PARTY CONFLICT AND LOSS OF LIFE .- A second edition of the tragedy of Dolly's Brue—a renewed and fitful outburst; of party revivals—occurred; on the the evening of Wednesday last, the lat of July, in the small town of Crossgar, County Down, and resulted; in one of the most appalling homicides which it has been the duty of the Press to place on record for many years past. In this part of the country, and more especially in this immediate district of the North of Ireland, the spirit of party has been, as it were, cherished and kept alive; and, though all right-minded persons had hoped that, after the Dolly's Brae affair and its sequences, nothing like violent party collisions would again occur, yet the fell spirit of discord seems not to have lost its hold among our exciteable people in this Northern Province. We have taken some pains by personal inquiry of our reporters on the spot, and otherwise, to learn the exact particulars of this painful event, and shall endeavor to lay them before our readers in as plain a statement as it was possible to collect them. It has been the custom of the members of Orange Lodges, in this district, from what may be almost termed "time immemorial," to celebrate the 1st of July, the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, by processions headed by drums and fifes, whistling and beating party tunes, and for several years past these demonstrations have gone off peaceably enough, there being no other side disposed to interfere with them; and, when the drums had been banged to the utmost tension of their sheepskin, and the drummers primed to the highest point of their matchlocks, all distributed themselves, and there was no more of it. But, in this year, circumstances arose which to use the old phrase, "altered cases." The extension of the works of the county Down Railway brought into the town and neighbourhood of Crossgar a large number of that class of labourers known as "navvies"-men accustomed to that description of work, and who follow its progress through every part of the country where it is going forward. Those here employed are mostly Southerns, who had been working on the Great Southern and Western Railway, and its branches towards Carlow, Kilkenny and Waterford, and the greater number of them were Roman Catholics. After working hours, it was their custom to throng into the town or village of Crossgar and amuse themselves for an hour or so, in a particular part of the town. Some bickerings had arisen between them and the Orange party; and the threat was held out, "We'll be even with you on the 1st of July," though from which side that threat came we have entirely failed to learn with accuracy, both parties maintaining the opposite assertion. This much, however, is clear and unmistakeable—that a collision was anticipated, and that representations were made to Magistrates in the neighbourhood, with a view of urging them to take steps to prevent it, and that they did not do so. With such elements of discord brewing and smouldering, within the knowledge of the constituted authorities, the idea of leaving the seat and centre of the forthcoming mischief to the guardianship of one Constable and three Policemen seems about one of the most preposterous methods of preserving what Mr. Birch in Lord Clarendon's Viceroyally, would have designated "peace, law, and order," that could be imagined. But it was so; and it only remains for us to chronicle the results as far as we have been able to collect them. A large number of the navvies came into the town on the evening of Wednesday, with green boughs in their horses' heads, and took up their quarters at their usual place of meeting, the head of Downpatrick-street, which is claimed by the Catholics as their special location; while, on the other hand, the Grange purty claim tha other street of the town, Killyleaga-street, as their proper quarters. A small cross street, called Mary's-street, divides them. and in this the tragic scene was enacted which, it is very much to be feared—unless the most active and decisive measures are taken by the Executive, before the forthcoming 12th of July-will produce a fearful and bloody retaliation. We speak thus plainly, because of what we have seen and heard on the spot where this disastrous conflict of Wednesday took On one side of this little lane, or passage called Mary-street, the blood of the murdered man. William Martin, of Bally woolen, saturated the ground between two small pieces of timber, and his hat was lying about, bespattered with blood, as if everybody feared to touch the appalling evidence of human slaughter. But, to continue our narrative. About half-past nine o'clock in the evening, a large body of Orangemen, headed by four drummers, and a like number of fifers, entered the town by the Saintfield Road. During the evening, large numbers of the navvies collected through the village previous to the Orange party coming in with their drums. The Rev. Mr. M'Cartan, R.C.C., sceing the obvious danger of a collision, interfered with the navvies, before the Orange party came up, and sent them up the street to a considerable distance, where they seemed disposed to remain quietly. The Orange party then assembled in Killyleagh-street, the quarter which they claimed as their own, and "had their claim allowed." There they remained for some time cheering, and the Catholic party in Downputrickstreet replied to these cheers. Some of the peaceable and well-disposed among the Protestant party endeavored to dissuade the processionists from going into Downpatrick-street, and they succeeded in taking some of the drums from the party. Constable Watters, in charge of the miserably small party of Constabulary at his command, here turned them out and did everything that an active and efficient officer could do to preserve the peace; but his little force could effect nothing. He advised the Orange party not to come into Downpatrick-street, and he went to the Catholic Clergymen and advised them to try and prevent the Catholic party from coming into the street, and to recommend them to go to their lodgings. This the Rev. Mr. M'Cartan, in the most curnest and praiseworthy manner, endeavoured to accomplish, but without effect. The Orange party, with only one drum, left the town, over the bridge, and on the Ballynahich road; but they had not gone many yards when they were joined by a large body of Orangemen coming from the direction of Bully nahich, and all proceeded back to the village of Crossgar, and there were then seven or eight drums, and the body of men marched up Downpatrickstreet. It must be understood here, that the possession of this street was the whole bone of contention between the rival parties—just as the one road or the other was the cause of the dreadful and disastrous fracas at Dolly's Brae. The Orange party moved on, beating their drums, but not playing any party tunes, and numbering at this time, at least from three to four hundred persons, at a very small calculation. It was then about half past ten o'clock at night, and they continued up the street until they went a short distance beyond the Police Barrack, where they were met by the navvies, who were partly concealed in the walls of an old house. Here the shot began to be fired; and, from the most careful inquiry we have been able to make, it is not, at present, within our power to say positively from which party the first shot proceeded. As far as we can collect, it was from the Orangemen; but that depends on what lawyers call the "weight of evidence." The navvies were protected within the walls, and pistol and gun shots were fired between both parties. The testimony at the inquest, as to who began the firing, was upon this point most contradictory. It is only known that the Orangemen were beat to a most un mistakeable retreat being hunted and pelted everywhere they went through the town; and a verdict of murder, by person or persons unknown, wound up the proceedings. A more calm and decisive inquiry will take place, before the Magistrates at Killylengh.

At the Limerick Quarter Sessions, Mary Connors, returned to the prosecutor,) was sentenced to 12 miserable measures against them, but whether there months' imprisonment.

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on Thursday next .- Northern Whig.

STATISTICS FOR 1855 AND 1856. The Registrar General (Mr. Donnelly) has been early in the field this year, and has just submitted to the Lord Lieutenant his reports and tables, showing the estimated average produce of the crops grown in Ireland in the years 1855 and 1856. Appended to the agricultural statistics are a number of interesting tables, showing the amount and character of the Irish emi-gration in the year 1856. Mr. Donnelly says:— Your Excellency is aware that returns showing the sex, age, and county of every person leaving Treland, have been furnished to this office since the 1st of May, 1851, distinguishing those who leave the country for a merely temporary purpose from those who depart not intending to return. The tables compiled from these documents for the period from the 1st of May, 1851, to the 31st of December, 1855, were published in the General Report of the Census Commissioners, by which it appears that the population, amounting to 6,552,385 persons on the 30th of March, 1851, was reduced by emigration to 6,077,283 on the 1st of January, 1856, allowance being made for the usual increase caused by the excess of births over deaths calculated on the average of these events in England and Wales during 16 years. In the year ending the 31st of December, 1856, the returns show that 90,781 persons, of whom 47,570 were male, and 43,211 female, emigrated from the ports of Ireland. This amount, after deducting the estimated excess of births over deaths, makes the probable number of inhabitants in Ireland on the 1st of January, 1857, to have been 6,047,492 persons. Munster, it appears from the tables, contributed the largest number of emigrants during the period from the 1st of May, 1851, to the 1st of January, 1857, 39 47 per cent. of the entire number having left that province. Ulster gave 24 68 per cent.; Leinster, 21 99 per cent.; and Connaught, 12.59 per cent. Nearly 13 per cent. 12.80) of their entire population have left Ireland since the 1st of May, 1851, to the 1st of last January. Observing the interest taken in the subject by the public press, and also in Parliament, I have had the returns made up to the end of April last, from which it appears that during the months of January, February, March, and April, this year, the emigrants were more numerous than in the same months of 1856. The actual numbers were as under :-

January. February. March. April. Persons. Persons. Persons. 1856......3,550 4,521 6,799 1857.....4,414 6,251 9,344 13,043

Increase in the first 4 months

of 1857 864 1,730 2,545

1,247 It will be seen that Irish emigration has continued almost equal in amount in 1855 and 1856, and that during the first four months of 1857 6,386 persons more have left the country than during the corresponding period of 1856. The emigrants from the province of Munster for the period from 1st of May, 1851, to the 1st of January last, were in the proportion of 17.82 per cent. to the population by the census of 1851; those from Leinster amounted to 11.03 per cent.; from Connaught, to 10.46 per cent.; and Ulster, 10.29 per cent. Tipperary contributed the largest proportion of emigrants, 19:35 per cent. having stated themselves to have come from that county. The least emigration was from the county and city of Dublin, only 3.96 per cent having left it. This is the more remarkable, as Dublin is the port at which the greatest number of emigrants embarked. It will be found from the tables that, during the entire period embraced by the returns, the sexes emigrated in the proportion of 101 men to 100 women, while in 1856 the proportion was 110 men to 100 women; 68.7 per cent. of the emigrants in 1856 were between the ages of 15 and 35 years; and only 13.7 per cent. were 35 years old and upwards, showing that the majority of those who left Ireland last year was from among the young and vigorous portion of its inhabitants."

A NEW PLEA-THE PREVAILING EPIDEMIC .- Patrick Finnegan, a very tall man, but not dressed in the pink of fushion, was summoned by Mary M'Quilligan who sells green groceries in the Irishtown, for goods sold and delivered and cash lent, and which defend-

ant promised to pay, but failed in his faith. Mayor-Do you owe this money, Mr. Finnegan? Mr. Finnegan-In troth yes, your Worship. Mayor-And why don't you pay it?

Mr. Finnegau—I am at present suffering your Worship under "the prevailing epidemic." Mayor (with some surprise)—What epidemic? Mr. Finnegan—A general debility of the pocket,

I get a fortnight I'll pay her. The time was granted, and the litigants left the court.-Limerick Reporter.

GREAT BRITAIN

BANQUET TO MR. SWIFT .- On Thursday evening (July 9th) a large number of London Catholics assembled at Freemasons' Hall, at a public dinner, which had been resolved upon for the purpose of testifying to Mr. Swift, formerly Sheriff of London and lately M.P. for Sligo, their respect and esteem, and regret at his not at present having a seat in Parliament. It had been proviously intended, that the dinner should take place on the previous Tuesday, but the debate on the motion of Mr. Rocbuck, relative to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, occurring on that evening, necessitated the postponnent of the banquet .- Weekly Register.

THE DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES BILL .- A neeting of the Protestant Clergy of the archdeaconry of Bristol was held on Monday in that city, for the purpose of adopting a petition to the House of Commons in opposition to the further progress of the above-named measure. There was a numerous attendance of Clergymen connected with both sections of the Church, and the chair was taken by the Venerable Archdeacon Thorp. The petition was adopted by a large majority.

ENGLAND IN THE EAST .- The daily newspapers have given, at considerable length, Chinese documents which prove clearly enough the impotent rancor of our "Celestial" enemies, The intention is apparent. These who cheered on the Government o appland Sir John Bowring's war, have an obvious interest in keeping up the war feeling, at a moment when the Indian mutiny has proved its mischievous fully, to the abundant dissatisfaction of every man of common sense. It is no doubt amusing enough -if amusement had happened to be our object-to find Chinese documents in a captured junk, by which t appears that "graduates of the Han Lin College" and grave "Doctors" write that "the police devils, or green-coated devils, patrol in bands of eighteen, and when they come to a dangerous place, form into large bodies before they venture to proceed;" how a man has been seized, "dressed in devil coat and boots, with a devil fewling-piece in his hand, and speaking the devil language fluently;" that "the English devils are abruned, and the American devils had run off;" that the " English devil Governor" had been denounced "by the barbarian merchants of all nations." And if we did not know that the Chinese are a barbarous and savage race, it might open our eyes to find that these authorities were abettors of the Hong Kong poisonings, boast that a flour bakery had poisoned several "English devils," and speculate in the price of "devils' heads," and of "devils dead or alive," as sober men on Change do upon Consols. To check any morbid sympathy with the Chinese, if it exists, is well enough; but we are not bound to take in hand the thunderbolts of Divine vengeance, and exterminate all the sanguinary and treacherous nations of the earth. Possibly we might do our own particular daily bester by reforming the abuses of our Indian Em ite, that he slaying Chi-At the Limerick Quarter Sessions, Mary Connors, nese wholesale. The stiends question is, not whether for robbing Michael Collins, lately returned from they are a corrupt and lateral need mation, or even New York, of 85 sovs. (£75 of which, however, she whether we may now be on iged to proceed to very

was any necessity for our petting into this quarrel.

Moreover, if any one thing is plain, it is that most of the existing evil has arisen from our beginning measures of violence and proceeding far enough to in-1 proven," which pretty well expresses the judgment flame to the utmost the savage vindictiveness of the Chinese, when we were unable to do more, and were immediately afterwards obliged to lie still and wait: twelve months for reinforcements. No one in Europe doubts our power to massacre any number of Chineso, but at Canton people may reasonably believe that we have done our worst: If we were to fight, humanity no less than policy required that we should wait until we could do it effectively. Whether we can yet do that or not will depend in great measure upon the events which the next India mail will report. To us nothing is more remarkable than the casy tranquillity with which the mass of Englishmen are awaiting that mail. It is really no exaggeration to say that the real or imaginary comet of 1857 has caused quite as much general apprehension as a danger to our Eastern Empire, an hundred fold more serious than any which has arisen in the course of the century in which it has grown up to its present colossal magnitude. Anxiety seems practically confined to those who have near relations in Indian regiments. We heartily wish that nothing may hap-pen to convince the unreflecting mass, who can be taught only by experience, that they have been sporting on the brink of a volcano. But whether the year 1857 is to be marked by a serious eruption or only by suppressed rumblings and convulsions, such is undoubtedly the case.—Weekly Register. THE MUTINT IN INDIA-THE CRUSADE OF THE ENG-

LISH SYSTEM ADROAD AND AT HOME.—The Indian difficulty is not likely to be got rid of with the ease anticipated by some of the London journals including the Times. Discontent and dissatisfaction have been growing for many years among the native population of India; and the native troops; in the service of the Company, have been labouring under the impression that the English government has been actuated by a desire, not so much to convert them from paganism, as to make them subservient to the schemes and designs of those trafficers, who, under the guise of preaching Christianity, distribute the bible, not to spread abroad its truths, but to aggrandise and enrich themselves at the expense of their dupes and victims. It has been part and parcel of the policy and pursuit of the British government, at home as well as abroad, wherever it possessed the power, under all circumstances, and in every possible in-stance, to propagandise not for the purpose of inculcating Christianity, but with the determination of consolidating conquest, and augmenting the treasures not only of the State, but of individuals engaged in the work of carrying out a tyranical and sordid system. The Times denies that an attempt has been made to "convert" the Sepoys-to "enlighten" the Hindoos-to make them forget their traditional reverence for caste, to which they cling with a fanatical fidelity. The Times laughs the idea to scorn that such a thought should, for a moment, have entered the brain of any sane man, be his position what it may, exalted or humble. It forgets, for the nonce, the millions of bibles, the tons weight of tracts, the reports of the Souper missionaries, who count their achievements by legions, and who glory in the task of making Exeter Hall ring with shouts of applause, when they enter into circumstantial details of all they have done, and of all they are doing, towards bringing the Indian within the pale of the Christian Faith. It has no memory for these facts at the present moment, or of the aid it affords them, wherever it embraces the convenient opportunity. It now emphatically repudiates any such intention on the part of England; and it declares aloud that-"Every person in this country, and indeed throughout Europe, who has the least knowledge of the subject must be perfectly convinced that the apprehension of forced conversion on which the Sepoys have based their mutiny, had no foundation whatever." It will be difficult for the Times to make the Sepoys believe all this. It cannot possibly do so. The Sepoys have witnessed constant attempts at aggression. They have seen how they have been treated in all their relations; and though the Times may speak the truth when it avows that the English government "have never entertained or professed the smallest design of extirpating Brahminism, or abolishing caste," and though it is perfectly correct in averring that their general policy has been open rather to the opposite imputation of laxity or indulgence;" yet it is clear that the huxters and dealers in Biblical dissemination the tract distributors without number, the missionaries who glory in relating all they have done, when they have made bad worse, or done nothing what-ever—these men will scarcely agree with the Times, who pays them a compliment so very sinister; and they will blush to think that their labours have been thus travestied and snubbed by the leading organ of public opinion in Europe.-Limerick Reporter.

The English people—a problem, as all philosophers call them-offer at this moment a spectacle more than usually singular and characteristic. Is it a just confidence in our character and position, or is it an ignorant rashness, which makes so many of us look for the arrival of the next news from India, now expected every day, -in three or four days at the latest -with about as much interest as we should an overdue Australian steamer or the result of a rising at Madrid? They indeed who have friends in India have their own anxietics and speculations, for the Mail which may announce the entire suppression of the mutiny may bring all the cost of valuable lives at which it has been purchased. But the British public, as a whole, looks and talks as if many a like danger had vanished as soon as known, and as if our good fortune of invincible courage must carry us as easily through a Sepoy mutiny. Yet what is the fact and how does that fact address itself to the geographical ideas of our continental neighbors? The fact is a growing dissatisfaction and a sudden mutiny, long larking and eventually breaking out for the length of a thousand miles across the whole Peninsula, suppressed with cautious tact and a great display of force at Culcutta and in the Punjab, but triumphant so far at the ancient capital of the Mogul Empire, the prophetic seat of power. This is the state of things in a territory where less than 50,000 Europeans of all kinds hold in subjection seven times their number of armed menand a population of 170,-000,000. The meshes of such a fabric cannot be very close. The stations must be very wide apart, the communications difficult and slow, the detachments must be numerous and small; the travellers many, and but feebly escorted. Nothing but prestige, a word so often applied to Indian affairs as to have become an Orientalism, can give strength to so flimsy a web and full the tempest that, once raised, would sweep away every thread of it. Think how many French troops are necessary in Algeria, scarcely out of sight of their native shores, and along a thin coast! Yet, if the Hindoos are not generally a warlike race, there are still mixed up with them, and forming the best part of the native army, numerous races much stronger and more ambitious. We deal with the descendants of conquerors; with those who still inherit titles of sovereignty; with hardy mountaineers; with recent marauders; with men whose very strength and savageness made it politic to enlist them. The scene of the long smouldering discontent and the sudden outbreak in a vast country, much of which is little known, but where conspiracy lurks in populations created by ourselves, and breaks out at the very head-quarters of our dominion. Such are the hard facts of the case, and bystanders who look at the hard facts must marvel at our composure. - Times.

One house in Sheffield has taken an order for forty tons of rolled steel for crinoline, and a foreign order has been given for one ton a week for some time to

A Jury in the Court of Queen's Bench have given verdict for £375 as compensation to the widow and children of Hull, a cabman, who was killed by the mismanagement of the driver of one of "Pickford's vans, which caused a collision.

After a struggle of nine days for life and death, wered in violation of the oaths of the jurors dissent-Madeleine Smith has just received a verdict of "Not, ing at heart. But if the lawyers insist on adhering of most men upon the affair. Such is the result of our boasted civilisation. If guilty, there is turned loose upon the world a person who, having attained so eminent a degree in crime before the age of twenty-two, is little likely to be improved by a public exposure; if not guilty, she is destined to a punish-ment which nothing but the dread of retribution after death could make less horrible than a public execution, in being sent back to the world after such a trial. Whatever be his determination upon this particular case, a thinking man must feel that society among us has passed into the stage in which the diminution of crimes of violence and bloodshed goes hand in hand with the increase of secret vilainy. For a country in such a state, it need hardly be said the only chance is in the influence of the Catholic Church .- Weekly Register.

The John Bull, commenting upon Lord Robert Grosvenor's motion relative to the Liturgy, insists that the House of Commons is not a body competent to give an opinion on the subject. "The House of Commons includes among its members many who are not only not members of the Church of England, but who belong to communities separated from her and hostile to her. It is an indecency, therefore, and an attempt at tyranny, to propose that a body so constituted should intermeddle with the form in which Churchmen are to frame and conduct their worship. It would be an indecency and an act of oppression at all times; but it would be a gross indecency, an act of intolerable tyranny, so to intermeddle at the present moment, when the House of Commons has just passed a bill enabling the Jew, or any other person whose religious opinions will not permit him to affirm anything upon the true faith of a Christian, to take his seat in the House of Commons.'

The new number of the British Quarterly Review has a sketch of Mr. Spurgeon, contrasting him unfavourably with Whitefield and Irving. "Mr. Spurgeon's figure is short and chubby, and rather awkward than otherwise. For so young a man there seems a strong tendency to grow stout, and should he live another twenty or thirty years, he must take care, or he may be classed among the people who are described as being as broad as they are long. He knows nothing of the esthetics of dress; everything of that sort about him is commonplace, verging upon the vulgar. His features, too, have a round, homely, Saxon cast, such as would lead you to regard him as capable of a rude strength of purpose, and of a dogged power of endurance, but as not likely to appre-hend purposes of a high and really intellectual complexion. He is a veritable Saxon in the groundwork of his nature, both physical and mental, but he has nearly everything from nature, scarcely anything from the usual processes of self-culture."

Rumours have prevailed, for some time back, that some scandal was at the bottom of the sudden resignation of his revenues and peerage by Dr. Hinds of Norwich, who, as we all know, did not even wait for an Act to settle his pension. The John Bull and Britannia (an ecclesiastical organ) thus explains the matter: "Although" (says our contemporary) " it was assumed in the House of Lords the other night that the most recent resignation of an Episcopal Sec was to be attributed to the ill-health of its possessor, we believe it is currently reported that this was not at all events the exclusive cause of the step. The King of Holland, we know, abandoned his throne for the sake of contracting a marriage which would have been inconvenient in his regal position : and it appears to have been an impulse of the same kind which induced Bishop Hinds to quit his post of spiritual responsibility. The right reverend bishop had, it is said, some short time back contracted a matrimonial connection very much below his own rank. The marriage was kept a secret, but as the Bishop was aware that it would not long remain so, and did not perhaps care to shelter himself under the heathen precedents adduced by Horace in support of his advice:

"Ne sit ancillæ tibi amor pudori"-

he came to the resolution of resigning his bishopric at once without stipulating for any provision, in order that he might prevent the dignity of his order from being compromised by a step which most people would deem an imprudent one." It sounds strange enough to a Catholic ear, not to be told that an old man, in infirm health, has resigned a Bishopric, or that it is "very much to his honour" to do so if he find himself incapable of its duties; but that what was so much to his honour was doing it in order to hush up a "secret marriage with a person very much moveable Grand Stand is being erected by Messrs. hush up a "secret marriage with a person very much below his own rank."

A Correspondent writes as follows to a (Protestant) morning newspaper-"I see it mentioned in the Record, on your authority, that the Lord Chancellor ntends to present the son of the late lamented Mr. Gorham to the vacant vicarage of Brampton, If all I hear is true, Dr. Philpotts, the scourge of Evangelism, will offer no objection. I am assured that the son of the late Mr. Gorham holds views diametrically opposite to his father, and that he openly condemned the proceedings of his father in the celebrated contest with his bishop; and I have reason to believe that when at Oxford, he made himself conspicuous in his dress which resembled that of a Popish cassock, having on it an embroidered cross."

BRITISH MORALITY .- Poisoning especially has become almost a domestic institution. The friendly arsenic has always been ready in the cottage of the peasant or in the lodging of the mechanic, to rid the impatient wife of a tiresome husband, or the thrifty housewife of parents, or relations, who have become a burden .- London Times.

An old map of London shops that a walk of five miles would then complete the circuit of the metropolis. The circumference, says the Builder, is now nearly sixty miles.

The weather during the past week has been everything that could be desired for the wheat plant. The ears are fast filling, and there is every prospect of an abundant harvest .- Times, 13th inst.

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.—In the olden time a prisoner refusing to plead to arraignment was subjected to torture, to extort the declaration guilty or not guilty. The process was loading the chest till the desired formality was squeezed out of it. Humanity has long abolished this barbarous usage, but it still tolerates another appli-cation of torture, for the purpose of extorting the pretence of agreement from juries. The barbarous mode of effecting this object is the very opposite to that resorted to in former times to compel the plea to arraignment. Instead of loading the breast, the stomach is kept empty, and jurors who scruple to deliver a verdict against conscience are subjected to the pangs of hunger and thirst, and, in winter, cold to We noticed an example of this application of torture upon one of the bitterest days of the last win-ter, in a criminal court. This week we have an instance in a civil case, and after many hours of privation and suffering from exhaustion, the parties consented to grant the jury some slight refreshment.— The defendant, indeed, was willing to agree to a meal, but the plaintiff stood out for short commons. Need we add that the verdict was for the defendant, for, as Sosia rules that he with whom he dines is the

ing at heart. But if the lawyers insist on adhering to this barbarous practice, let them at least be consistent; and carry it a step higher, where agreement is much more important than in the jury-box. The judges are often divided in opinion on points of law of the very highest importance. Why not lock them up, and starve them into accord? Some few years ago the Bench was evenly divided upon a point in the remarkable case of the Birds, acquitted of murder, and afterwards tried for a felonious assault, and the different interpretations which these luminaries put upon a statute, and the little respect they showed for opinions counter to their own, were a matter of no small public scandal. Surely starvation would cure this evil, and bring the judgments of the highest legal authorities into harmony. Differences in banco should always be composed by the same great tamer, which will be found, no doubt, not less effectual operating upon the judges of the land than on the wild beasts of the jungle. And then, when judges direct the locking up of juries, and the denial of food, drink and fuel, they will be able to say that they do not exempt themselves from the wholesome regime to which they subject juries, in order to obtain the great end of a unanimous decision.—London Examiner.

PUNCH ON THE MAMMOTH STRAMSHIP GREAT EAST-ERN.—Several incorrect statements having appeared in regard to the Great Eastern, (now lying like a red whale in Mr. Scott Russel's yard, at Millwall, and so frightening people that they cut across the rivers and take refuge by scores in the houses of Messrs. Heart and Quartermaine, who administer white-bait and iced punch with the most humane promptitude,) Mr. Punch has been requested to publish the following information touching the arrangements on board the vessel:

Captain Harrison, the captain who has been selected in contravention of all rules observed in the public service, the proprietors of the ship having engaged him for the vulgar reason that he was notoriously the best captain on the best line of steamers in the world, will merely attend to the comparatively unimportant duty of taking care of the vessel But, as there are to be six hundred first-class passengers, other captains will be appointed to administer to the domestic wants of the floating colony. There will be a dining captain, with great carving powers, and a miraculous flow of after-dinner oratory; and there will be a flirtation captain, whose business it will be to render the brief voyage still briefer to the ladis. The former had been a Freemason, who has eaten his way into all the honors of the craft, and who will hold lodges in the maintop where the proximity of the fire from the chimneys will be highly convenient for heating the gridiron. The latter has been still more carefully selected, and is a gentleman whom his wife is about to divorce, under the new law, for the incompatibility of his red hair with her notions of elegance, and who, under the same law, will be incapable of marrying again. He will, therefore, have been a family man, which makes him respectable, while at the same time his attentions can mean nothing.

The spiritual welfare of the ten thousand inhabitants of the vessel will be duly cared for. A very handsome church is being built on the after-deck, and four chapels, for Methodists, Catholics, Baptists and Independents, are being creeted forward. A pretty rectory house and garden will be place near the wheel, but it is thought well that the voluntary system should provide for the dissenting teachers. though in case of sea-sickness during the services, the sea-beadles are ordered to attend everywhere with basins, without regard to distinction of religious faith or bringing up. Births and marriages will be amply provided for, the directors of the Great Eastern undertaking to be godfathers to any addition made to the population during the voyage (a silversmith goes out express to engrave the mugs,) and berequiettes may be had gratis, on application to the boat-swain. The captain will act as father to any young (or other) lady who may succeed, by dint of moonlight and Lord Byron, in persuading a gentleman to pay her expenses for the rest of her life, and a large young officer is now growing whiskers and a brogue, in order to act as a brother, and demand intentions, on application from any mamma. Cottages for the honeymoon are being fitted up, larboard side, by Messrs. Jackson and Graham, and will have private telegraphs to the kitchen, Nightingale, and Bell's Life.

Weather permitting, races will take place at stated Edgington. The stabling in the vessel will afford accommodation for any number of horses, and one of the longboats (itself a large steamer) can be engaged for trial gallops, and be surrounded with awning and ordered to cruise at some distance, in order to insure privacy.

The Betting Act not applying to the high seas, an office where the odds will be given, will be under the superintendence of the purser. Other amuse-ments will be provided, an American alley and skittle a ground being situated on the poop, and a spare boiler being fitted up as a Casino, into which poiling water, will not be turned without such notice as may be practicable. A theatre is in course of erection, and an English dramatic author will be kept down in the hold, with a safety lamp, to translate any French piece that may be thrown down to

Two eminent Jew costumiers have contracted to supply drosses, and when not engaged in theatrical pursuits, will be happy to fill up their vacant evenings in being converted, on modern terms, by any passenger, who may be going out as a missionary and wish for practice in dealing with his benighted brethren. (Extra charge for reading of tracts.) A club rosm is also being arranged, and candidates for the Great Eastern Club had better send in their names. Trade, moustaches, political opinions, whistling, a short pipe, the habit of asking questions, Puseyism or a pug nose will exclude.

Cab stands will be placed at the most convenient parts of the ship, and tables of fare and distances affixed. Incivility or overcharge will consign the offender to the cat, but the flogging will be conducted in a back yard of the vessel, where the loudest throated fellow may bawl without being heard by the public. Bath chairs and perambulators will also be in waiting, and omnibusses will convey the humbler passengers to various parts of the vessel. Previously to the show of the electric light, every evening, a grand display of fireworks and a balloon will ascend once a week with letters for any quarter to which the wind may be blowing. Further particulars will be published from time to time until the launch.

WONDERFUL JOURNEY UNDER A RAILWAY CARRIAGE. -On the 6th inst., the man who looks to the state of the carriage wheels at Rugby station, observed a little boy astride of one of the axietrees, under the body of a carriage. With great difficulty the man got the child out, and a deplorable object the poor little fellow appeared, begrimed with dust and soot, his clothes ragged and burnt, hair unkempt, and altogether "out of sorts" and nearly paralysed with cold. He accounted for being found in that strange position by saying, that his mother, who lives in Man-chester gave him sixpence to pay his passage to Ire-land, where his grandfather lived, and that he got true Amphytrion, so, surely, he by or through on the carriage at Manchester, in order to ride cheap whom we dine is the party in the right. Now, if this to Liverpool, but as the carriage was started off to had been a criminal trial no compromise could have |London, he was brought so far out of his way. The been made, and the jury must at least have been sub-jected to very prolonged torture. It is possible that warmed, washed, and fed, and rigged out in a fresh a juror may actually be starved to death, or driven suit of clothes. The Marquis of Chandos took him to an act of cannibalism. Imagine an obstinate juror by the hand, through the throng that crowded the devoured to the bones by his brethren. The remedy station, to the carriage, at the time Prince Albertarfor this absurd and inconvenient custom is to abolish rived. Some silver was given to him by the member of unanimity, and to give the verdict to a bers of his royal highness suite. The youth must certain majority. And let it always be borne in have travelled upwards of 140 miles, and was 18 mind that the pretence of unanimity extorted by the hours on his journey. The great wonder is, that he pains of inanition or hunger is in reality a lie, deli- was not dashed to pieces.

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