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On what seems to be the purpose of dividing the Irish Catholics and Protestants, and carrying out their dark and hidden designs against Catholicity, its priesthood, and their poor devoted flocks... The Orange system was created by the English statesmen for the purpose of dividing the Irish Catholics and Protestants...

TAKE NOTICE. If you dare set, or sell, these lands to any Papist, Moll Doyle will come with fire and sword and banish them from the said holding.

The Wexford Orangemen—particularly those located about Gorey and Ballinacorney—often posted similar notices on the doors of Catholics. I have seen one of them, dated 15th of March, 1815, which was affixed upon the hall-door of a widow lady named Kenny...

The Penal Laws were a disgrace to Englishmen; but the black-mail which the Orangemen levied upon the wretched Catholic population of Ireland was cruel in the extreme. The Marquis Wellesley was one of the first English Viceroys who attempted to stop the reign of terror carried on by the Orange party...

Now, Sir, it is contended that the Orangemen of the present day would not commit such deeds as that of the spirit of the age would repudiate them. I do not believe any such assertion. We all know that the Orangemen of Dublin have volunteered their services in 1848 to shoot down their friends and neighbors...

GREAT BRITAIN. The Rev. Father Tillotson, of the Oratory, Birmingham, received Deacon's Orders, on Sunday last from the Bishop of Birmingham, and was ordained Priest the following day. This gentleman is from America, and a convert. He became acquainted with Dr. Newman when on a visit to England five or six years ago...

CONVERSIONS.—The Church and State Gazette is full of alarm at the progress of the Church. The following extract, from a leading article in that paper, will be amusing to our readers:—"Dr. Manning would have been an invaluable acquisition to the established Church if he had remained faithful to his ancient allegiance. We question if the Church of Rome has a more earnest, energetic, and successful servant in her Anglican priesthood than Dr. Manning is silently working beneath the strata of society...

THE LATE MR. CHARLES ROWCROFT.—Mr. Charles Rowcroft, formerly British Consul at Cincinnati (and whose resignation was withdrawn at the time that diplomatic relations with Mr. Crampton were broken off) has died on his voyage home. His death was so sudden, and the symptoms so strange, that some suspicious have been expressed. He died coming home in the ship Cherubim. He was first ill on Thursday, August 21, and took some blue mass and opium. On Friday he looked better, but the master gave him more of the same medicine. The master writes—"During the afternoon of Saturday he appeared very droopy, but would occasionally start up, and at times was a little delirious. At two p.m. a very marked change took place, and the breathing became difficult till five p.m., when convulsions continued, though slightly abated till ten p.m., when he breathed his last. During the whole illness his pulse was not above 70, nor, upon frequent inquiries, did he express the slightest pain; 24 hours previous to his death the skin and eyes were extremely yellow, and a few hours before the tongue became black, and a black mucous substance issued from the mouth. Having no means at hand of preserving the body, which was becoming exceedingly putrid and offensive, he was buried in the sea with the usual ceremonies. His death was certainly mysterious and sudden, and I cannot easily persuade myself that it was natural."

THE BANK DIRECTOR.—We know of no position so pleasant to a man of a certain conscience as the directorship of a joint stock bank. It is the philosopher's stone; there are no diggings in all California equal to it; their life is in peril, and the gold is occasionally scarce; but in a bank the gold is in good store, ready coined, fit for use, and brought in daily by the honest, confiding gentlemen who live peaceably in the neighborhood. Instead of toiling with the pickaxe, and getting wet feet, they drive to the bank in their carriages, and dig their gold without soiling a finger or straining a muscle. These gentlemen are actually kept in luxury by the very men they rob. Talk of despots revelling in taxes, or Russian nobles with their serfs, or American gentlemen driving slaves; all these lead a miserable life, full of perils, compared with bank directors who know how to use their position to the best advantage. We repeat it again, we do not know of any state of life more thoroughly pleasant than the direction of a bank on modern principles. It might be supposed that punishment follows upon expedients of this kind. Oh, no! the laws have been made for the express purpose of protecting these gentlemen. What is the use of laws if they afford no protection? You may prosecute a man who picks your pockets, or detain upon a tenant in arrears with your rent, but a bank director is inviolate. He is the sacred trustee of the modern republic, and may walk about the streets with impunity. Nay, he may drive in a carriage for which you have paid, with horses which you are daily feeding, and it is your money which pays the turpitude. This is really something perfectly magnificent, and does credit to the inventive genius of the age. If you go to law with him, he will meet you in any court you like, and he will contest the point with you so long as a sixpence of your money remains in his pocket. He spends none of his own; it is the money of the public that he employs to keep the public out of its own.—Tablet.

THE LATE DESTRUCTION OF THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL AT RYDAL.—At the meeting of the Commissioners of Supply for Roxburghshire on Tuesday week, a claim upon the county was given in from Mr. Hope Scott, of Abbotsford, for the loss which he had sustained by the destruction of the Catholic chapel at Rydal, amounting to £412, 9s. This sum includes, not only the value of the building, which it may be recollected, was burned down by a lawless mob on the night of the 6th August last, but also of the furniture of the chapel and dwelling house. Independent of the £412 above stated, the Catholic priest gave in a claim for £30 for travelling expenses to Kelso to perform service on Sundays, for a place to meet in for worship, and house for the use of the teacher. It was agreed to levy an assessment to the amount of 4-12ths of a penny in the pound on all lands and tenements throughout the county, to meet the claims lodged.—Northern Times.

THE DENISON CASE.—An advertisement appears in the Guardian of Wednesday, stating that the Archdeacon is sorry to have to state that the Defence Fund is exhausted, and that he has no other means of meeting the heavy legal and other necessary expenses connected with the defence. PROBABLE SENTENCE OF ARCHDEACON DENISON.—"Archbishop Sumner will, on Tuesday the twenty-fifth of October, proceed to Bath for the purpose of passing sentence on Archdeacon Denison. It is fully expected that the sentence will amount to one of deprivation of his ecclesiastical appointments—namely, the Archdeaconry of Taunton, worth about £2000 a year; the Vicarage of East Brent, worth £1000 a year; and a prebendal stall in Wells Cathedral of the same annual value. All these appointments will fall to the patronage of Lord Auckland, the Bishop of the Diocese. There will be the power of appeal to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council in this case; but by the 16th clause of the Church Discipline Act, Archdeacon Sumner will not be permitted to sit on this occasion.—Morning Chronicle.

THE RECORD is publishing a series of articles on "The State of Parties at Oxford, from our own correspondent." The writer says—"There is a strange notion going abroad that the Tractarianism is considerably on the decline. Such ideas are erroneous. I speak from personal knowledge when I say that among the majority of Oxford students Tractarianism is acquiring all its former strength. It is true that Jovianism is spreading fast and widely, that Carlylism is making its converts by scores, that above all individualism is sadly on the increase, and yet with all this Tractarianism not only maintains its ground, but is, plainly, and successfully aggressive. The reception which Gavazzi met with from successive assemblies of at least three hundred gentlemen is too significant to be forgotten especially when coupled with the fact that it was not a momentary outburst of youthful feeling, but a regular opposition, excited and organized by the junior leaders of the Tractarians. And besides this, it should be borne in mind that whenever Bishop Wilberforce or Dr. Pusey occupies the University pulpit, there are none of those bare benches which await an Evangelical preacher, but there is seldom standing-room for either seniors or undergraduates."

TRACTARIAN CLERGY ABROAD.—A correspondent of the Record writes:—"As I went to church on Sunday, I saw Archdeacon Thorpe (of Bristol) coming out of the Romish chapel. I charitably hoped that he took it for the English church. However, on naming it next day to a common acquaintance, he said—"No; he makes no secret of expressing his preference for the intoning of the prayers, and had been there for his own devotional purposes."

WORKING OF THE CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.—Is it not clear that at length the film is being cleared from the eyes of our countrymen, and that they are discovering that that Church Establishment, which has been more extravagantly praised than any other religious agency is, to a large extent, a thing of veneer and varnish—of stucco and gilding, that it works badly, both in what it does, and what it prevents being done; that it is behind the age in respect to responsibility, to adaptation, and to administrative efficiency; and that, to all administrative proposals of reform, there is the insuperable objection, that they would overthrow the rights of property, and vested interests which are inextricably bound up with the Establishment?—Liberator.

BISHOP-MAKING.—Lord Palmerston has now made his third and fourth Episcopal appointments, in filling up the vacant sees of London and Durham; and, as both are to be divided, and the promotion of the Bishop of Ripon creates another opening, his lordship, if by weather's next session, will have made seven successors of the Apostles, or about one-fourth of the occupants of the Episcopal bench.—ib.

THE BANK DIRECTOR.—We know of no position so pleasant to a man of a certain conscience as the directorship of a joint stock bank. It is the philosopher's stone; there are no diggings in all California equal to it; their life is in peril, and the gold is occasionally scarce; but in a bank the gold is in good store, ready coined, fit for use, and brought in daily by the honest, confiding gentlemen who live peaceably in the neighborhood. Instead of toiling with the pickaxe, and getting wet feet, they drive to the bank in their carriages, and dig their gold without soiling a finger or straining a muscle. These gentlemen are actually kept in luxury by the very men they rob. Talk of despots revelling in taxes, or Russian nobles with their serfs, or American gentlemen driving slaves; all these lead a miserable life, full of perils, compared with bank directors who know how to use their position to the best advantage. We repeat it again, we do not know of any state of life more thoroughly pleasant than the direction of a bank on modern principles. It might be supposed that punishment follows upon expedients of this kind. Oh, no! the laws have been made for the express purpose of protecting these gentlemen. What is the use of laws if they afford no protection? You may prosecute a man who picks your pockets, or detain upon a tenant in arrears with your rent, but a bank director is inviolate. He is the sacred trustee of the modern republic, and may walk about the streets with impunity. Nay, he may drive in a carriage for which you have paid, with horses which you are daily feeding, and it is your money which pays the turpitude. This is really something perfectly magnificent, and does credit to the inventive genius of the age. If you go to law with him, he will meet you in any court you like, and he will contest the point with you so long as a sixpence of your money remains in his pocket. He spends none of his own; it is the money of the public that he employs to keep the public out of its own.—Tablet.

THE RAKE'S PROGRESS.—The Morning Post gives the following account of the career of William Robson, the transfer clerk who has robbed the Crystal Palace Company.—"Four years ago, and shortly after his marriage Robson was found to be living with his wife in a single room in the vicinity of Chancery Lane, the rent of which was only 4s. 6d. a week, and his principle resource at that time was 18s. a week, which he received from a law-stationer, in whose service he was. His means, for some time after this, were as humble as humility could make them, and the first change found in them was in his obtaining a situation at the Crystal Palace at a moderate salary not much exceeding 30s. a week. A subsequent promotion found him in the Company's accountant's office, and finally he was placed in the registry of shares and dividend certificate office, at a salary of £150 per annum. On this slender means he managed to establish a chemical works in Bowling-green Street, Kennington Cross, he then took a fashionable residence—Kilburn Priory—furnished it in a style of great elegance, established his brougham, two dog-carts, and six horses, two of the latter alone having been purchased for £540; kept his groom and coachman in dashing liveries; and had his three domestic servants, to attend on himself and his wife. This to a man with such a limited income as that of Mr. Robson, might be supposed, by ordinary minds, to be extravagant, but not so with him. He, in addition, considered it necessary to his enjoyments to have something more to beguile his leisure hours, and he took under his protection Miss B.—a courtizan of some celebrity, for whom he took—Oatage, in the Park Road; St. John's Wood, and fitted it up in a style of surpassing elegance, and in addition to other appurtenances for the lady's comfort, provided for her a handsome brougham, with coachman, &c., with liveries to match, and this establishment alone must have made a considerable hole in £1200 or £1500 a year. His attention to this damsel was perfectly lavish, and it was only a few months ago that he presented her with an elegant dressing case, furnished with silver, which cost the trifling sum of £37. Not content with this expensive indulgence of his profanity, Robson took under his care a young lady (Miss Mary C.—) who had been a favorite of "Columbia, and established her at a house in Craven Street, where he kept her at an extravagant rate. This lady, however, he has lately managed to get off his hands by lending £300 to a young gentleman who has married her. In addition to all this profanity and extravagance, Robson was actually in treaty for the purchase of Kenilworth Castle, Wiltshire, from its present owner, at a cost of £5000, but before the bargain had been concluded, the bubble burst, and he was obliged to cut. A short time before he abandoned, Robson paid £50 to an upholsterer in the Borough for five sets of curtains for his house at Kilburn; and the elegance of style in which that dwelling was furnished may be imagined from the fact that on the sale of its furniture at the auction-rooms of Mr. Oxenham, of Oxford-street, it realised no less a sum than £1300. How Robson could have been allowed to carry on such a course of extraordinary extravagance is truly surprising. He was known to every omnibus driver in the metropolis as a particularly fast man, and the owner of some of the best hacks about town; and it is said that his frauds instead of being £5000 as stated, will reach the enormous sum of £30,000. In addition to the other means adopted by the police for his apprehension, a number of daguerrean likenesses of Robson have been struck off, and forwarded to the authorities at all the principal towns and outposts in England, so that his escape may be prevented by every possible means."

APPREHENSION OF ROBSON.—The Morning Post says Robson was, by means of the telegraph, arrested in Copenhagen. He passed in disguise through France, Belgium, Germany, Hanover, and Copenhagen; and after staying a day and a night at Copenhagen, he went to Helsingborg, arriving there on the 5th. He proceeded to Elsinore where he remained till Sunday. He returned to Helsingborg across the Sound. On reaching Helsingborg, the attention of the authorities was directed to him, as he had no money to pay his fare; it was found, also, that he had no passport, and he was taken to Copenhagen on receipt of telegraphic messages. Lund despatched Sergeant Copin to Copenhagen, who probably reached that city on Tuesday last, and Robson is no doubt, on his way to England. The news was received by the authorities at the Crystal Palace with great joy, owing to the exaggerated rumors that have been current.

THE KNIFE IN LIVERPOOL.—There were no fewer than ten cases of stabbing preferred before the Liverpool Magistrate on Tuesday, many of which were sent for trial at the assizes.

ENGLAND IN ITS PROPER PLACE.—The Orange journals of Ireland and the ultra Tories of England, Arcades ambo, are beside themselves at the reception of the Ambassador sent by the Holy See to congratulate the Osar on his accession to the throne of Russia. In England, Mammon and his associate, power, take precedence of every thing and every one. A nation of shopkeepers naturally reverences the men who have the largest establishments and the heaviest balance in their banker's hands. This is, however, not the case elsewhere; and hence, even in barbaric Russia, marked distinction before all others is paid to the Representative of Him of the triple tiara—the Apostolic Successor of those inspired men who nearly two thousand years ago founded the Church, which is still, as it ever must be, unchanged. All this may be very humiliating, very repugnant, and extremely disagreeable to such of the European Powers as are the maligners and enemies of that Church and its sacred Head. To England especially this is gall and wormwood. Whilst her Ministry are working heaven and earth to overthrow the influence of the Pontiff, to tear the diadem from his apostolic brow, and to render him a cipher in the great account of earthly power, how can she endure, without indignation and disappointment, to see her own Representative, though invested with all the pomp and pageantry her wealth can afford, thrust into the shade in the presence of him who represents Heaven's Vicegerent. But though this may be, and evidently is, a severe blow to the overweening arrogance of England, and a cause of bitter chagrin to her host of bigots and fanatics, she should remember it is a compliment and a gratification to the Representatives of the Catholic Sovereigns of Austria, France, and others whom, it is evident, from various indications in the Czar's bearing towards them, he is more anxious to conciliate and stand well than with Protestant England. Add to this, that though Russia entertains a rooted antipathy to the Catholic Church, and has indulged a intolerant and persecuting spirit against it, yet she is not so remote in her religious doctrine and practices from Catholicism as England, Schism and heresy are essentially and widely different. Between the Holy See and the Patriarchate there is by no means that extreme distance and dissimilarity that exist between either and the Crowned head of the Anglican Church. The deprecation of England is, however, none the less, or rather it is more galling on this very account. For, not only is the Papal Envoy permitted to enjoy a natural precedence before all the other Ambassadors, but the other Powers are, by this very means, flattered and proved to be higher in the Czar's consideration by the preference so unequivocally shown to the Head of the Church. This is really a bitter pill, which not all the glare and tinsel of Lord Granville's dazzling equipage and splendid retinue will be able to gild. No wonder, then, that the Evening Mail is so irate, and that the spleen of kindred prints is sorely manifested. But the matter is not very likely to end here. If we are rightly informed, a better understanding is likely to exist in future between Russia and the head of the Catholic Church. The enemies of his Holiness are therefore, not likely to have their arms strengthened by Russian bayonets or Muscovite co-operation. The hundred pieces of cannon for which the Sardinian begging-box is going the round of Europe will, accordingly, not avail much, even should the chief almoner, England, fill the box herself. A very small portion of the guns stored in the Russian arsenals would suffice to silence the Alessandrian defenders. The Mail, towards the close of its philippic on Monsignor Chigi's reception, says he ought to have been received as a mere postscript to the credentials of the other foreign Ministers present. But even had this deviation from established usage been adopted, we don't precisely see how the matter would have been improved, since the postscript generally contains the pith and marrow of the letter. But then a true English Protestant Nobleman, would have taken a lesson from Monsignor Chigi's example, and absented himself altogether. So he would, no doubt, had it been at any of the minor Courts, where English Protestant Ministers can play the dictators, and exhibit their airs as such. There Protestantism plays the part of the political incendiary, threatens broadsides and bomb-shells, blusters and blockades, till some potent friend of the weak Sovereign breathes a whisper of prohibition, and to the world's wonderment, the braggart thunderer lowers his voice, disappears from the scene, and is heard no more.—Weekly Telegraph.

THE COURT CIRCULAR, in a leader devoted chiefly to abuse of the recently deceased Earl of Shrewsbury, retracts, in a manner significant enough, the opinion it lately expressed in favor of Earl Talbot's claim to the title and estates. It says—"Circumstances have come to our knowledge which considerably modify our previous impression. If it be true that the Talbots of Ingestrie are estopped by a bar sinister, in their escutcheon, then the claim of the Talbots of Castle Talbot (the Catholic family from which the late Countess sprang) would be strong indeed. The circumstance to which this sentence refers is much talked of; we cannot say with what foundation. It is said that one of the ancestors of Earl Talbot married a Catholic lady by the rites of her Church, at a time when such a marriage was, by the impious penal laws against the Catholic religion, without legal effect; and that therefore, assuming (which we do not believe can be proved) that he is descended from the first Earl of Shrewsbury, he has no legal claim to represent him. Should this statement be well founded, it will be a remarkable retribution, that those wicked laws against the Catholic religion should deprive Earl Talbot, a gentleman and a man of honor, but unhappily a notorious anti-Catholic bigot, of a succession which he might probably use in a spirit but too congenial with them.—Weekly Register.

SELLING A WIFE.—One of these disgraceful exhibitions—which happily are now well-nigh exploded (although many are still ignorant enough to believe in the legality of the barbarous and absurd custom), has afforded a subject of scandal for the gossips in the vicinity of the pig market during the past week. The story runs thus—A woman renting a stall in Devonport market, married a sailor. The husband went to sea; and during his absence, it is maliciously whispered, the lady bestowed her favors on another man. The result is alleged to be that Jack on his return found himself installed as the paterfamilias of a more numerous brood of "chickens" than he had reckoned on; and he conceived the idea of getting rid of the chief encumbrance by putting her up to auction. This intention was carried out at the pig market aforesaid, the woman being exhibited for sale with the accustomed hempen appendages to her neck; and ultimately a transfer was effected at the sum of 1s., an artisan in the dockyard, it is said, being the purchaser.—Plymouth Journal.

THE SUICIDAL MANTA IN LONDON.—The number of suicides by drowning and other causes that have been reported to the police within the last week is twenty-one, and the attempted suicides that have been taken cognizance of by being brought before a magistrate numbers upwards of fifteen. ANOTHER BRAND SNATCHED FROM THE BURNING.—The following appears in the daily papers:—At the Marlborough Police Office, London, on Wednesday, the Rev. F. L. Hermine, teacher of languages, 6 Old Quebec Street, appeared before Mr. Beadon on a summons for refusing to maintain an illegitimate child of which he was alleged to be the father. The defendant was stated to be a Catholic Priest, who has now become a "minister" of some sect, and is "married." Witnesses were called who proved that the defendant constantly came to the lodgings of the mother after the child was born and gave her money. One witness actually proved that the defendant not only gave a small sum of money to the mother in her presence, but that he brought materials for a plum pudding to the mother's lodgings on the child's birthday, made a pudding, and partook of it. The defence was that the story was all trumped up and intended as a kind of persecution because of changes that had occurred in his religious convictions, that all the money he had given was from pious motives as a minister, and out of pure charity. He positively denied having lived with the mother anywhere at any time. The magistrate discrediting this defence, made an order for the payment of 2s 6d weekly, towards the support of the unfortunate child.

COMPARING THE REPORT OF THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY FOR 1855, with Sir John Sinclair's Statistical Account of Scotland, we find that in 1831 the land under cultivation in Scotland was 5,043,450 acres, whilst in 1855, after 24 years of Mechanical, Agricultural, Horticultural, and other improvements, for bettering the condition of the horses, sheep, cows, and deer of landlords, it is only 3,530,068 acres, showing a decrease of land under tillage of one million five hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred and eighty-two acres.

HONORABLE ATROCITY.—Considerable excitement prevails in Avesbury and the surrounding neighborhood at the present time, owing to the discovery of a most horrible atrocity—no less than a mother throwing her newly-born into a pigsty to be devoured by pigs, in order to conceal her shame.

UNITED STATES. A PRAIRIE FIRE.—On Sunday, October 5th, a party of emigrants, consisting of three men and one woman from Indiana, while passing from Buckheart to Morgueva, Illinois, were overtaken by a prairie fire, and so badly burned that three of them have since died, and the fourth at last accounts was not expected to live.

WE HAVE RECEIVED, we presume, from the agent who has come all the way out West from Boston to collect subscriptions, the design of a "National Monument to the Forefathers of Yankee Land." The design consists of an octagon pedestal, on which stands a statue of Faith. From the four smaller faces of the pedestal project buttresses, upon which are seated figures emblematic of Morality, Education, Law and Liberty, etc. We think we could furnish a design better adapted than this to "perpetuate the principles" of the Puritan Pilgrims: A similar pedestal, surmounted by a pile of blazing fagots, about a Salem witch; on the four smaller sides representing, severally, a Quaker at a whippingpost, in the act of having his ears cut off, Father Ralle, in his priestly vestments, pierced by a rifle bullet, a Puritan missionary exchanging rum and beads for valuable furs with the Indians, and Cotton Mather holding in one hand a copy of the blue laws, and in the other a copy of Calvin's Institutes. Upon the four larger faces devoted to history, we might have a representation of a convent in flames, and the descendants of the Pilgrims hunting the Nuns and breaking open the tombs; on another a legislature of Puritans refusing, with exultation, a petition of Catholic citizens to redress the wrongs inflicted by a mob; the third may be devoted to the Beechers preaching powder and ball instead of Christianity, and the fourth—whom shall we place there? Dr. Brownson, delivering a magnificent lecture on the noble character of the Pilgrim Fathers, and telling all creation that Christian civilization, never realized in Europe, was "bound" to be perfected in the United States! If a monument is to be built to commemorate what are truly American principles, we think that it ought to stand in St. Mary's county, Maryland. This is a first-rate puff.—Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.

THE HON. D. S. DICKINSON said, in a recent speech, that the political partisans who were preaching politics said "they were called of the Lord." He said he knew the Lord in ancient times did, on one occasion, use a jackass to deliver a message, but he was not aware that such was the case at the present day.

A PROTESTANT CREED.—The Puritan Recorder says:—The question has often been asked, what is a Puritan? The following declaration answers the question; the Rev. Theodore Parker gives the following as his creed:—"I do not believe in the miraculous origin of the Hebrew Church or the Buddhist Church, or of the Christian Church, nor of the miraculous character of Jesus. I take not the Bible for my master, nor yet the Church, nor even Jesus of Nazareth for my master. He is my best historical data of human greatness, not without errors, not without the stain of his times, and I presume, of course, not without sins; for men without sins exist only in the dreams of girls." (And this man preaches the Gospel in a Protestant pulp.)

INTERESTING SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENT.—We have already given some account of the examination of the eye of a murdered man, at Auburn, by two physicians, with a view of testing the truth of an assertion in an English paper that the eye of a murdered man, by being subjected to a peculiar operation, will reveal the object upon which it last rested. As the subject is one of considerable interest, we give the statement of the physicians in their own words:—Rochester Union.

SINGULAR OPTICAL EXPERIMENT.—From the circumstances of reading Dr. Forbes' system of examination in the case of murder, which appeared in several of our papers a few months ago, we have been induced to exercise a similar experiment on the eye of the unfortunate Bandle, and trust the result will induce some of our readers to make the like experiments on the eyes of the brute creation. At first we suggested the saturation of the eye in a weak solution of atropine, which evidently produced an enlarged state of the pupil. On observing this, we touched the end of the optic nerve with the extract, when the eye instantly became protuberant. We now applied a powerful lens, and discovered in the pupil the rude worn-away figure of a man, with a light coat, beside whom was a round stone, standing or suspended in the air, with a small handle stuck as it were in the earth. The remainder was debris, evidently lost from the destruction of the optic nerve, and its separation from the mother brain. Had we performed this operation when the eye was entire in the brain, there is not the least doubt but that we should have detected the last idea and impression made on the mind and eye of the unfortunate man. The thing would evidently be entire, and perhaps we should have the contour, or better still, the exact figure of the murderer. The last impression before death is always more terrible on the brain from fear than from any other cause; and figures impressed on the pupil more distinct, which we attribute to the optic nerve, and its firm communication with the brain. We believe the brain is more intimately connected with feeling, and from this either sense or taste, hearing or feeling, and from this very reason, that we are constantly seeing a variety of objects giving exercise to the brain for the quantity of ideas. O. P. SANDWICH, M.D. THOMAS BELLAMY, M.D.