple of years. A correspondent of the Guardian, referring to the decision against Mr. Denison, says:—"Since the Reformation, the Universities have neither schools nor degrees for canon law, and the faculty of dogmatic divinity is shamefully inefficient. The Archbishop's divinity assessor, Mr. Johnson, did not even nominally belong to that faculty; and if he had it would have made no difference in his knowledge of scientilaw are argued and decided in a shallow, flippant, and arbitrary manner. Time was when a Bishop was expected to be a divine or a canonist, and to be a doctor in one of those important faculties. The mo-dern anti-climax is painfully ludicrous. If the Prime Minister were to appoint the greatest ignoramus who has ever scraped through his examination, the University of Oxford would hasten to honour the Bishop elect with it special diploma. Time was when certain fellowships, and even colleges, were meant to be institutions for the study of dogmatic divinity and of civil and canon law; now they are devoted to profanc learning and physical science, and are even antagonistic to their original purposes."

FOREIDDEN FRUIT.-A striking instance of the power of curiosity and the proclivity of human nature to indulge in forbidden pleasures, recently occurred in London. The Times had denounced a certain opera as "an exhibition of harlotry on the stage," and called upon the people of England, in the name of everything virtuous, fathers of families. mothers and daughters included, to mark their sense of what was right by keeping away from the per-formance. The "people of England" answered this appeal by crowding Her Majesty's theatre on the occasion of the performance of the opera, to suffocation, and not even standing room could be found in earth!-A dyspeptic nation-the English abound in pit or gallery. Masses of people, principally ladies, it house to clean his coat, and was in the act of taking it off when he fell down dead! His death has caused that they are not quite up to the century alone had the house never been fuller than on this the English are becoming cynical, and, intellectually a deep and widespread separation? THE PORT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

OPEN-AIR PREACHING AND BLASPHENOUS LANGUAGE. -The Times of Thursday contains the following:-With the view of furthering the cause of temperance, leave was given by the First Commissioner of Works, in June last, to certain "total abstinence" societies, Bands of Hope," &c., to assemble on different occasions, and march in procession through Victoria Park: and for a time no bad consequences resulted from this induigence. These meetings, however, eventually led to some of another description; and the park has for the last few Sundays been studded by congregations of different persuasions, listening to the arguments of controversialists. On last Sunday a note was taken of the various meetings which assembled ilwoughout the day. The following is the result :-Two Protestant Ministers addressed the multitude; five Immanuelites, of whom one was a woman; five "total abstainers," and eleven infidels. Among the latter were two or three who used language of the most blasphemous description. One speaker gave utterance to sentiments of which the following fragments will serve as specimens:—" If there is a God, he is the author of all evil;" "The Deity is unknown to man;" "all crime emanates from a belief in God; "He knew nothing of a God." We need quote no more to disgust our readers. In consequent of these truly discreditable proceedings the First Commissioner yesterday issued a notice of which the following is a copy :- "Victoria Park - Notice. - Representations having been made of the great inconvenience which has been occasioned by the practice of Sunday preaching which has recently obtained in this park, and of the blasphemous language which has, in some instances, been used by the speakers, notice is hereby given, that it has been determined that no further meetings for the purpose of preaching, &c., can be permitted. All persons are, therefore, requested to abstain from attending such meetings, and to furnish every assistance in their power to the park constables and others, who have directions to prevent such assembluges as those of which complaints have been made. By order of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works, &c. Office of Works, and Public Buildings, 12, Whitehall-place, August 27." We cannot doubt that these instructions will receive all due attention, and we trust that no recurrence may take place of exhibitions so disgraceful to the public parks. Ilt is well known that in many public thoroughfares in various parts of London dozens of infidels regularly hold forth on Sunday; and wherever a City Missionary is found preaching in the streets, a congregation of blasphemers is soon collected, and the most dreadful language freely made use of by them. Indeed they are by no means edified by hearing the flippant selfsatisfied language of those who address them. A week or two ago a Police Superintendent, complained that on a Sunday evening, at the Obelisk, no less than six watches were stolen during an open-air discourse

A "TREVEREND" NO-POPERY OBATOR AT SHREFIELD. -The Sheffield Times reports a lecture by the "Rev. T. Atkins on the horrors of the Papacy-being announced as a reply to the Rev. Dr. O'Brien, who has recently visited that town. The Sheffield Times says: "The lecture consisted chiefly, in fact was made up, of extracts from the Bulwark and other works, with reference to the Roman Catholic system; and instead of being a reply to the arguments adduced by Dr. O'Brien, was entirely confined to a refutation of the leading doctrines of the Roman Catholic religion. His remarks on Nuns were of the most degrading and heartrending description. One of the audience attempted to speak. He said: "When we came here to-night, we came for the purpose of hearing a reply to the lecture delivered by Dr. O'Brien (cries of "Turn him out"). We have not assembled here to be read at with such dry and unintelligible rubbish. I'll be bound any lad from Westminster with a tract in his hand would deliver a better lecture than this It is not to the point. There is no meaning in it Give us your scatiments-reply to the arguments of O'Brien. Here the speaker was assailed with hisses and threats, and one person, in order to get the speaker off his legs, violently pushed him on the he brought the lecture to a close. The Sheffield paper says:-"The room was about half full when the lecture commenced, but filled better during the

to fall into oblivion; but those who felt terrified at its attention drawn to the subject, and a very sharp The authorised version is defended by Calvinian partizans.

The Atlas says :- " Dr. Cumraing has been bringthat the doctor will assist the cause he hopes to defeat.

ENGLISH CIVILISATION .- At Bolton, in Lancashire,

within an hour's ride of Dr. M'Neile, poisons to quie or kill drunken husbands, as it may happen, are sold to such an extent in the shops that the leading journals call Home Office attention. Blessed Bolton. where all the men are always drunk, and all the women are always spending their savings in buying "quietness!" In the greatest of the metropolitan workhouses, it has been the practice for years for the Master to fiagellate, in a Nuns or Minsk way, refractory pauper girls. What a luxury to be Master of a London workhouse! what a retreat for an enlightened old age! But, to judge properly of the English morale—these English who denounce the filth of the French drama, and in their Gothicism cried out against the nude in the art of the Crystal Palaceread the letters to the Times of fathers of families, from the seaside season places, remonstrating with the male public on their indecent manner of bathing in public. Lastly, in the catalogue of current abo-minations submitted to Lord Stanley's reformatory attention, study the medical report on the sale of unwholesome meat in London. Unwholesome meat is poison, and the most dangerous of all adulterations and it is ascertained that the trade in unwholesome meat is the best organised in England. Shade of Palmer, why was there such an outery against you Domestic Dove, why were you denounced? . Is not the East India Company triumphant because it has very nearly exterminated the Thugs? Why not now spend a little money on the British butcher? That Pastor Corydon, in the nineteenth century, should come to turning a penny by the rot—to disacminate the tapeworm, or other "bydatid" infesting humanity among—say the Bench of Bishops, notoriously par tial to pork, and occasionally encountering the measly pig! Can grace be again safely said over the British dinners without an extension over the usual reservation? "For what we are about to receive may the Lord make us truly thankful"-then as the cover is removed—"what, that d——d cold mutton agnin!" is the ordinary meat blessing in England; but an amendment should now be—" May, &c., that is if the meat is not diseased." The considerations are terrible, in pursuing this theme. Just remember " the roast beef of old England" sung and swallowed since the congenial Charles knighted the loin! Conceive that grand dinner to the Guards on Monday last consisting of corrupt ribs and rotten rounds! But, after all, the British beef is still in accordance with the British constitution—symbol of it, as a sham -tainted. Yet what a spectacle on the face of the hospitals - of 20,000,000, living under delusive institutions, in smoky unsewered towns, on rotten carcases and alumed bread. It is not surprising that

of Joe Smith.—Nation.

THE AGAPEMONE.—The followers of Prince, of The Abode of Love," have commenced a sort of mission for the diffusion of their doctrines. Their first meeting was held at Bridgewater, and was convened by a placard thus worded:—"The Agapemone—the Testimony of what God has done to redeem the earth will be publicly made known at the Clarence Hotel: come and hear," &c. The "missionaries" were three pervert clergymen of the Establishment-the Rev. S. Starkey, Rev. S. Thomas, and Rev. J. Cobb. Their discourses were in one strain, pointing to Prince as the Messiah, and urging the people to prepare for his judgment. The preachers were listened to with impatience by the auditory, and an attempt was made to draw them into discussion, but they refused to hold any argument.

The English are eager-not excepting the Consecvative classes—to admit some episodical mistortunes in their state of affairs. The great national sin of drunkenness-the astounding, and, in history, unparaticled crime-the £4,000,000 per annum paupersthe bad blood between capital and labor-the villainy of the tradesman class—the rottomess of the merchant and banker class-the ignorance of the work. ing class—the filth of towns—the poison of food—the need, in general, of reformatories and other matters to temper the action of the Reformed Religion-none of the facts, envisaging humanity, are denied. That, these admissions notwithstanding, the English are elate with the nineteenth century, is, of course, a bewilderment to ourselves, not bred up in the superstition about a glorious constitution"-working wrong in every particular.—Nation.

Consequent upon the frauds of Sir John Dean Paul and his partners and the more recent exposures of other banking establishments, those Banks, whether Joint Stock or Private, which did not stand well in the market, have suffered from a natural want of confidence on the part of the public; and to this cause, to a certain extent, we may attribute the failure this week of the Royal British Bank. We do not mean to assert that an investigation will not disclose gross mismanagement on the part of the officials, the knowledge of which had indeed led many persons to anticipate the crash. With regard to the extent of the linbilities but little is at present made public. As we happen to know that the great majority of the customers of the bank were small tradesmen and such persons as can ill afford to bear pecuniary losses, it is satisfactory to be assured that depositors will not be the losing parties, but that the shareholders will be called upon to make up any deficiency. - Weekly Re-

UNITED STATES.

Case of Lawler, the United States Soldier .-The Case of John Lawler, the United States soldier, who will be recollected, has been in the City Prison several weeks upon his own confession of having murdered a young girl in Ireland many years ago, is disposed of. The unfortunate man, who stated that his mind was affected by the alleged tragedy, and that he could rest neither day or night in consequence of his visions, has been examined by two physicians, and pronounced insane. He was therefore committed to the Lunatic Asylum at Blackwell's Island. In regard to the alleged crime, we understand that a letter has been addressed to some parties in Ireland for information, but no answer has been received. Lawler, however, should be recover his senses, will be detained until an investigation can be had, which will throw more light upon the affaic.

CHARLESTON, SERV. 19 - There were 16 deaths by yellow Fever in the city last week.

NEW YORK ATMOSPHERS. -- We cut the following from the New York Journal of Commerce :- " An auxlysis of common atmospheric air, taken from a dormitory up town, gave the following result : 90 parts oxygen, hitrogen and hydrogen; 10 parts musketnes. Thus constituted, the air has a peculiar puncency, extremely unfavorable to the somnolent state.

THE FLY CATCHER .- The last Yankee invention is a patent fly-trap, got up by a couple of that ilk, and which is "all that the most fastidious could desire."— It is a wire cage about a foot square, with a revolving cylinder covered with cloth, and on which a little molasses is rubbed as bait. The flies like poor bumans, (intent on the present good without a thought for the fature) light upon the cylinder, which, moving by a species of clock-work, slowly carries them under and into a trap from which there is no escape, where thousands of them are soon collected and disposed of. It is a very ingenious affair and will prove highly useful.

Chicago is a funny place. It is original in more things than one. Recently a man committed suicide there by drowning. The body could not be found, but the coronel not to be cheated out of his fees, beld an inquest on his hat and jacket, found on the bank of the lake. Verdict, "found empty."

The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer, says :- A meion choly occurrence happened near Wesley, Tuston County, Tenn., day before yesterday. Two brothers by the name of Collier, of respectable and wealthy parents, aged respectively twenty and twenty one years, disputed about a pony, when the younger brother stabbed the other and killed him. The particular lars are as follows: The younger brother owned a pony, which the latter wished to ride to town (they living but a short distance from Wesley). The other brother objected, and as the older brother rode off hearing the other grumbling and muttering angry sounds, turned in his saddle, and in a mild and joking mood said, "I'll get me a cowhide, and when I come back I'll whip you." He went to town and returned home in a short time. The younger brother, on meeting the older one after his return, asked him:-"Did you get the cowhide?" to which the other replied. 'No, I did not:" whercupon the younger kicked at him, as the elder turned round to depart, he having taken no notice of the conduct of his brother, the younger stabbed him in the neck, cutting the large artery therein, and causing death in a few minutes.

A correspondent of the Columbus Statesman says that the following prayer is substantially what a political Black Republican preacher regaled his hearers with at that place on the 4th of July, when he invoked the Divine supplication. It is a very fair specimen of the purity and decency of Oberlin. Read: -"Oh God! we pray that thou wilt curse the slavebolder in all his undertakings, confound all his plans, and spread terror, horror and dismay throughout the entire South. Curse, oh God, we ask thee, with a blighting curse, all the Democrats in the Union; may they, in an especial manner, feel the weight of thy great displeasure. We entreat thee, oh Lord, to go to Washington and kill Frank Pierce; show him no mercy; but strike him down; also, in your righteous wrath, remember and punish with direful wrath, Cass, Douglas and Tombs; let not one of these villians escape. We ask thee, oh Lord, to afflict every pro-slavery man in Kansas with the leprosy or small. pox, and may they, after feeling the pains of a thousand deaths, be tumbled headlong into hell without a trial, there to feel ten thousand strokes on their bare backs, daily inflicted by each and every one of the slaves in the United States. Our Heavenly Father, make Kansas a free State at the peril of the Union: we ask thee to strengthen us in our resolves to make Kansas a free State at the peril of the Union; we ask thee to interpose thy mighty hand in our behalf, and help us to shiver the Union into atoms, rather than to concede to the Southern demons, in the form of slave-drivers, one inch of the disputed territory."

Don't buy nostrums of street pedlers. A man in Boston (says a country paper) purchased a bottle of corn ointment on the street, which burnt a hole into his foot and caused his leg to swell, so that amouta-tation was at one time considered necessary. He was laid up three weeks in most intense pain, and congratulates himself that he has escaped death.

REMITTANCES

ENGUAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND & WALES.

SIGHT DRAFTS from One Pound upwards, negotiable at any Town in the United Kingdom, are granted on The Union Bank of London, ... London.
The Bank of Ireland, ... Dublin.
The National Bank of Scotland, ... Edinburgh.
By HENRY CHAPMAN & Co., Montreal, December 14, 1854.

The True Witness.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPT. 26, 1856.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE arrival of the Steamer Indian at Quebec, from Livernool the 10th instant, has added but little to our European budget of news. We have excellent tidings of the harvest, and the heart of many a poor man will be made glad at the prospect of an adundance of bread. The Emperor of Russia was solemnly crowned at Moscow on Sunday the 7th instant, amidst the most enthusiastic demonstrations of loyalty from his subjects. In Italy, and throughout the Continent generally, everything was quiet.

THE ST. ROCH'S SAVINGS' BANK - We have received from Quebec some further details of this unfortunate institution, which we now lay before our renders, in reply to the mysterious inuendoes of the Montreal Witness, respecting the failure of a "Roman Catholic Bank;" an announcement which must have caused no littlesurprise amongst Catholics, who could not understand in what sense a Bank could be said to be "Roman Catholic;" or how the Church could, in any sense, he held responsible for the affairs of a purely secular monetary institution over which it had not the slightest control.

There exists in Quebec, as in every other city in the world where there are any large number of Catholies, a charitable society known as the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Phis society, which is composed exclusively of laymen, is subdivided into what are called "Conferences;" each having the supreme control of its own affairs, the management of its own poor, and the distribution of its own funds; but all united into one body by means of the "Particular Council," composed of delegates, or representatives from each " Conference." To this "Particular Council" belongs the superintendence of the general interests of all the different Conferences, though it has no immediate control over any one of them in particular. Each "Conference" is however depositors, is a sufficient guarantee for their inbound to make certain periodical Reports of its proceedings-its funds-and the nature of its works of charity-to the "Particular Council." This premised, the reader will more easily understand the following details.

Early in the spring of 1848, the members of the different "Conferences" in the St. Roch's suburbs, Quebec—the members of which were, I tion in our power of the affairs of the St. Roch's chiefly, ship-carpenters, mechanics, tradesmen, and day-laborers -- founded a Savings' Bank, known as " La Caisse d'Economie, ou Banque d'Evargnes de St. Roch de Quebec;" with the proviso, that the Directors of the said institution were to be elected from amongst their own members, and that a monthly report of the state of its affairs should be laid before the "Particular Council." On the 9th of April of the same year, their application to the "Particular Couneil," to be aggregated as a special " Work" of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, was granted -upon the condition that a full and accurate monthly report of all their proceedings should be laid before the said "Particular Council." As, however, the Directors of the St. Roch's Bank did not comply with this reasonable stipulation, and as between the 1st of April, 184S, and the 9th of December, 1849, only three Reports of the state of its affairs were given by the St. Roch's Bank to the "Particular Council," the latter ceased to have any connection with the said Bank; which nevertheless was continued as a private enterprise, totally unconnected therefore with the Society of St. Vincent de Paul; the office-bearers of the Bank being still elected however from amongst the members of the St. Roch's "Conferences," as originally agreed upon.

Things remained in this condition until some two or three years ago; when rumors getting abroad that the affairs of the St. Roch's Bank were not in a flourishing condition, the Savings' Bank of Notre Dame-a prosperous institution, founded by the lay members of the "Conferences" of Notre Dame on the very same principles as those of the St. Roch's Bank-offered to take the latter by the hand, and bring them through; upon condition that the St. Roch's Bank would consent to unite their business with that of Notre Dame. With this offer the members of the St. Roch's institution refused to comply; and the result was, that, sometime last year, the latter suspended payment, their affairs being considerably embarrassed. The following is a Report of their Assets and Liabilities, dated March 16th, 1856, as made out by a committee especially appointed to examine into the affairs of the Bank.

It would seem that the total amount due by the said Bank to its depositors on the 1st of April, 1855,

£14,349. 0

: 2,348 19 8

£16,689 0 3

£6,507 0 0

10,236 14 3

£17,296 12 S

10,689 0 3

£607 12 5

552 18 5

Roch's Bank had overdrawn its account with the Bank of Montreal in the sum of

To meet these demands, the Bank had in Municipal, and other "Debentures," deposited in the Bank of Montreal, the sum of. In Bills and Promissory Notes, ... In Notarial Bonds,.....

Thus showing a balance in favor of the Bank, of.....

In the meantime, as the greater portion of the assets of the Bank consist of Promissory notes, and other securities which have not been realised, and of which many perhaps may never be realised, the depositors have been put to considerable inconvenience, and, indeed to great hardships. That the Directors have authorised any one to buy up the books of the depositors with monies belonging to the Bank, is positively denied; but a private speculator has done so, on his account it is said, and at his own risk; paying to the holders the sum of fifteen shillings in the pound. Of course we affirm nothing on this point; but we have every reason to believe that the statement of the affairs of the St. Roch's Bank, as given above, is quite accurate.

We trust that our readers, and that the Montreal Witness, will appreciate the motives which induce us, at the present moment, to abstain from offering any opinion upon the causes which have led to this deplorable failure. There may have been fraud, or negligence, or perhaps both, on the part of one, or more, of the managers of the institution; or again, it is not impossible that the failure may have been owing to causes over which man has no control. Upon these points, however, we refrain from expressing any opinion; because several actions are actually pending; and it would ill become us to anticipate the verdict of our Courts of Law, or to prejudge the cause of men, who may, after all, be more unfortunate than guilty. That this is the case with some of the late Directors of the Bank, we are most positively assured; and if it be impossible to entirely acquit even these of imprudence in the management of the affairs entrusted to them, or of trusting too implicitly to the good faith of others, the severe losses that they have sustained by the failure of the Bank, and the great personal sacrifices that they have offered to make, in order, tegrity, and honest intentions. We may also add, that one person, whose name for obvious reasons we suppress for the present, has been dismissed from the Society of St. Vincent de Paul by a Resolution of the "Superior Council."

We have now redeemed our promise to the Montreal Witness to give him all the informa-Savings Bank; and we also take this occasion of promising him, that, when the duly authorised tribunals shall have pronounced their verdict upon the innocence or guilt of the parties implicated in its failure, we will not only publish that verdict, but that we will cordially join with our cotemporary in demanding that the extreme rigor of the law be put in force against the guilty-if guilty there be. In the meantime, we will refrain from any remarks which may seem to anticipate that verdict; and we invite the Montreal Witness to imitate our prudent reserve; trusting that he will publish the substance of the explanations by us given, for our silence upon the question of the guilt or innocence of the managers of the defaulting institution.

We may also take this opportunity of pointing out to our cotemporary, that there is no analogy whatever betwixt the conduct of these persons, and that of the Directors of the "Montreal Provident and Savings Bank," upon which we have so often commented-1.-The infamous dishonesty of the latter is a fact established by the clearest evidence, and published to the world in the "Official Report", of the Committee appointed by the Government to inquire into its affairs; the dishonesty of any of those connected with the St. Roch's Savings Bank, can, until the legal actions now pending be decided, be a matter of suspicion only. 2.-Whilst the one person, suspected only," of moral impropriety has been dismissed from the Catholic charitable society of which he was a member,-the late Directors of the Montreal Provident and Savings Bank, against whom fraud of the vilest, description has been clearly established by official documentsand who if they had their deserts would be now working in the Penitentiary-not only continue to occupy the upper seats in the Protestant conventicles, but in virtue of their ill-gotten wealth, actually figure as the leading members of evangelical societies for converting us poor Papists to a holier faith, and for disseminating amongst the simple habitans of our Canadian parishes the blessings of religion "pure and undefiled." It is

* This document has been carefully suppressed by the Saints; nor has any Protestant paper ventured to publish its wondrous revelations.

this glaring anomaly that has provoked the strictures of the TRUE WITNESS upon the affairs of the swindling Montreal institution; and we can promise the Witness, that should it be established that any member of a Catholic society has been guilty of conduct similar to that proved against the fraudulent saints of the Montreal evangelical confraternities—and should that guilty' person be still allowed to remain a member of the said Catholic society—the TRUE WITNESS will be as prompt to expose and condemn the dishonesty and inconsistency of those who call themselves his co-religionists, as he has been to expose and condemn the knavery and unblushing rascality of the particular friends and coleagues of the editor of the Montreal Witness.

Ir the *Journal de Quebec* feels sore—as it would seem he does from his issue of the 18th instantat the manner in which he has been treated by the Toronto Mirror, and the TRUE WITNESS, he certainly has no reason to be surprised; nor has he any right to complain thereof, because that treatment is due entirely to his own dishonest and vacillating conduct. It would indeed be wonderful if any independent, unbought Catholic journalist spoke of him in other terms than those of loathing and contempt; nor need he look for friends or apologists except amongst the venal pack, whose dirty palms have been greased with Ministerial ointment-to use an expression for which we are again indebted to a correspondent of the Montreal Herald-(but the Journal does not like the Herald.) For the style in which we have spoken of him, and his patron, M. Cauchon, we feel no remorse, and have no apologies

Neither at his bidding do we intend to hold our peace. "Qu'il se taise donc," he exclaims, in the voice of one who has but to speak to be obeyed. Now we venture to tell him that, though this style of address may suit the mercenary tribe of "Government backs," to whom M. Cauchon is accustomed to deal out the wages of corruption-though it was, no doubt, the command by him issued from Toronto to the Journal de Quebec, when the latter presumed to condemn Mr. Drummond's "General Corporations Bill," and to which the said Journal at once yielded humble obedience-it is not language which can have any other effect upon us, than to provoke us to laughter at the impertinence of our old friend, " Jack-in-Office." "We are," as the Journal knows, "all descended from the Israelites;" and as our well informed cotemporary ought also to know, the Israelites were always a stiff-necked and disobedient race. In this respect, we take as far as possible, to indemnify the unfortunate after our Israelitish progenitors; and altogether decline submitting ourselves to the decrees issued by M. Le Tartuse of Quebec-even though he speak in the name of "notre sainte religion." -See Journal de Quebec, passim.

On the contrary, we intend, yet more and more, to expose his dishonesty, and the falsity of his pretended respect for that Church which he and his friends "entourent de leur respect, de leur veneration." As we have already told him, "this respect and veneration" are but assumed by him, and very clumsily assumed too, as a cloak to conceal his " respect and veneration" for a Commissionership of Crown Lands.

We will however do the man justice. He says, in the name of M. Cauchon, that the latter never had a conversation with the Rev. M. Cazeau of Quebec, in which M. Cauchon directly, or indirectly, pledged himself to support Mr. Bowes' Bill. This we can readily believe; not on M. Cauchon's word, but because we believe that M. Cauchon is too cunning a man to commit himself either by word or writing. That the Rev. M. Cazeau however did believe, that it was impossible that M. Cauchon would oppose Mr. Bowes' Bill-and that the Commissioner of Crown Lands could not so belie all his antecedents as to be guilty of so "crying an iniquity" -is evident from the correspondence published by His Lordship the Bishop of Toronto, which fully bears out the statement in the TRUE WIT-NESS of the 22nd ult. We did not say that M. Cauchon had made any formal promise; but that he had, by his antecedents, given the Rev. M. Cazeau-as he had the Bishops of Upper, Canada, and his Catholic supporters generallyreason to believe that he would not oppose so moderate, and so evidently equitable a claim as that contained in Mr. Bowes' Bill.

But this, argues the Journal, M. Cauchon could not have done, because the said Bill " consacre une injustice." Here also we willingly join issue with our opponent; and contend that the principle consecrated in Mr. Bowes' Bill was not only perfectly just, but, that in confining their demands within such limits, the Catholics of Upper Canada approved themselves wonderfully

Justice and injustice belong to the moral order; and disputes therefore, as to the justice or injustice of any particular measure, can only be decided by an appeal to, either the supernatural, or natural laws of God. Nothing which does not clash with either of these can be unjust, though it may be sometimes unnecessary, or impolitic. It is then by this test—the laws of God, that we would test the justice or injustice of the proposal contained in Mr. Bowes' Bill.

schools should be exempt from all taxation for and missionaries. the support of Protestant schools, the building of Protestant school-houses, or the furnishing of lies, as he is upon his own coreligionists; nor will Protestant school libraries. Now, if to grant he admit that the missions of the former have been this exemption to Catholics, be "to consecrate one whit more successful than have those of the an injustice," it must be because-either accord-latter. But there is this to be borne in minding to the natural, or supernatural law of Goda Protestant majority has the right to tax a Catholic minority for Protestant school purposes .--But Protestants have no such right according to any natural divine law; for it is only in virtue of a special Act of Parliament, or positive human law, that they even pretend to exercise it .-Neither have they this right in virtue of any supernatural law; for of that law, the Catholic Church is the sole legitimate guardian and interpreter; and she, speaking by the mouth of her Pastors in Upper Canada, assures us that a Protestant majority has no right to tax Catholics for the support of schools which she has condemned as altogether dangerous to faith and morals. Mr. Bowes' Bill, therefore, clashed with neither the natural, nor supernatural laws of God, as engraven, in the one case, on the heart of every man-and in the other, as revealed through the Catholic Church. But if in conflict with neither the natural nor the supernatural law, then certainly not unjust; for all injustice is a violation of some precept of one or the other of those laws.

violation of either the natural, or supernatural law, is essentially unjust-as the Common, or Protestant schools of Upper Canada " are " altogether dangerous to faith and morals," and therefore prohibited to the faithful—and as it is in violation of both God's natural and supernatural laws, to compel any one to contribute to such schools-it was, is, and always will be, an act of gross injustice, "a crying iniquity," to compel Catholics to pay for the support of Non-Catholic schools, school-houses, or libraries. If M. Cauchon replies that this power over Catholics is conceded to Protestants in Upper Canada by the twelfth section of the School Act of 1855, our rejoinder is, that that Act is, in so far, an iniquity; and that by it, and not by Mr. Bowes' Bill, has "an injustice been consecrated."--M. Cauchon and his friends have but one of two lines of argument open to them, whereby they can pretend to refute; us. They must argue, either, that the Protestant, or Common Schools of Upper Canada are "not dangerous to faith and morals"—thereby setting themselves in direct opposition to that Church, "which they surround with their respect and their veneration;" or they must assert that it is in accordance with God's law, to compel Catholics to contribute towards the support of that which is "dangerous to faith and morals"-e.g.:-gambling houses-mixed schools-brothels-and such like. The Journal de Quebec may take which horn of the dilemma be pleases.

On the contrary, we contend that—as any

We should add that the Journal de Quebec attempts to draw an analogy betwixt the laws which regulate the building of Catholic parish churches in Lower Canada, and the School Laws of the Upper Province. The comparison will not hold good; because, in Lower Canada all Non-Catholics are, in that they are Non-Catholics, exempt from all taxation for Catholic church purposes; and because the law imposes the obligation to pay for such purposes upon Catholics only. Now, the grievance complained of by, the iniquity perpetrated upon, the Catholics of Upper Canada, is, not that they are taxed for school purposes, but that they are taxed for Non-Catholic school purposes; for supporting a system pronounced by the Church to be altogether dangerous to faith and morals. If there were any Protestants in the Lower Province compelled by law to contribute against their will towards the building of a Catholic church, then indeed there would be a perfect analogy betwixt the laws of the two sections of the Province. All that we demand therefore—and this we demand in the name of immutable justice—is, that the Catholic minority in Upper Canada shall be as exempt from all taxation for Non-Catholic church, or school purposes, as are the Non-Catholic minority in the Lower section of the Province, from all taxation for Catholic church, or school purposes. To force a Catholic to pay for the support of a school system to which he is conscientiously opposed, is the "injustice" which is "consecrated by the law" of Upper Canada, as it at present stands; and this is as monstrous an injustice as it would be, to tax the Non-Catholics of Lower Canada for the building of the Catholic parish church, or to levy upon their farmers a tithe of cereals for the support of a Catholic cure.

• In that the Catholic Bishops of Upper Canada supported, and carnestly contended for, the principle consecrated in Mr. Bowes' Bill, we, Catholic laymen, lave a sufficient guarantee of its justice.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS:- THEIR PRINCIPLE

Trus is the title of an interesting article upon the results of modern Christian Missions to the heathen, which appeared in the July number of the Westminster Review. The subject is one upon which Catholics cannot be indifferent; and we propose therefore to lay before our readers a few extracts from the article in question, as contant missions.

That proposal was, that after the 1st of Ja- firmatory of the opinion often expressed by the nuary, 1856—Catholic supporters of separate True Witness respecting Protestant missions

The Reviewer is indeed as severe upon Cathothat every man, however untrustworthy in other respects, is always a good witness when testifying against himself. Hence, though we may reject his testimony against the Romish missionary, as the testimony of a prejudiced adversary, we can accept without hesitation all that the Reviewer says about the failures of Protestant missions. and the absurdities of Exeter Hall. As the leading Protestant periodical of the British empire, the Westminster Review is an unexceptionable authority upon all matters relating to Protestant-

We will therefore pass over without notice what the writer says about modern Catholic missions; and contenting ourselves with reproducing his testimony, and that of the Protestant authors whom he cites, as to the disastrous results of the missionary enterprises of his Protestant brethren, we will endeavour to answer the following two questions which naturally present themselves:-

1. What are the means that British Protestantism has at its disposal for prosecuting missionary enterprises amongst the heathen?

2. What have hitherto been the fruits of those

To the first question, we reply that British Protestantism has at its command all the material requisites for success. It has immense funds at its disposal; and for the application of these funds it has its "Exeter Hall," an organisation, to all appearance, the most powerful ever devised by the wit of man. If its missions have failed then, it must be owing, not to any material, but to some spiritual defect. But here we will let the Revictor speak; and first as to the funds available for British Protestant missions:-

"The balance sheet of the Foreign and Colonial missions for 1855 exhibited at the May meetings, and in the religious newspapers of this year (1856) shows that the amount spent in this kind of charity is nearly half a million—in the precise figure—£479,055 2s This does not include the expenditure for translation of the Scriptures."

Of the great Protestant organisation- Excter Hall"-the Reviewer gives the following description. Having alluded to the "spiritual organisation" of "Romish missions" he says :---

"Our organisation is not spiritual, but on the conrary, full of the spirit of Mammon. Power and lucre are in its heart, while its professions and its trappings are all spiritual. Exeter Hall is one of the institutions of our age, appropriate to a critical period of a Protestantism, threatened by High-Churchism or Ronanism on the one hand, and science and philosophy on the other. When the Clapham Church began its ministrations, nobody had the least idea of such a result as the Exeter Hall institution and its staff. The Bible Society was formed, and the religious leaders of the Anti-slavery movement were its originators and officers. Some of us are old enough to remember the conflicts about the admission of the Norconformists to the Bible Society, and the zeal of the orthodox Dissenters when admitted. All these parties, and the Quakers as a body, and the leaders of missionary enterprise, held periodical meetings in London, and most of them at the same time of year. When the menageric was removed from Exeter Change, and the old edifice pulled down, the Low Church and Nonconformist leaders of the philozthrophy of the age proposed to build a place which might be the head quarters of their enterprises-and Exeter Hall was opened in 1831. Great boast has been made of the crowds assembled there, of the magnitude of their accommodation, and of the prodigious amount of the funds contributed for benevolent objects; but it does not appear that sufficient attention has been given to the bureaucratic interests created by such an organisation. The expenditure of an annual million and a half in objects as various as the sects of the religious world, and reaching to the ends of the earth, must require a large and diverse agency; and the agency, with the money in its hands, constitutes a power-a power abundantly able to sustain missions under any adverse influences whatever. The mere collecting of the funds, employs no small number of poor clergymen, and laymen who make themselves as like elergymen as they can. Vain men, and men who think it a duty to let their name and station be used in a good cause, are on committees; and the real business of committees is done by secretaries; and the secretaryships, which confer enormous unrecognised power, and preligious patronage, are objects of ambition to the active and aspiring men of all seets that can get a footing in Exeter Hall. Whatever their sectarian differences may be, these men have a strong interest in such concert as may keep up the organisation in vigor and authority. They are the paid staff of a rich social department; and the zeal of a paid staff on behalf of the department by which it lives and enjoys life may always be depended on. That zeel cloaks all deformities, conceals all delinquencies gets rid of sinners, and obtrudes its saints: denies failure, magnifies success, and devotes some of its professional benevolence to "making things pleasant" for contributors who enjoy giving their money, but would be painfully disturbed by hearing that anything was going wrong. The subscribing multi-tude assemble to hear of widows rescued from the pile, children snatched from the Ganges, savages singing hymns, missionaries dying in the odor of sanctity, Jews extolling the cross, and infant converts from Romanism spitting out texts in the priests' faces; and it would be a chilling disappointment to them to hear that widows still choose to burn; that the heathen are perishing out of their lands; that a dying missionary now and then hopes that no more brethren will come out into the wilderness, and waste their lives as he has done; that some hypocrite has embezzled funds; that a devoted member here and there has turned secular, and become devoted to Mammon in one form or another. The rule of conduct in such cases is, "least said, soonest mended;" and the glow of hope and complacency is not to be clouded over by bad tidings which nobody will be the better for hearing, while some will be the worse for the telling. Thus the servants of Exeter Hall become its masters. While professing to render their

. * The gross receipts of the "Society for the Propagation of the Faith? for the last year were £148,909 not a third of the sum collected for British Protes-

accounts, they lead the religious public whithersoever

they will. Now and then some story comes out which

reveals the true quality of some of the managers of missions and other enterprises. Such a case as that

of Davies versus Pratt, which our readers may remember, and other disclosures occasionally made in the law and arbitration courts, justify any strength of expression that can be used in warning the donors of the annual million and a half, to look to the spending of their money, and to the character of the agents they employ to promote the spread of Christianity. We need not descend into the dirt of sectarian and philanthropic intrigue and scandal, to bring up specimens. The reports of the law-courts are doing that work for us. We need only point to facts open to general knowledge, registered already as material for history.

Such is "Exeter Hall" as described by Protestants; such the means at their command for carrying the blessings of the Protestant Faith to the Gentiles. Nor is this all. Their missions being for the most part to the islands of the Pacific, or other parts of the world, where the influence of Great Britain and the United States -the two Protestant proselytising nations-is paramount; and where in case of necessity the naval thunders of the man-of-war can be invoked to supplement the spiritual weapons of the Exeter Hall evangelist-brute force is resorted to by the latter, in order to secure to himself a monopoly in the missionary line, and to ward off the intrusion of the Romish interloper. Thus some years ago Catholic missionaries were sent to the natives of Tahiti, where Protestant missionaries had already obtained a footing. The latter, alarmed, first tried to prejudice the islanders against the new-comers by such discourses as the following, full of invective against the "wicked Wec-wees," as they designated the French priests :--

"A PROTESTANT MISSIGNARY SERMON. - Wicked priests here: and wicked idols in women's clothes, and bruss chains; good friends, no you speak or look at them—but I know you won't; they belong to a set of robbers—the wicked Wee-Wees. . . . Good friends, this small island, but very wicked, and very poor: these two go together. Why Beretaneo (Britain) so great? Because that island good island, and send mickonaree to poor Kannaka (Polynesian). In Beretanee, every man rich: plenty things to sell.— Houses bigger than Pomere's, and more grand. . . Good friends, little to eat left at my house. Schooner from Sydney no bring bag of flour; and Kannaka no bring pig and fruit enough. Mickonarce do great deal for Kannaka; Kannaka do little for Mickonarce. So, good friends, weave plenty of cocoa-nut baskets fill em, and bring 'em to-morrow."—Melville Omoo,

In vain, however, were these touching admonitions against the "wicked Priests;" so the missionaries were obliged to resort to other, and to Protestants, more congenial, weapons. We still quote from Melville's Omoo :--

"But," says Mr. Melville (Omoo, p. 124,) "invariably treated with contumely, they sometimes met with open violence; and in every case those directly concerned in the enterprise were ultimately forced to depart. In one instance, two priests, Lavel and Caset, after enduring a series of persecutions, were set upon by the natives, maltreated and finally carried aboard a small trading schooner, which eventually put them ashore at Wallis island,—a savage place, some two thousand miles to the westward. Now, that the re-aident English missionaries authorised the banishment of these two priests is a fact undenied by themselves. I was also repeatedly informed that by their inflammatory harangues they instigated the riots which pre-ceded the sailing of the schooner. At all events, it is certain that their unbounded influence with the natives would easily have enabled them to prevent everything that took place on this occasion, had they

By these means were the Catholic missions for the time repressed, and the triumph of Protestantism assured. And this naturally leads us to our second enquiry-" What have hitherto been the fruits of these Protestant Missions?" The Westminster Reviewer shall tell us; but the answer we must postpone, for want of room, to our next issue.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Sadlier & Co., the following recent publications:

THE ALTAR MANUAL, or Instructions and Devotions for Confession and Communion; including Visits to the Blessed Sacrament, and Devotion to the Sacred Heart. Edited by Edward Caswell, M. A.

This work supplies a want long felt by the faithful, viz-a good manual of devotional exercises, almost exclusively relating to the Blessed Sacrament of the Altar. To the pious communicant it will be found a most useful companion, as also to the members of the Confraternity of the Sacred Heart. The prayers and devotions contained in it are all new and admirably arranged.

THE STEPPING STONES TO GEOGRAPHY, and STEPPING STONES TO GRAMMAR, will be found invaluable assistants to the parent or teacher in giving children the outlines of those two sciences. Some such books were much needed for our primary schools. The Geography has been carefully revised and corrected for the use of Catho-

THE MANUAL OF ANCIENT HISTORY, and the MANUAL OF MODERN HISTORY, both compiled by Matthew Bridges, Esq., Professor in the Irish University.

The above are the titles of two very elegant volumes, lately given to the Catholic public, and no offering could be more acceptable or more necessary at the present time. It has been the object of Mr. Bridges to disencumber the path of history from the accumulated falsehood with which bigotry and prejudice have for ages sought to obstruct it: As a Christian scholar Mr. Bridges has approached his subject; and as such he has carried it out, patiently sifting the tares from the wheat, so as to present a faithful record, in an abridged form, of all the principal events that have taken place in this world of ours, from the earliest ages down to our own times. "The object of all sound history" says the learned Author, ligion in his Diocese; but his energetic zeal surmountnot only those accomplishments which are necessary of the partisan magistrates of whom I have already

should be to set the simple truth before candid readers, that they may reason always from honest premises, and derive the largest amount of instruction in the most natural and agreeable manner." _" He has looked," he tells us in one of his Prefaces, "upon the visible world as an arena provided by Providence, in which the Church of Almighty God, is to be erected; and as the narrative of events had necessarily to be compressed within the smallest possible compass, references and discussions are omitted, and summaries substituted for details. At the same time, the writer has endeavored to render his work interesting to general readers; aiming sometimes at panoramic sketches, with a variety of lights and shadows, so as to alike avoid the prolixity of annals and the dry dulness of an abridgement. He is thoroughly persuaded of the truthfulness of what he has asserted or described, after years of attention to the subject, and a laborious investigation of those matters which have been fairly controverted or intentionally misrepresented."

Such being the nature of this work, we have very great and unusual pleasure in recommending it to our various educational institutions; as also to families desirous of making their children acquainted with history in its most truthful form. This work is undoubtedly the best compendium of history yet offered to Catholic readers, and we hope to see it extensively circulated.

"De Viris Illustribus Urbis Roma, A Romulo ad Augustum" Auctore L'Homond, Phædin Fabularnum." New York, E. Dunigan & Brother. These little works are intended for the use of schools, and are well adapted for the purpose. We heartily recommend them to the young student of the Latin language.

We have much pleasure in copying from an Upper Canada journal, the Toronto Times, the following flattering testimony to the excellence of Mr. Devine's Maps of Canada:-

Mr. DEVINE'S MAY .- We have had the pleasure of examining this elaborate work of Mr. Devine, the labor attendant upon which, and its utility, may be estimated by the fact that it contains every Lot, duly numbered, concession road and side line in Upper Canada!! The scale upon which it is drawn is four miles to the inch.

Mr. Devine is favorably known to every Surveyor and Municipal officer in this section of the Province, and from his long standing and connection with the Crown Land Department much reliance will be placed in his Map.

We sincerely hope the Government will give such aid and encouragement to My Devine, that his Map may, as early as possible, be published in sections at such a price as will bring it within the means of those already settled here, and the humblest emigrant who may be seeking a home among us.

His Lordship, the Bishop of Toronto, was daily expected in London, at the date of the last advices. The following notice of that admirable Prelate, from the Dublin Freeman, will be read with pleasure by his attached flock in Upper Canada; and will serve to show that, though he may be the object of the dastardly insults of a mercenary crew in this country, he is appreciated at his proper value by the Catholics of Ireland; who have heard what His Lordship has done for their poor exiled countrymen in the far land of the West:--

"Dr. Charbonnel is a native of France, is intimately connected with some of the most aristocratic and distinguished families of that country, is himself a count of the French empire, and his brother held a commission of general in the French army, and was shot at the head of his regiment in the service of his country in some of the recent French wars. His parent originally intended that he, too, should have en tered the army, but he aspired to the dignity of the Priesthood, and devoted himself from an early age to the study and acquisition of the knowledge requisite to enable him to discharge worthily its exalted functions. He left his native country, and immediately after his ordination he devoted himself to the duties of a Missionary amongst his fellow countrymen, the French subjects in Montreal, in Canada: but the vast tide of Irish emigrants that unceasingly flowed into that city at this time, their lively faith, their ardent attachment to their holy religion, and their forlorn and destitute condition, soon attracted the attention of the zealous young Missionary. He anxiously de-sired to devote himself entirely to their service; but one obstacle interposed a difficulty to mar his wishes and impede the accomplishment of his fondest desires, and that was his difficulty in speaking the English language. To remove this obstacle he labored with the most beroic and unceasing assiduity, and so signally triumphed that he acquired a perfect knowledge of that language, so difficult to foreigners, and could soon speak the English language not only with grammatical accuracy, but even with fluency and elegance. Thenceforth all the efforts of his charity and zeal were almost exclusively devoted, and his lively sympathies enlisted in alleviating the distresses, and ministering to the spiritual wants of our poor forlorn Irish exiles. He received in that forlorn land those friendless outcasts from their native country with the most fraternal affection-he cheered their drooping spirits-poured the cordial balm of consolation into their afflicted souls-often supplied what was necessary for their pecuniary wants-and, during the direful calamities of cholera, typhus, and ship fever, by which the poor Irish emigrants were struck down in such overwhelming numbers that the ordinary hospitals were inadequate to afford them accommodation, their indefatigable Missioner and benefac-tor visited them in their slieds and under the open air, was constantly by their side whispering into their ears the promises of salvation and a better life, raised the cooling draught to their parched lip, administered the last consolations of religion to their departing souls, and closed their eyes in peace to their life of sorrow. Thus did he spend many years in comparative obscurity, devoid of worldly gain or celebrity—these poor people, the objects of his charity, having nothing to give, and his distinguished zeal expecting nothing more than their gratitude and their prayers, and the hopes of the rewards of heaven, when, behold! in the mysterious dispensations of Divine Providence. they became indirectly instrumental to his exaltation. His zealous labors amongst the poor Irish emigrants attracted the attention and esteem of his ecclesiastical superiors, and the Rev. Count de Charbonnel was

ed them all. Amongst others, he found his cathedral incumbered with an overwhelming debt. He appealed to his admiring and revering people, and such was the enthusiastic generosity with which people of every country, and language, and politics, and complexion, and creed, pressed forward to present their contributions, that the entire debt was soon liquidated. But no matter how untiring his individual exertions, he find them incapable of supplying all the spiritual wants of an extensive and populous Diocese; 'tis therefore that he journeys to Ireland, in the service of whose exiled poor he has labored so long, in anticipation that it will supply the many Missionaries he requires, not to alleviate his own labours, but to afford increased facilities to his Irish Catholic subjects, dispersed through such vast districts, to partake of the blessings and consolations of their holy religion, which they esteem as their most inestimable treasure, both at home and in the most distant regions of the globe. We cordially wish him the most riumphant success, and feel assured that the recollection of all he has done for those that are dear to us in a distant land will secure for him in grateful Ireland a welcome reception wherever he turns, and the respect and veneration due to his exalted cha-

We cannot too strongly express our approbation of the following sound principles laid down by the Tablet, on the subject of Education, and State interference therewith. We transfer them to our columns; earnestly begging of our Catholic readers to adopt, and whensoever the occasion present itself, to act upon them. "Parents have duties of obedience to the Church," and " rights of resistance against the State;" rights which it is their duty to assert, if the State presumes to arrogate to itself functions to which it is not entitled. Now Education is not a legitimate function of the State :-

Sound Principles .- Before the Catholic University of Ireland was born or thought of, the Tablet had adopted with entire conviction certain principles on the subject of education, which were entorced so strongly and so frequently in its columns that they have become identified with the journal, and with the memory of its founder; to this extent, that no one with any pretensions to remember the history of the Tublet or of Frederick Lucas, during the last sixteen years, can think of them without remembering their championship of these principles. That the education of youth is under the jurisdiction of the Church, and part of the Church's mission; that, in matters of education, it belongs to the Church to hear and to decide ; that, with regard to the education of their children. parents have duties of obedience to the Church, and rights of resistance against the State; that they are bound to obey the mandates of the former, and are entitled to resist as an encroachment on parental authority the interference of the latter, are among the principles alluded to. Further consequences are, that whatever the case may be in Catholic countries and under Catholic governments, where the State lends its aid and concurrence to the Church in the great task of educating the people-in countries where the government is either heretical or infidel, it is not merely the right, but the duty of Catholics to resist as far as is practical, to limit narrowly, and to watch jealously, all State interference or control over education; and only to permit it under such conditions, and with such safeguards, as the Church may deem satisfactory as a present provision against danger .- Tablet.

DOUTRE AND GAVAZZI. To the Editor of the True Witness.

DEAR SIR-Will you permit me to ask you a simple question, which you can, I think, answer? Is the Doutre who comes forward as a candidate for the District of De Salaberry the same individual who attended a meeting of the friends of Gavazzi-the Italian fire-brand and mountebank-held at Jones's Tattersall's, in Great St. James Street, immediately after the unfortunate riot of the 9th of June, 1853? If he he the wretched, poor, contemptible creature who cut such a pitiful figure on that occasion, hy making a speech condemnatory of Irish Catholicshow has he the impudence to present himself for the votes of a Catholic constituency? Let him go and solicit the suffrages of the friends of Gavazzi. If he be not the same person, it will be well to let your readers know, so that they may not use their influence against the man, under a wrong impression. If he be the same person, we trust the Irish Catholies of De Saof placing him in the Len-represent and disgrace them.
I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
A FRIEND OF TRUTH. laberry will send him packing after Gavazzi, instead of placing him in the Legislative Council to mis-

There was, we believe, a petty-fogging attorney of the name of Doutre, who on the occasion alluded to by our correspondent, endeavored to ingratiate himself with the friends of Gavazzi in Montreal, by an impudent tirade against Irish Catholics, with whom he professed to have no sympathy. Very probably it was the same person who is now candidate in the De Salaberry district. We can assure him that, if our conjecture is correct, Irish Catholics will have but little "sympathy" with him. Into the merits of the electioneering contest now pending, we have no intention of entering, as it is not in our line.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, MONNOIR, C.E. To the Editor of the True Wilness.

Mu. Epiron-This flourishing institution was opened on the 10th inst.; and being conducted by able Professors, it affords every opportunity to the student of acquiring a sound Catholic and literary training. It was lately incorporated by the Provincial Legislature, and bids fair, when completed, to cope with the first institutions in this country. The government is kind and parental, yet such as on all occasions to sustain a strict and impartial discipline. It is under the Presidency of the Rev. Edward Crevier, Grand Vicar of this Diocess; in whom all can see a fgood Superior, an excellent Priest, and a benevolent, affec-

tionate Father. The Presentation Convent in this place opened its fourth scholastic term on the 1st inst.; and, judging from the success of the past, and its present great advantages, we can truly say that it acknowledges no institution of the kind superior to it, on the American Continent. This institution is conducted by highly accomplished Ladies, who have said farewell to France, to devote all their time to the instruction of youth in this country, and to instil into the minds of the rising generation of Canada, the precepts of the Ohristian religion, and the elegant refinements of their own country. And with what indefatigable zeal do not these Nuns pursue their avocations—as did their Sisters, when they crossed the sea to relieve the wounded soldier, and to cheer the last hours of the dying, who fell fighting for France and the liberty of the Christian Church. This admirable institution needs but to be known to the intelligent Canadian Catholic public to be appreciated, as it enjoys all those educational advantages which have always characterised the Conventual Academy. Like the disciples of Ignatius, its directors study youth before soon after elevated to the vacant Episcopal See of they attempt to train it; and master it, before they Toronto. In this exalted position new labors awaited endeavor to mould it to the high purposes which it is

in polite society, but the virtues of the Christian; and hence in after life, when left to themselves, they will be none the less fit to perform all the ordinary duties of their state, because possessing all the brilliant accomplishments of the daughters of France, I have the honor to be, Mr. Editor,

Yours respectfully, AN ADMIRER OF CANADIAN INSTITUTIONS.

St. Patrick's Societies .- A friend writes to us from Aylmer, giving the most encouraging accounts of the progress making by the St. Patrick's Societies of that City and district; and of the good that they are doing :-

"The St. Patrick's Societies"—says our correspondent—"are progressing most favorably in this neighborhood. Our people, residents of Chelsea, and the Allumette Island, intend organising themselves into kindred Societies in their respective districts; and already flourishing branches have been established in Onslow, Fitzroy, Portage du Fort, Bristol and Buckingham. The Aylmer St. Patrick's Society is in an excellent condition; and the proficiency of its band, under the direction of Mr. T. Devlin, excites general

We give some further extracts from our friend's communication :-

"It is the duty of all Catholies, unmindful of national distinctions, to unite in one common bond of protherhood, in order the better to be able to make head against the combined attacks of the common enemy of our Catholic institutions. Protestantism and Infidelity are leagued together, and make common cause; the Orangeman lies down with the Rouge, and both heartily join in drinking "To Hell with the Pope"—Why should Catholies alone be disunited?" "French and Irish Catholies are bound together

by no ordinary ties. Professors of the same faith, hey should also be mutually attached to one another by the glorious recollections of the past, when French and Irish soldiers fought gallantly side by side beneath the lilies of France. In the darkest days of Ireland's sad history, the soil of France ever offered an inviolable asylum to the persecuted Irishman, and the Exile of Erin never failed to find a happy home on the shores of "La Belle France." Again, in recent days have the chivalrons sons of the two countries fought side by side, and shown to an admiring world that the best and most faithful Christians are always the best and boldest soldiers. The ties of religion are stronger than those of country or of kindred; and it is our interest, our duty as Catholics, mutually to assist one another in this our common country, threatened as we are by one common foe. "Union amongst all Catholies" without distinction of national orgin, should therefore be our watchword; thus only shall we be able to foil the

ORDINATION. To the Editor of the True Witness.

Kingston, September 22, 1856. Sin-On Wednesday the 17th instant, Mr. Henry Byrns, of the Seminary of Regiopolis, received in the Cathedral from the Rr. Rev. Dr. Phelan, Administrator Apostolic of the Diocese, the Holy Order of Subdeaconship; was promoted on Friday to the Order of Deaconship; and elevated on Saturday to the dignity of Priesthood, in the Seminary, and in the presence of the Rev. Professors and students thereof. The same Rev. gentleman celebrated the High Mass on Sunday the 21st instant, assisted by the Very Rev. Mr. Dollard, V.G., who acted as Archdeacon, the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, A.B., as Deacon, and Mr. M'Carty as Subdeacon.

I am, Sir, yours, ac., CATHOLIC.

A correspondent sends us the following communication for publication. We offer no opinion thereupon, trusting that an enquiry may be instituted into the conduct of the magistrates complained of. We do not guarantee the accuracy of our correspondent's assertions; but this we may be permitted to say-that he is not one who would knowingly make a false or exaggerated statement. With these remarks we give insertion to the following from "A Friend to Justice":-

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Sin.-As a lover of peace, justice, and good order, beg to be allowed a small space in the columns of the Turn Witness, in order that I may make known what is going on in this township.

The township of Rawdon has often before to day obtained through the press an unenviable notoriety because of the riotous conduct of some of its residents. And now that its name is again about to appear in the records of the Criminal Court—to be holden on the fourth of October next-in justice to the great bulk of the residents of Rawdon, I think it proper to warn the public that the conduct of those whose names will figure upon that occasion is no sample whereby to judge of the conduct of the Raw-

don people in general. The population of this township is composed of men of all characters, and of all conditions; from the honest, high minded and industrious farmer, to the escaped felon: and embraces individuals of various origins, and of innumerable creeds. It is not therefore to be wondered at, however much it is to be deplored, that it contains some half-dozen or more of 'roudies" of the worst description; who, though few in number, are yet quite numerous enough to disturb the peace of any community; particularly when, as in the case of the worthies referred to, they are urged on by the Orange Societies of the district; and countenanced and protected by a newly created batch of Magistrates, whose only idea of administering justice is, apparently, to stir up party strife, and to array man against man.

There are no less than eighteen cases pending for trial at the approaching term. Of these nine are criminal, and the other nine, civil actions. Of the former, all have been instigated, and called into being by the aforesaid purtisan magistrates, and their abettors. In most of these criminal cases the defendant, or rather the victim of Orange persecution, is a harmless and most respectable old man of upwards of sixty years of age; who, like too many of his Irish countrymen, has been brought to poverty by the misfortunes of his native land, and has indulged the hope of retrieving his fortunes by emigrating to Canada. His crime, his solitary crime is-I need scarcely tell you Mr. Editor-that he is a Papist, and that after the way of his fathers, and the fathers of his persecutors (which men call Popery) he worships the Lord his God. Being old and too infirm for hard work, he opened a little store in the village, and commenced a small general business; trusting that the law of the land would protect him, and secure to him the same privileges that it secures to all other industrious and well disposed citizens.

Not so however. This poor old man has been the object of a persecution of the most cruel description. His house has been frequently assailed at dead of night, as well as in open day; he has himself been barbarously beaten, and has had to witness the wanton destruction of his property. Repeatedly has he been obliged to flee to his neighbors for refuge; and as a climax to his misfortunes, he has justified all his little crop destroyed, and his potatoes pulled up by

the roots, and thrown away.

Not satisfied with this, his indefatigable tormentors have induced some bad characters of the neighborhood to come forward and swear an assault against the old man, because upon one occasion he had the she will endeavor to secure their continued approin-audacity, to attempt to defend himself. A warrant tion by her unremitting attention to the duties of her was easily obtained; and he was dragged before one profession

told you, but who refused to try the case. Notwith-standing that bail to the amount of One Hundred Pounds was tendered, the Magistrato refused to accept it, and finally committed the poor old man to

The people, Mr. Editor, in this district look at one another anxiously, and ask "where will these things end?" It is, I fear, but too easy to guess where they will end, and what will be the result, if the strong arm of the law is not interposed to protect the weak and innocent, and to repress the outrages of the

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE. Rawdown, 20th September, 1856.

The nomination of candidates to serve in the Legislative Council for the De Salaberry Division took place on Tuesday; M. M. Renaud and Doutre being presented to the constituency by their respective friends. M. Renaud is in favor of "Freedom of Education." Mr. Doutre avows Yankee annexationist principles; and is said to be supported by the loyal British and Protestant electors of the district. The issue of the contest is very doubtful; but there can be no doubt of the loyalty of, and high sense of honor amongst, the supporters of an avowed "Annexationist." To reduce Protestant honor and Protestant loyalty into terms of £ s. d. is a very simple arithmetical problem.

WHERE ARE THE MISSIONARIES WANTED? -The Toronto Colonist of the 19th inst., gives a sad account of the overcrowded state of the Gaol of that city. Originally intended to hold 80 prisoners only, it is now crowded with no less than 175, of whom 50 are women, and 11 mere boys. The cry then in Upper Canada, is for more "gaol accommodation," so rapidly does the number of criminals increase in that section of the Province; whilst here-amongst those whom His Excellency calls the "inferior race," and to whom evangelical Protestants, unmindful of the wants of their coreligionists rotting in the gaols of Upper Canada, send missionaries and tract distributors -the demand is foud and constant for more church accommodation." We throw the above out as a hint to the French Canadian Missionary Society; whose members would do well to bear in mind Our Lord's saying - " they that be whole need not a physician, but they that are sick."--ST. MATT., ix., 12.

REMITTANORS RECEIVED.

Longueuil, Rev. Mr. Thibault, 12s 6d; Maidstone. M. Toomey, £1 8s; Wiadsor, D. Langleis, £1 5s; Uhatham, J. B. Williams, £1 5s; La. Buie, Rev. Mr. Carrier, 12s 6d; St. John N. B., A. McTavish, £1 5s; Westport, P. Shovlin, 5s; Relleville, J. P. McDonell, 6s 3d; Cornwall, J. S. McDougall, 12s 6d; Pike River, Rev. J. Leclaire, 12s 6d; Sault-aux-Recollets, Rev. Mr. Vinet, £1 5s; Russeltown, E. McGill, 12s 6d; Brantford, W. McManamy, 12s 6d; Kamouraska, W. Wilson, 58; L'Orignal, Rev. Mr. O'Mally, 128 6d; Ottawa City, J. Warnock, 128 6d; Grand Isle, Vt. U. S., J. R. Lefevre, 108; Prescott, T. Buckley, 128 6d; St. Fidele, Rev. Mr. Morisset, 128 6d; Quebec, Rev. Mr. Bolduc, 15s.

Per P. Kelly, Buckingham-Seif, 5s 3d; D. Dunigan, Gs 3d. Per M. Kelly, Merrickville—Self 5s; J. Brislin, 5s;
J. Roche, 5s; T. Blake, 5s; J. Loughran, 5s.
Per M. McKenny, Gobourg—J. Graig, 5s.
Per C. McGill, St. Urbain—Self 5s; J. McGill, £1

Per J. Knowlson, Cavan-Self 5s 3d : H. WLaughlin, 6s 3d; R. Smith, 5s.
Per P. Furlong, Kingston—M. O'Lenry, 6s 3d; P.
Purcell 12s 6d; N. Brown, 6s 3d; J. King, 12s 6d; R. Godey, 12s 6d; T. Spencer, £1 10s; J. Brunagan, 15s; T. Jordan, 12s 6d; M. Farrell, 12s 6d; J. Bowes 123 6d; T. Briceland, 15s; T. Lovitt, 6s 3d; M. Quinn £1; M. Baker, 12s 6d; F. Early, 12s 6d; J. Murphy, 12s Gd; J. McClarvey, 10s; Brown & Harty, 12s Gd

T. Connolly 10s; J. Quinn, 12s 6d; P. Smith, 12s 6d; T. Abern, 12s 6d; D. Keenan, 15s. Per M. O'Leary, Quebec-J. Quinn, £1 10s; L & C Tetu, £1 7s 6d; B. Bennet, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Lemoine. 12s 6d; Rev. M. Lafrance, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Chauvin, 12s 6d; Rev. L. Grenier, 12s 6d; P. Moran, 6s

Per Rev. E. J. Dunphy, Carleton, N. B .- Rev. J. McDevitte, 12s dd; Rev. W. McManus, 12s dd; Rev.

J. Quin, 12s 6d. Per M. Heaphy, Kemptville-P. O'Keeffe, 5s; P.

.ong, 103. Per Rev. G. A. Hay, St. Andrews-D. J. M'Do-nald, 123 6d; S. M'Intosh, 6s 3d; A. Chisholm, 6s 3d; E. Porestell, 6s 3d.

IF The FOURTH VOLUNTEER RIFLE COM-PANY, are requested to meet for BATTALION DRILL, in the BONSECOURS HALL, THIS EVENING, (Friday,) at Half-past SEVEN o'clock. A punctual attendance is desired.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL -- We understand that His Excellency is expected to arrive at Montreal on the 6th of October, and to review, the Volunteer Militia companies the following day.

A CONVICT ESCAPRO.—That notorious criminal, Dr. Dill, succeeded in making his escape from the Kingston Penitentiary, on Saturday night. He was under sentence of imprisonment for life for a rape committed on a female patient; but this formed but a small portion of his catalogue of crimes. While resident n Quebec, he was more than suspected of murdering his wife and hurning his house to conceal it; and in Upper Canada was believed to have poisoned several persons. One hundred dollars is offered for his apprehension. The following is his description, he is about 46 or 47 years of age-very high forchead, is somewhat hald, about six feet in height, grey eyes, rather clear complexion, grey hair, rather prominent cheek bones, thin face, lips rather compressed—altogether a very marked countenance. Supposed to have on an overcoat of one of the keepers, made of grey satinet cloth, single breasted, one row of horn buttons, a blue cloth cap with leather peak, a leather strap accross the front of the cap with two buttons having an anchor on them.—Commercial Advertiser.

Married.

On Tuesday, 23d instant, at the residence of the bride's father, Cromwell Park, East Oxford, by the Rev. W. S. Ball, of Woodstock, George MacLean Rose, of London, C. W., to Margaret Catherine Joanna Levack Manson, second daughter of Mr. Wm. Manson, farmer, formerly of Vandreuil, C. E.

MRS. UNSWORTH

HAS the honor to inform her Friends and the Public generally, that she still continues to receive a limited number of Pupils, on Moderate Terms, for

Singing and Piano-forte, ... or for PIANO-FORTE alone, at her RESIDENCE, 128 St. Antoine Street.

Mrs. Unsworth, while returning her sincere thanks to her numerous Friends and Patrons, begs to assure them, and others who may favor her with a trial, that

Montreal, September 25, 1856.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

that the refused to try the cast. Notwithe

That there is no symbothy between French and English ideas on Italy is apparent from this, that while the French Government is notoriously very chostile to the secret societies, and has just closed a series of prosecutions against them, our leading journals are not only giving publicity to the incendiary appeals of Mazzini, but are actually advocating his influence.

A more disturbing element than the Eastern Question has, it is said, entered into European politics. Louis Napoleon is declared to be suffering from disease of the spinal cord, and to be in consequence subject to periodical fits of insanity. He is still at Biarritz. Spanish despatches go there direct, and he is, it is said, completely occupied with unknown designs in aid of O'Donnell's plans in the Peninsula. His death or insanity, at this hour would be a startling shock to all Europe for he has certainly managed to make himself its great centre figure and most potent sovereign, And he never until now was properly popular in France. He has given her glory in war and predominance in peace. France, no longer free, is at all events the grand nation of the earth again. From his conduct during the inundations, he certainly deserved a personal popularity, he had never earned before. As, he drove through Paris on his return, those who saw will, never forget the emaciated figure crouched in a corner of his carriage which testified to alin a corner of his carriage which testined to at second entropy. The corner of his carriage which testined to at second entropy. The mentioned some time back a report that the three charges, for defrauding his servants of their wages for nine terms, thereby by compelling them to make lectual. The man certainly understands how to Powers, parties to the freaty of April 15, had bad shifts. The English court-martial found the govern, and will be, of the two, a more curious

The Legitimist papers have been for some time past carrying on a most important discussion to join in a formal act of renunciation of any as to whether the white flag or the tricolor should be adopted by the Bourbons when they resume on as forming an integral portion of the treaty of their place on the throne of France. Much March 30, concluded at Paris. The result of weight has been attached to this question of bunting, and, strange as it may seem, the color of a have given rise to is now reported to be, that cockade has come to be considered as one of the Russia is not unwilling formally to renounce the chief obstacles to the fusion of the two parties interested. It appears to have been thought, that may have been left unmentioned in the treaty they will do well to find some other topic upon town of Bolgrad in that portion of Bessarabian which to waste their ink.

We are glad to observe that the unseemly dispute which has existed for some time past bewhich has engrossed a large share of the attention of the French and English Press, is now his Diocesan, has consented to refrain from pursuing the course he has latterly adopted, and opportunity to the enemies of the Church to self-esteem. speak evil of both parties; and it has engaged the powerful intellects of men of high talent in a discussion—in the opinion of many—fruitless as regards the interests of religion. Now, however, it is to be hoped that both parties will occupy their attention solely with what concerns the good of the Church, which each party has earn-

birth of the Imperial Prince) five individuals were sentenced to death by the Assize Court of Paris, for an attempt upon the life of the Emperor. That it should have been possible to have, hushed up an event of this importance, which must have been known at the time to many judges, registrars, clerks, and policemen, and officers of the court of law, to say nothing of the witnesses who must have been examined, is certainly a most extraordinary fact, and one not sufficiently accounted for by the consideration that the Government can, and often does, peremptorily interdict the French journals from publishing news. The disclosure is now made by the half yearly publication of a summary of the judgments of the Assize Court of the Seine, which the law directs to be made.

ITALY.

M. Mazzini perseveres in addressing all classes of his countrymen through the columns of the Italia e Popolo of Genoa. A short time ago it was the students of the Universities whom he exhorted to make martyrs of themselves on their entrance to the world; now he appeals to the soldiers of Italy, under whatever banner they may at present be serving, to join in forming a national army for the defence of the country's libut it is doubtful if this system of payment will prove more popular with the soldiers of Italy than his crowns of martyrdom did with the students.

The King of Sardinia is ruled by a clique of conspirators in concert with the secret societies. But their aim is to destroy royalty as well as religion. Mazzini has just told us as much. He is the leader of the revolutionists, and his cry has ever been, "down with Pope and King!" Cavour has robbed the monasteries; Mazzini and Garibaldi would spoil the churches—aye, and the is older and wiser than his brother of Sardinia. When he was Crown Prince forty years ago, the Carbonari committed atrocities in Naples which not resign his crown into the hands of a set of the same feelings towards the Church as the cha-pelwreckers of Kelso.—Northern Times.

Sugar State of

to the throne, of Naples.

The Muratist Party, notwithstanding the alleged opposition of the Emperor Napoleon has been of Naples to endeavour to seduce some of the sufficient support to be alarming. There have been rumours of a new joint note to the King, said to be an ultimatum worded in strong and decisive language from France and England: Other reports say that the Emperor peremptorily declined to join Lord Palmerston in such a note; while a correspondent of the Frankfort Journal, writing from Naples, altogether discredits the rumours, declaring that no such communication had been received; but another German journal reiterates the assertion that " a joint note of uncompromising terms, had actually been addressed to Naples by the Western Powers in concert.-Weckly Register.

RUSSIA

Some reference to the Serpent Island difficulty occurs in the Berlin correspondent of the Times (second edition.) The correspondent writes:-'I expressed to Russia their satisfaction at the actual evacuation of the Isle of Serpents by that Power, but had at the same time called upon her claim to that island, which act should be looked the negotiations that these diplomatic demarches Isle of Serpents, or any other Danubian island territory that is to be ceded to Moldavia.

The approaching coronation of the Emperor of Russia is still a theme for the continental newstween the Catholic journals of France, and papers. The reckless and Eastern magnificence of the retinue of Count de Morny, the French ambassador, contrasts with the quiet but dignified likely to be at an end. The editor of L'Ami bearing of Lord Granville and the ostentatious de la Religion, yielding to the remonstrances of demonstrations of affection for France, on the part of the Russian Court, excite some almost humorous recollections of the eternal love sworn infinitum. This desirable solution of a vexed former Emperor Napoleon. Happily the time is question, satisfactory to L'Univers, must be a past when sudden bursts of devotion or animosity source of congratulation to all parties. It has un- on the part of monarchs can have any influence doubtedly been a scandal and a loss to the Ca- on the material progress of the world, or awaken tholic world, in so far as it seemed to give an more than a passing smile at the hallucinations of

AUSTRALIA.

Letters from Australia have just reached us, written a month later than the last news we published. They announce Mr. Duffy's certain election, without opposition, for Heytesbury—that the Qualification Fund was ready to be disposed salary. There was in my time a gentleman in Madras of in the necessary purchase of property—and who in passing or meeting a Hindu, though he had the salary before used to strike him here. good of the Church, which each party has earn-tot in the necessary purchase of property—and who, in passing of inceeding a tributal tributal and no longer waste their strength that a new Ministry, in which he was sure to be never seen him before, used to strike him with his whip or switch so violently as to cause a deep wale. in unavailing contests, which can be gratifying a principal Member, was likely to be formed im- I have seen a poor boy immediately after being cut

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT MISSIONS .into the hands of the British Government, take Oude for instance—and it is desired to carry the light of the Gospei thitherward; forthwith a any better reason given by any of his fellows in ini-handsome reward of ten thousand rupees with the quity. I have often prayed in my heart that this necessary inducements are offered to any Protestant Missionary who will take upon himself the arduous task. But a Catholic Missionary waits for no such call. The moment he perceives a fair field open before him, he flies to it in earnest, and stops not upon a second thought; he goes with his hands bare—and without his purse. We shall allow the Parson and the Priest a year's time, and then demand from each the result of his mission. The Parson has in all probability about this time returned to his home and family in disgust and despair, without a single of the ten thousand rupees he set out with-which he has spent in inducing people to flock around him, -and he is not a little bewildered and perhaps also chagrined to find that no sooner has his purse become empty than his neophytes fall off from him and return to their old system. The Catholic-Priest, on the other hand, has a numerous following to bear witness to his zeal; and he is soon compelled to invite others to become sharers berty. He advocates territorial grants to be of his labors. This has been so all over India. made to the soldiers of the country as a recom- and is so to the present day. We are truly pense or token of gratitude for their services after amused at the perusal from time to time of the the object of the war shall have been obtained, published reports of the several proselytising Societies under the special patronage of Protestant Missionaries; for we find, that, in the end, no success whatever has attended their exertions or the large expenditure of money. Hundreds of be built up by the consent of the people. It anticithousands of copies of the Bible translated into pated that formation of a Church from beneath, which the principal languages of India are circulated gratuitously to the people, but to what little purgratuitously to the people, but to what little pur- 16), "the question of a constitution came so forward pose! But let us turn from the Protestant side in Church as well as in State, that everything else of the picture, bright as it is with the glitter of was forgotten in it; men cherished sanguine hopes gold, to the Catholic side with all its discouraging of a great German Evangelical Church, and had aspects. Every European (Catholic) Clergyman palaces. The King of Naples knows this. He | could produce at the least twelve converts in the year; and if we multiply this number, which is of such an undertaking—the impossibility, i.e., stated at its lowest, by the number of Catholic Priests scattered over India, we may safely assume betrayed their true character. And the "Centhe total number of converts to the Catholic tral Committee" have recently displayed designs Church to be some thousands annually." A proof as atrocious aa ever. His crime is that he will of this is to be met with of a Sunday morning in our churches, crowded as they are with I natives. men like Mazzini and Garibaldi-men who have What Protestant gospeller could produce a dozen nauve converts as the fruits of his Missionary events, one sees no such persons now whom God has labors for as many years? We can conscienticalled to be revisors" (i.e., of the Church's symbols).

gati N. A. Ballin . Best S

Native Roman Catholics, which is var sufficient evidence of the success which has attended our Missions, and leads us again to consider the entaking advantage of the attacks upon the King tire futility of Protestant enterprises for the Christianisation of India, and strongly impresses soldiery from their allegiance, and secret procla- us with the necessity that to render the work of mations have been extensively circulated. It is the Mission efficacious, the badge of the Misnot, however, probable that this party will gain sionary should be Poverty and Charity. - Bombay Catholic Examiner.

THE ENGLISH IN INDIA .- Mr. Bruce, author of "Classic and Historic Portraits," &c., has published an interesting work entitled "Scenes and Sights in the East," from which we take

the following extracts:-ENGLISH MASTERS.—Amongst these people no crime is a crime, no injustice or fraud is at all wrong, if it be committed against a heathen. It is not merely that the utmost disregard is felt for the sufferings or misery of the dark-colored races, but that the hatred entertained towards them is notively fiendish. "An Englishman is not disgraced at all by the exercise of the most ingenious arts to swindle his servants out of their wages; he will even boast in company of the crimes which he commits against them, in the certainty that these crimes do not at all, lower him in the estimation of English society; for it is literally true, as Capt. Harvey, a Madras officer, tells us, that to injure these people is "meritorious." An English officer was tried before a court-martial; amongst other facts proven, but found that there was nothing in these facts "unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman." I admit that in this case morality was vindicated. The commander-in-chief reversedthe infamous verdict, and heaped the most contemptuous censures on the heads of scoundrels who passed it. But the commander-in-chief was General Sir Charles Napier, and Sir Charles was a rare and eccentric man; and in nothing was his eccentricity more manifested in India than in his administration

of rigid justice in the army, without respect to rank, color, or religion—in the broad distinction which he always drew between an honest man and a swindler pute was becoming too prolonged, for I hear that the disputants have received an intimation that they will do well to find some other topic upon sufficient reason, was guarded against passengers by a Mussulman soldier. One day an English officer came riding towards it and was waved off by the soldier on duty. The officer rode ou, and the man came forward to prevent him passing. As a matter of course, the usual language which an English officer applies to a Mussulman was applied, but in this case assault was added to injurious language, and the officer gave the man several wounds with his sword. The criminal was brought before the magistrate, no doubt expecting to get off by paying two or three rupees, but the magistrate did justice, and gave the which had all the appearance of continuing ad between the former Emperor Alexander and the raceal a raceal's punishment. For this conduct working the appearance of continuing ad between the former Emperor Alexander and the raceal a raceal's punishment. For this conduct working the solution of a rayed former Emperor Napoleon. of a French magistrate, the bench was grossly attacked by at least some of the English newspapers; and the magistrate's sentence was attributed to his being a Frenchman, and an enemy to the greatness and glory of Britain. The decision was certainly a rare one and against the rule and practice. A principal of ja college makes a wanton assault on a Hindu. He is brought before a Calcutta magistrate, who dismisses the case, and bids his friend good morning. Thus encouraged the criminal commits another assault, atterly unprovoked, and in an ag-gravated form. This time be is fined in some such only to the irreligious, and must be deplored by mediately after the meeting of the Assembly by this miscreant's switch; the flesh was laid bare affects the Clergy, and is asserted to have comparatively after being cut by this miscreant's switch; the flesh was laid bare affects the Clergy, and is asserted to have comparatively little influence on the Laity. For this reason, done by a whip or switch to the bare body of an In
INDIA.

In perhaps, it is alleged not to be favored by the Prince dian is terrible, owing to the extreme softness of the flesh and the thinness of the skin. But this gentle-A country, hitherto a stranger to the Gospel falls | man was never even brought before a magistrate for his habitual barbarities. The reason he gave his friends for his brutal conduct was simple and concise, - I hate the natives; and I certainly never heard

> in the next. A paper published in Bristish India, publishes a letter from a person at Karachee, who says that he is determined to export 120,000 salted rats to China. The Chinese cat rats, and he thinks they may sell. He says he has to pay one pice a dozen, and the salting, gutting, pressing and packing in casks, raises the price to six pice.

> gentleman had been tempted by the devil to lay a

whip on some of the servants in a quarter where in-

structions had been given them in the Christian prac-

tice of resenting injury, as in that case he would have received such a smart and stinging exemplification of

the lex talionis as would have made him a sadder and

a better man for the remainder of his hateful days in

this world, and perhaps have been for his advantage

GERMANY.

(From the Correspondent of the Weekly Register.)

In my last letter i described the state of Protestant Germany in 1848. It was such as to convince all parties, who had any belief in the truth of religion, of the necessity of reconstituting some principle of spiritual authority; and this was the more apparent when they compared their own disorganised state with the stable aspect of the Catholic body. "The year 1848," declared the Church Meeting, which was held that Autumn in Wittenberg, "will'either be the begin-ning of a new principle of strength to our people, through the spirit of grace and of power, or the

breaking of a crushing judgment from our God."

The Rationalistic party seems to have had a hope that some united German Protestant Church might Chevalier Bunsen advocates at present. "In 1848," says the Darmstudt Church Journal of last year (Aug. plans about a Synod of the Empire, which should unite all insulated national churches? The same journal suggests what was the difficulty in the way building up an authoritative rule from beneath, inasmuch as it must come as an appointment from some higher authority (such as God or his Church), which has power to bind the consciences of individuals. "Luther, Melanchthon, Calvin," it is said, "had the right to revise, because they were representatives of the Church, not indeed through the voice of majoriies, but because they have given practical proof that God had called them to be representatives. At all pelwreckers of Kelso.—Northern Times.

Iabors for as many years? We can consciention with the fact that the Vicar of our Church's symbols.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning. Post asserts that the efforts to induce the Cathedral receives no fewer than half a dozen King of Naples to reconsider his reply to the joint King of Naples to reconsider his reply to the joint of the Cathedral receives of this ble to realise the whole dream of a quiet Synod of been safer if he had never departed. His situation, street.—Albany Register:

The King of Prussa is reported to have also Vicariate receive as many each; and it must not witten to King Ferdinand, advising him to reflect per formand, advising him to reflect purpose of the desired revision, one would not know however, would have been full of inconsistencies, so purpose of the desired revision, one would not know however, would have been full of inconsistencies, so purpose of the desired revision, one would not know however, would have been full of inconsistencies, so purpose of the desired revision, one would not know however, would have been full of inconsistencies, so purpose of the desired revision, one would not know however, would have been full of inconsistencies, so purpose of the desired revision, one would not know how how the formation the desired revision of the desired thing but that the existing Confessions should remain valid; so long as there are no revised and recognised ones at taker their places. (Vide Politische Blatter, vol. xxxy, p. 582.)

It was with this feeling then that the reaction.

began in favor of the Lutheran Confessions of faith It had been found; impossible to introduce any which might suit the Protestant body at large; something of the kind was imporatively needed; what could be done but to fall back upon that which existed? The German Clergy fell back therefore upon Lutheranism as the English and done upon the laws of this Church after the Reform Bill. The old Lutheran party, which had been the object of so much persecution, became suddenly the popular and favored system. Not only did it strengthen itself in other parts of Germany, but even in Prussia, where, as Dr. Schwarz expresses it, in his "History of Recent Theology," it had been "a martyrdom, and had led to separation," it now enjoyed the favor of the King. Instead of contenting itself, therefore, merely with toleration, the Lutheran party puts forward those ex-clusive claims, which led formerly to such inconvenient ruptures with Calvinism. A recent work by Hommel on the "Right of the Church" says that, "since all forms of Church union have become corrupt and broken, the Lord has yet, in his boundless mercy, been pleased to leave himself a pure seed, that is to say, the Holy Church which, through the devil's envy, is obliged to call herself not merely Christian but Lutheran; but which, in spite of him; considers this name as its honor, which is the true keeper of the covenant of the Trinne God, the happy possessor of His promises, at whose breasts all thor Confessions suck."

The opposition which this exclusiveness excites reminds one of the objection which naturally arise against the exclusive claim, which is sometimes made by the partisans of the English Establishment. Those who advocate the principle of a mere individual religion may, of course, spread it where they please; but those who appeal to the laws of the Church of England, and profess to act by her authority, must be fettered by the consideration, that she grounds her pretensions on her nationality, and has nothing to do with those who can't take the Oath of Allegiance. Hence to have a Bishop of the Church of England and Ireland at Jerusalem is the same sort of anomaly which the Darmstadt Church Journal points out in "an Organ of the Ultra-Lutherins parts, which expressed the hope that all mankind would become Lutherans.' The discoverer of this singular truth has forgotten, it is added, that the Lutheran Church is so essentially of German character, that it cannot exist in another country, and among a people differently circumstanced. The Scotch, for example, will never be-

come Lutherans, so long as they are Scotch."

M. Jorg, from which I quote the above, has collected many instances of this exclusive claim on behalf of the Lutheran body—a claim which must needs revive that jealousy between Lutherans and Calvinists, which had been allayed by the indifference of the last generations. For instance, among the theses discussed at a Lutheran Conference at Erfurt, two years ago, were the following: - First, the Lutheran Church is not a Church, but the Church; secondly, the Body of our Lord is the Invisible Church, and this embraces more than the mere Lutheran Church yet the Lutheran Church alone is the true representation of our Lord's Body; thirdly, all other so-called Churches are bastard Churches; fourthly, from this number the Reformed (i. c. Calvinisce) Church is not to be excluded." I need not multiply quotations in proof of the feeling of the Old Lutheran party; it is what one of them expresses as follows:—"I am not a member and sowers of a Church with which will be able to the content of a Church with the content of the content of a Church with the content of ber and servant of a Church, which will for the first time come into existence hereafter: the Church of which I am at present a member and servant-my Scriptural Lutheran Church, is the proper Church of the future." ["Politische Blatter—vol. xxxv., pp. 1055; 1054; vol. xxxvi., p. 1051.]

This, then, is the party, through favor of the pre-sent King of Prussia, but still more from the circum-stances of the times, has gained great support among the Protestant Clergy. It makes its appeal to the standards of Lutheranism, as the English Clergy looked to the Prayer Book and Articles in the year of of Prussia, who, like his father, is altogether for maintaining the Union. Indeed, considering that a large part of the Protestant subjects of Prussia are Calvinistic—that the members of the Brandenburg Family are the historical supporters of that school in Germany, it appears to be the natural line for a King of Prussia to adopt. "The present Royal Bishop of Prussia," says M. Jorg, "is no doubt inclined to the Union with all his heart; but he has at the same time the most full persuasion, that some external symbolical form of faith is absolutely necessary to bridle lawless spirits." (Vol. xxxv., 775.) This division of opinion between the King and his brother, the Prince of Prussia, shows itself also in the fact, that the latter is a most attenuous supporter of the Freemasons, who are an active political body in Germany of the liberal class, and have a thorough hatred to the Catholic Church. But so fearful is the present King of this tendency, that when a deputation waited upon him three years ago from the supporters of the Union in Pomerania, he is said to have demanded a written assurance that it consisted of "believing and orthodox, preachers, who were no democrats; but that in their, political relations they were correct and blameless men." In Prussia, the course of Ecclesia stical affairs depends, of course, on the will of the King, as being the Supreme Bishop. The Lutheran Association, therefore, which held its general meeting in May last at Wittenberg, speaks of the support, which it everywhere receives from the authorities in a manner which appears to give great umbrage to the Protestant (i.e., the Rationalistic) Church Journal, which reports the proceedings in its last number (Aug. 2?)

The holding of a Lutheran Association at Wittenberg is strictly in character, since their theory has been described to be, "to make Wittenberg, instead, of Rome, the middle point and capital city, of His empire who is higher than the heaven of heavens;" and this appears to follow naturally from their own assertion, that " what is called the Lutheran Church. upon earth is the only visible legitimate continuation of the visible Church of Christ from the times of the Apostles," (Pol. Blatt. xxxv., 1061.) In Prussia it-self, the strength of the Lutheran party, lies, mainly in Pomerania and Silesia. In Prussia Proper, the Protestant Church Journal says with triumph, the spirit still lives among the Clergy which has been handed down from the time of Kant; while, in Westphalia. and on the Rhine, the Protestant are generally Calvinistic. But whereas as Dr. Schwarz observes, the Lutheran movement during its period of persecution was within the limits of the Prussian National Church, it has spread itself "into those parts of Germany, where the Union never existed, 2. e., into Mecklen-burg, Saxony, Hanover, and Bavaria." The last Pro-testant Church Journal complains that the Lutherans. theran Professors should be appointed in the faculty scalping-knife in the belt of the savage, and his hair of Divinity at the University; and the same demand began to rise. The Indian seemed to be making up the University of Gottingen three years and his mind to use them. in Saxony have been demanding that exclusively Luthe University of Gottingen three years ago. Erlangon, in Bavaria, is already a decidedly Lutheran University. In short, the progress of the Lutheran party has been quite as encouraging as that of the Tractaous paramentario dell'amesa d'Adul i recest del si colo i posti de barro dels eves lles sico de serie de les

Who Found the Key to Sepastopor. From a narrative in the United, Service Magazine: the strict accuracy of which the writer attests, it appears that whatever may be the merit of the plan of operations by which the siege of Sepastopol was brought to a close, that merit belongs really to a British officer and that, but for the opposition of the French engineers, that plan would have been adopted at a much earlier period, when, from the Russian defences being far less complete, its accomplishment would have far less complete, its accomplishment would have been less difficult and tedious... General A. F. Maciutosh visited the Crimea in 1834; and so little fear was then felt of English opposition to Russian projects, that he was allowed to inspect all the fortifica-The result of his observations was, that his mind was deeply impressed with two facts. He saw in Sebastopola maritime stronghold, which was grow. ing up, unnoticed, to the most formidable dimensions, threatening to Turkey and dangerous to Europe. And, while he contemplated any the summit of the Malakoff (where alone the true attitude of that work could be fully perceived) the strategetic character of the whole place, he felt satisfied, beyond all doubt, that he stood on the position from which the town and docks were commanded. General Macintosh, at the beginning of the war, twice applied to be sent to the Crimen, but his request was refused. He was sent to Corfu about a thousand miles from the scene of action; the information he had so long before furnished being, however, communicated to Lord Ragian. General Macintosh, from his distant post at Corfu, watched anxiously the proceedings of the allies; and. feeling convinced that they were operating too much to the left, he on the 1st January, 1855, wrote to Lord Ragian, calling attention to his former communication, and urging that the taking of the Malakof must be the principal aim. This letter must have had considerable effect upon his lordship's course; for, although we know nothing of what passed between him and the French commander, it is certain that, from the beginning of February, General Macintosh's plan was steadily carried out, and at length brought to a successful issue.

TROUBLE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND MEXICO .- Private advices from Mexico, via Havana, mention reports of serious difficulty between the government of that country and the British Minister, and that the latter had demanded his passports. Orders had been transmitted to Havana for the British squadron there to proceed to Vera Critz to enforce the demands of England. The commander of the British steamer Tartar at Havana, was collecting a naval force, and would sail immediately .- Montreal Herald.

PROTESTANTISM IN UTAH.—We have seen a letter from a merchant in California, says the Salem Register, who writes that he had an interview with a highly respectable gentleman, whose duties compelled him to dwell in Utah for more than two years. He writes that "his description of Mormon life and customs is revolting to decency, and shows the sect to be a dis-grace to the age. He estimates the number of fanalics-for they cannot be called aught else-at 80.000. and says a stranger is watched, and his words noted, from the time he enters till he leaves the place. A tenth of all you have is taken also, even if you be but a traveller. Brigham Young's hold upon them is through fear. He is a revolting character, and his talent lies in blasphemy and obscenity of language, united to keen perceptive faculties, that enable him to pick good tools out of a crowd of persons, and to detect those that will prove troublesome. The latter he gives ten days to settle up their effects, and sends them on a mission of five years to Australia, England, or elsewhere. If they do not go they are secretly murdered, and he says he knows of thirty who have been killed for this offence, but done so secretly that the murderers cannot be detected. Though a strongminded man himself, he is so intensely disgusted with the vile doing of the people that he has left the coun-

BEING OUT—A RIGHT-HANDER BADLY INVESTED.

Thank you, I don't care if I do," said a fast young man, with a large pressed brick in his hat, as he surged up to the Indian that stands in front of Van Cott's tobacco store, in Broadway, with a bunch of cast-iron cigars in his hand. "I'll take one; I smoke sometimes," and he reached out to take the proffered weed, but the Indian wouldn't give it up. He hung on to the cigars like grim death.

"Look here," said the fast young man, " none of that; no tricks upon travellers, or there'll be a muss; you and I'll fall out; somebody'll get a punch in the bead."

The Indian said never a word, but held on the castron cigars. He was calm, dignified, unmoved, as an Indian should be, looking his assailant straight in the

face, and no muscle moving a single hair.

"Yes! Look at me old fatherland! I'm one of 'em, I'm around, I'm full weight, potatoe measure, heaped up," and he placed himself in a position threw back es coat, and squared off for a fight. All the time the Indian said never a word, looked without the least alarm unwinkingly straight into the face of the fast young man, still holding out the cigars in a mighty friendly sort of way. The young man was plucky, and just in a condition to resent any sort of insult, or no sort of insult at all ... He was ready to "go in," but the calmness and imperturbability, of the Indian rather cowed him, and he was supposed to reason the matter.

"I'll take one," said he, certainly; I said so before. freeze to a cigar; I'm one of the smokers. My father was one of the smokers, he was; one of the old sort, and I'm edition number two, revised and corrected with notes, author's handwriting on the titlepage, and copy right secured. Yes, I'll take one."

But the Indian said not a word, all the time looking straight in the face of the fast young man, and bold-

ing on the cigars.

"Look here, old gimlet-eye, I'm getting riled, my back's coming up, and you and I'll have a turn; smell at that, old copperhead;" and he thrust his fist under the nose of the cast-iron Indian, who said not a word, moved not a muscle, but kept right on, looking straight into the face of the fast young man, as if not caring a fig for his threats, or taking in at all the odor of his fist.

"Very well," said the fast young man, "I'm agreeable—I'm around; look to your ugly mug, old pumpkin-head;" and he let go a right-hander, square against the nose of the cast-iron Indian, who never moved an inch, nor stirred a muscle - looked with calmed, unchanged dignity as before, in the face of

his enemy.
"Hallo," cried the fast young man, in utter bewilderment, as he reeled back half-way across the side-walk, with the blood dripping from his skinned knuckles; "Hallo!" here's a go, here's an eye-opener, here's a thing to hunt for round a corner. I'm satisfied, old iron-face, I am. Enough said between gen-

Just then he caught sight of the tomahawk and

his mind to use them:

"Hold on; reied the fast young mad, as he dodged around the awning post. "Hold on, none of that; I spologist; I squant, I knock under." Hold on, I say, he continued; as the Midani seemed so scowl with

sician of great experience in Virginia, who, after having used it for several years in his own practice, and found its success so universal, was induced at last to offer it to the public as a cheap but certain and excellent medicine. It has since become justly popular throughout the United States, as the most efficient Vermifuge ever known, and the demand has been steadily on the increase since its first introduc-

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