according to His wonderful works, and give glory to er For, dearly beloved, let us take our share in the humiliation as we do in the suffering. Let us not hold up our heads and say that we have no part in the causes of these calamities. They are a common burthen; they afflict and oppress us all. However unjustly our religion may have been treated in that distant country; by its rulers, however even now it may be unkindly dealt with, however we may have been slandered or calumniated there or at home, all must on that day be forgotten. We are only natives of one country, subjects of one crown; and we must take our portion of common sorrow, drink equally of the same bitterness, and take upon ourselves the

voke and burthen of our fellow-citizens, however far

away.
2. With all your hearts, therefore, pray that God will break down the fierce power of our enemies, and rescue from their cruelty their helpless victims, and that He will grant the consolations of patience to all sufferers, and especially to those bereaved of their dear ones. And do not forget in your warmest prayers those many Spouses of the Lamb, the Sisters of various Orders, who have left their homes in Europe, to instruct the children and nurse the sick of those barbarians. Great has been our joy at hearing of the escape of so many of their numberan escape, in some instances, little short of miraculous. But we know not how many more remain in peril, and we are certain of some. Call aloud to the Lord: "Deliver not up to wild beasts the souls that praise Thee; and the souls of the poor, forget not to the end."

3, Entreat, then, the God of battles to arise, and scatter His enemies, the enemies of His name, the enemies of His faith, the enemies of His very unwritten law, the law of humanity, inscribed in every heart. He can give victory to our standards and conquest to our arms. Beg of Him to strengthen the hands of our soldiers, and fortify their frames against the poison of the swamp and the arrows of the sun; to fill their hearts with the noble courage of the Christian soldier, the chivalry of the valiant knight: not with the ferocity of the Pagan, or the mere thirst for slaughter of the savage. Listen not, dearly beloved, to the sanguinary cries by which passions sufficiently natural, and too likely to be inflamed beyond the verge of justice by the horrible spectacles on which they will be fed, are urged forward to still madder excitement. Remember that the word " vengeance" and "revenge" were washed out by the Blood of Calvary from the catalogue of man's assumed rights; that they are reserved to God alone, who will make use of man's justice, stern and inexorable, but leaving room still for mercy to creep in, for the avengement of His own violated law. No; we must give a noble example, which will show the very heathen that Christianity has a sacred power to conquer in the soul even the most mighty and most sweet of corrupt human instincts.

4. And pray ye thus for that peace which will not leave a wilderness for a kingdom nor ruins for its cities. Let the guilty be dealt with so that the land be purged of its iniquity; and then let just laws, and honest principles, and fear of God, and large Christian views prevail; without oppression of the heathen, or unfairness to Christians; that so once more the land may be clothed with abundance, and its inhabitants abide in safety.

5. And thus shall it be, if God so direct the counsels of the nation's rulers, as to be wise and moderate abroad and at home, here preventing religious strife, and there not fomenting political convulsions; uniting all here in equality of state, and winning back the confidence and admiration of the stranger, that so this realm may be staid in lasting peace, and hold its high dominion, undisputed over the sea, and respected in every land.

. Such, dearly beloved, may be the objects of our prayer, in the sad affliction which has overtaken us. And to assist you in its performance, we hereby enjoin, or permit, as follows :-

I. In every church and chapel of our diocese there shall be on Rosary Sunday, the 4th of October, a day of prayer and humble supplication to God, to consist

of the following exercises :--1. Wherever it is possible, without inconvenience. the Most Blessed Sacrament may be exposed for the whole day, or such portion therefore as shall be considered sufficient to satisfy the devotion of the Faith-

Virgin.
3. We permit a procession with the Blessed Sacra-

ment, at the discretion of the Ciergy. 4. At every Mass the Collect, as pro re gravi shall be recited, with its Secret and Post Communion.

from the Mass "for Peace," and the Collect shall be sung after the "Miserere," at Benediction. 5. The three parts of the Rosary shall be recited at different hours, of which notice will be given in each church at the reading of this Pastoral; two portions, at least, being said during the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament where this takes place.

II. Using the extraordinary faculties bestowed upon us by the Holy See, we hereby grant a plenary indulgence to every one of the Faithful of either sex, who, after contrite confession and participation of the Blessed Eucharist, shall assist at one-third part of the Rosary and pray for some time for the intentions of his Holiness, and the objects of the days' supplication, already explained.

III. A collection shall be made at all the services in the usual manner, for the following objects:-

1. As the Priest who have generously offered to go as Chaplains to the seat of war, beyond a most inadequate salary, are allowed nothing for outfit, or for the provision of things necessary for religious worship, the proceeds of this collection will be in part applied to supply this want.

2. As yet we do not know the extent of loss, by destruction of Ecclesiastical or conventual property, in India; but we know for certain that several Religious communities have lost their all. While, no doubt, they will receive such relief from public funds as is awarded to individual sufferers, we can easily understand that they will require special assistance, in consideration of their religious state, of which probably no regard will be had in the dis-tribution of such funds. To these particular wants our attention will be likewise devoted.

Should your particular charity enable us to go beyond these special wants, any surplus would be thrown into the general subscription for the relief of distress in India, towards which many of you doubtless have sent your contributions.

Such, dearly-beloved brethren and children in Christ, are the purposes for which we call upon you to join us, on Rosary Sunday, in humble entreaty to "the Father of mercies and the God of all consolation," to comfort us in this our tribulation-by lightening the weight of His hand upon us, and after the darknes of our late days, making the light to shine

May He give you fervor of heart, and deep and true devotion of spirit, to entreat Him earnestly that so He may hear. May He fill your souls with charity, that you may freely give, and so your prayers, accompanied by almsdeeds, may the sooner move Him

to mercy. "Now, to Him who is able to preserve you without sin, and to present you spotless before the presence of His glory, with exceeding joy in the coming of Our Lord Jesus Christ, to the only God Our Saviour, through Jesus Christ Our Lord, be glory and magnificence, empire and power, before all ages, and

now and for all ages of ages. Amen." Given in Westminster, and ordered to be read in all the churches and chapels in our archdiocess on Sunday, the 27th of September, this 24th day of the same month, in the year of Our Lord, MDCGCLVII N. CARD. WISEMAN.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

LUNESS OF THE REV. DENIS O'BRIEN, P.P. -- Our readers will regret as much as we do the serious illness of this gentleman, the kind-hearted and worthy Parish Priest of Slane. On Monday last he was visited with a species of paralytic attack, under which he lies, and although he was better on yesterday, we cannot do ourselves the real pleasure of stating that he is yet out of danger. Few persons will hear of his illness without pain, for every one to whom he was known esteemed him as a friend. We are glad to state that accounts, received since this was written, go to show that Father O'Brien is much better.—

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF FATHER MATHEW. - We are glad to learn that Mr. Maguire, M.P., intends writing the life and times of that truly great and good man, Father Mathew. We rejoice that such a book is to be written, and written by such a pen as Mr. Maguire's. He is peculiarly qualified for this task, which will, we are confident, be a labour of love to him.-Nation.

SMITH O'BRIES IN ENSISTYMON.-On Tuesday Mr. Smith O'Brien arrived in Ennistymon, on his way to Miltown. No sooner did he make his appearance, and was recognised, than he was met by the hearty cheer and the loud hurrah of the crowds assembled suddealy to greet him. Nothing could be more cordial than the affectionate greeting of the young and the old of the whole body of the people, rivalling one another in their hurry to testify their respect for him. After dinner he was waited on by the Very Rev. John Sheehan, P. P.; the Rev. Mr. Newall, C.C., and a numerous deputation of the principal inhabitants, to welcome him to Ennistymon, and to present him with an address. After reading the address, as there was not time to furnish him with a copy beforehand, the hon gentleman replied extimpore, at great length. He alluded to the miserable dissensions which mar and obstruct the success of every measure set on foot for the benefit of the country, and concluded by saying-" Any man consulting for his own case and happiness would be slow to take any active part just now in politics, with such obstacles lying in his way; and, for his own, part, he could not think of commencing once more to roll up to the top of the hill the stone of Sisyphus, while, in spite of all his efforts, without the proper support and co-operation, it was sure to fall back again into the plain, thus making his labour futile and eternal." On his leaving the town, the cheering was renewed .-Though Smith O'Brien left for Miltown about six o'clock in the evening, the town was brilliantly illuminated, every window blazing with light until a late hour at night.-Clare Journal.

A NOBLE MANUFACTURER .- Lord John Manners is the largest flax and linen manufacturer in Belfast, and carries on the manufacture in all its gradations except the weaving. No young people under four-teen years are employed in those mills, and thus all trouble from the educational clauses of the factory act is avoided. The chief markets are in the West Indies and South America, where linens are preferred for every article of dress. Considerable attention is paid to the social and moral welfare of the workpeople in this establishment, and several of the best public charities of Belfast have been originated by one member of this remarkable firm .- Holdsworth's Mines and Soils of Ireland.

The Irish Orangemen have succeeded in making a sort of Delhi of the once-flourishing town of Belfast. Not only (says the Hull Advertiser) is the district proclaimed under the provisions of the Peace-preservation Act, but large bodies of troops have been marched there to keep a Presbyterian fanatic from exciting an Orange mob to assert by force of arms the right to offer the grossest public insults to the religion of nine-tenths of the Irish people. Before the examination of Mr. Tracy, the stipendiary magistrate of Belfast, by the Commissioners sent down by the Lord Lieutenant, no idea was entertained of the murderous character of the Orange ruffianism of Relfast. Great good will therefore ultimately result from the disclosures now making of the treasonable character of the Orange institution and of the anti-Christian proceedings of those individuals who pretend to claim for it the sanction of religion. The Earl of Carlisle will learn what to think of those Reverend gentlemen who have the sacrilegious effrontery to call themselves Chaplains of Orange Lodges; and we hope all his colleagues in the Ministry will be 11.
2. In the evening, or other usual hour, there shall equally observant. And yet it is impossible not to e Benediction, and the "Miserere" shall be sung note that Hanna is allowed to be at large, and to be Benediction, and the "Miserere" shall be sung note that Hanna is allowed to be at large, and to or recited at it before the Litany of the Blessed hurl defiances at the Government. Would this be the case if the proclaimed district was Kilkenny or Waterford, and the clerical incendiary a Catholic Priest? Would he be suffered to print and publish challenges bidding defiances to the Crown, and compelling the converting a peaceful city into a camp filled with troops under arms? Nothing of the sort The magistrates and the police would soon make short work with him, and the press of the three king-doms would exult in such a display of commendable firmness. This is what should be done in Belfast, and if disaffection manifest itself, ship off the disaffected to India. They will find in the Pandies substitutes for the Paddies-and in slaking their thirst for blood they will be dealing with miscreauts worthy of the heroes of the battle of the Diamond, and baptised in the Boyne. Having grappled with this monster evil in Ireland, we hope the Government will not shrink from effectually crushing it. The law having declared the Orange Society to be a treasonable confederacy, it is the duty of every loyal subject to crush it out of existence. Of course all other secret political societies are to be treated with equal severity. As for the Ribbon societies, the Catholic Bishops have nearly, if not wholly, made an end of them. No known Ribbonman can continue so, and be admitted to Sacraments in the Catholic Church. As a Ribbonman he is excommunicated—a branch lopped off. He has no chaplain to preach to him-no paster to encourage him to persist in hating and injuring his neighbours of a different creed. Subject the Orangeman to a like ostracism, and he will soon tire of being a traitor, a conspirator, and a fool.

OPEN AIR PREACHING IN GALWAY .- On Sunday last the Rev. G. O. Brownigg proceeded to the Holy Wells, near Forthill, where there were some persons performing the usual stations; and, when moved by the spirit of the fanatic monarch, Mr. Brownrigg commenced spouting out his usual calumnies against Catholicity. Those to whom the Reverend firebrand addressed himself gave him, as was meant, a deaf ear; so that the inspired gentleman wasted his sweet words on the wind. On Monay last one of the now nearly defunct Bible-reading clique, a Scripture reader, thought to commence "open-air preaching" at he Claddagh; Sancho got a warmer reception than Don Quixotte, his spiritual master, for the Bible-reader was hooted and hunted at once by the Claddagh people. - Galway Mercury.

INVESTIGATION AT DERRYLIN .- The Fermanagh Reporter contains a detailed report of a protracted inquiry before the bench of magistrates at Derrylin.-It commenced with charges of riot and assault on 12th of July; and subsequently, on the 11th instant, there was an investigation respecting armed gatherings on the 12th August on Doon Mountain. On the 13th of August a paragraph appeared in that journal, to the effect that about 1,000 men collected on Doon Mountain, armed with pikes, scythes, and guns, and fired volleys up to the residence of Edward Maguirc, Esq. This morsel of news was copied into several of the Dublin papers. We now subjoin the portion of the report bearing on this transaction :—" Peter Maguire, Thomas Blake, and Denis Clifford, were charged with being of a party that illegally assembled on the mountains near Derrylin, armed with guns, &c., and. fired several shots to the terror of the lieges. It appeared from all we could gather that a report got abroad, spread, no doubt, by some evil designing per-

chapel at Derrylin, on the 12th of August. On that day several bodies of men, numbering, it is supposed, about fifteen hundred, assembled on the mountains to the west of Derrylin, and showed their zeal and valour by firing several shots. Intelligence of the gathering reached Edward Maguire, Esq., J.P., and, with a body of constabulary under Head-constable Esgan, he started off to disperse them. When they came close to the tumultous assembly, a deputation of the men came down and asked for half an hour for the people to disperse. Mr. Maguire gave them five minutes, and at the end of that time they began to scatter; but Mr. Maguire and the police spent a good part of the day in chasing and dispersing different gangs or knots of people that were on the mountains. It was not true, as supposed, that the gathering was near Mr. Maguire's house, or that any shots were in its vicinity. The three persons summoned were the only ones known to the police.

"Mr. Cochrane said that he had hoped that the proceedings on the last day would be the last against any of those people for assembling or committing any breach of the peace. But on the 12th of August. when there was no pretence for such a thing, 500 at least assembled on the lands of Doona, many of them armed, for objects known to themselves; and the police and Mr. Magnire had to go out and get them dispersed. The police summoned those they knew, and he (Mr. Cochrane) was sorry to see among them some of their Cavan gentry-what brought them

"Lord Erne-But for your Cavan people we'd be

quiet here. "After the examination of some witnesses, Mr. Maguire, J. P., said he thought it his duty to state that in his opinion the men acted very peaceably, and that but for them there would have been bloodshed. But for them, perhaps, the crowd would not have been dispersed till the police had fired on them. One of the defendants when he came up was sitting quietly on a ditch. That man (Maguire, we believe,) went up before them to the crowd, and came down again to ask what time they would get to disperse in. They were more than three hours chasing the crowds from hill to hill.

"Mr. Collum-So far as Peter Magnire is concerned, Mr. Maguire saw him going up to the crowd, and then coming down from it. This corroborates his own statement that he went up with or before the police, to see what the crowd were doing, and to ask them to disperse. It was with this object-of dispersing them-that he came down to the police. He acted as a peaceable, honest man, and a good subject, and there is nothing against him.

"The magistrates retired to consult, and, after their return to court, Lord Erne said—Peter Maguire, Denis Clifford, Thomas Blake, Philip M'Caffrey, and Edward Maguire, you stand indicted for having riotously assembled on the 12th of August, with firearms and other dangerous weapons, and for having fired shots. You all say you were there, and I suppose you were aware that it was an illegal assembly, and, by being there, you are liable to whatever punishment is in the act of parliament. You should not have gone near them at all-you were at your work. It appears from Mr. Maguire, who seems to have acted with great steadiness and promptitude on a difficult occasion, that you did not act except as peacemakers, and the magistrates do not wish to punish you. But you must remember that there is a heavy penalty for being in such an assembly.

"Mr. Magnire read part of the act, and said the punishment was very severe.

"Lord Erne-It appears that the others came from across the mountain, and that when you did join them it was to make peace; and the magistrates have acquitted you. But you must remember for the future that belonging to such a crowd will be severely punished.

PROTESTANT SEPOYS AT DROGHEDA .- Henry Tichbourne, governor of Drogheda, signalised for his sanguinary career, merited the distinction we have accorded him, to be ranked with the destroyers, Ireton and Cromwell. In a familiar letter to his wife as a matter of course, he communicates the information, that, finding he could not induce the Irish to hazard the fortune of a battle, he had concluded "they were another sort to be dealt with:" and accordingly the wretch sallied out "every other morning for several weeks," slaughtering all he met, without mercy; so that he left " neither man nor beast alive;" for sixteen miles from the garrison.' And one of his coadjutors in this business of destruction perpetrated in the same havoe, for twelve miles on the other side; thus filling the country with carnage for twenty-eight miles, and " not leaving man nor beast alive!" In another part of this letter, he informs her of his murderous expeditions, in which he ays, "he took no account of the slain: but there was little mercu shown in those times." What a hideous picture of incarnate demons do these horrible facts present to the mind's eye! And what effrontery must not Temple and his followers have possessed, when they dared to raise such an outery against the Irish, for the crimes which they themselves perpetrated! Of all the cases of murderous cruelty that marked the career of the government forces in Ireland, the most atrocious occurred at the surrender of Drogheda .-The history of the Huns, Vandals, Goths, and Ostrogoths, or of those scourges of the human race, the successors of Mahomet, may be searched in vain for anything more shocking. In fact, it is not in the power of man, were he possessed by all the furies of the heathen mythology, to exceed these frightful scenes. They may be equalled,—but can never be surpassed. Cromwell had besieged this town for sometime; and was finally admitted on promise of quarter. The garrison consisted of the flower of the frish army, and might have beaten him back, had they not been seduced by his solemn promise of mercy, which was observed till the whole had laid down their arms. Then the merciless wretch commanded his soldiers to begin a slaughter of the entire garrison, which slaughter continued for fire days!! with every circumstance of brutal and sanguinary violence that the most cruel savages could conceive or perpetrate.†

No age was spar'd ; no sex-nay, no degree : Not infants in the porch of life were free. The sick, the old, who could but hope a day Longer by Nature's bounty, nor let stay; Virgins and widows, matrons, pregnant wives

All died. 'Twas crime enough that they had lived.' This canting and hypocritical impostor, in his dispatches to the Parliament, had the chameless impudence to ascribe "the glory" of this bloody deed to God, "to whom indeed the praise of this mercy belongs!" And such was the delusion of those times that in all the churches in London thanks were returned to the God of mercy for this barbarous slaughter of his creatures! History faraishes no circumstance more disgusting, revolting, or hideous, than this nauseous compound of base perfidy, marderous cruelty, and abominable hypocrisy. Never was the throne of the Living God more egregiously insulted than by these impious offerings of thanksgiving; and never were the thunders of beaven more loudly called for, than to blast the Pharasaical wretches who made such a mockery of all the calls and duties of humanity and religion .- Carcy's Vindicia Hibernica

· Finding that they did not only put themselves in arms, and would no more now than formerly forsake their strength, to draw into equality of ground, notwithstanding their advantage of numbers, I concluded they were in another sort to be dealt with; and from thenceforth, for the most part, I fell every other morning into their quarters, and continued those visitations for several weeks together, with the slaughter of very many of them, especially the new plantation in the county of Monaghan, and at the taking in of Harry O'Neal's house in the Fews; in so much that by this course, and the like acted often by the garrison of Drogheda, there was neither man nor beast to be found in sixteen miles, between the two sons, that the Protestants of Fermanagh, sided by beast to be found in sixteen miles, between the two the Apprentice Boys of Oringemen of Derry, intendition of Drogheda and Dundalk, nor on the other. Held to attack and utterly destroy the Roman Catholic side of Dundalk in the county of Monaghan nearer than

ment, his men were so dismayed thereby as to listen before they had any need to the enemy offering them by betraying themselves and their fellow soldiers to the slaughter. All the officers and soldier's of Cromwell's army promised quarter to such as would lay down their arms, and performed it as long as any place held out; which encouraged others to yield But when they had once all in their power, and feared no hurt that could be done them, Cromwell, being told by Jones that he had now all the flower of the Irish army in his hands, gave orders that no quarter should be given; so that his soldiers were forced, many of them against their will, to kill their prisoners. The brave governor, Sir A. Aston, Sir Edm. the magistrates have no power to punish the offend-Verney, the colonels, Warren, Fleming and Byrne, ers, and can only commit them for trial by a court were killed in cold blood; and indeed all the officers except some few of least consideration, that escaped by miracle. The Marquis of Ormond, in his letters to the King and Lord Byron, says, 'that on this occasion Cromwell exceeded himself and anything he had ever heard of, in breach of faith and bloody inhumanity; and that the cruelties exercised there, for five days after the town was taken, would make as many several pictures of inhumanity, as are to be found in the book of martyrs, or in the relation of Amboyna.

A STRANGER IN IRELAND .- A man caught yesterday in the neighborhood of Enniskillen, what he and those who have seen it believe to be a locust, of two inches long. It is not long since another was caught in the neighborhood of Omagh; and there is some alarm felt as to what is portended by the appearance of those "ominous visitors," as they are called. We have not yet seen either of the unexpected arrivals, but we fancy there is no cause for apprehension. It is scarcely the destructive locust of the east that has got among us. It is more likely the cicada, or katy did, which, instead of being hurtful, is, like Byron's grasshopper, a reveller who sings his fill, and one of the most pleasant attendants of summer weather and cheerful twilight .- Enniskillen Paper.

UNITED STATES.

We noticed a sad background to yesterday's rush ipon the banks. The men who made the rush were monied men,-at least in cases, comparatively so .-But standing, not all without interest, but without object, in crowds beyond those who were striving to pass, in and out, were hundreds of discharged workmen,-men who had no hope in the future of the terrible Winter that is before us. It seemed to us that they looked on with a melancholy pleasure :- perhaps we did them injustice; let us say they regarded the scene with black despair. What the coming Winter will bring to many thousands of our fellow-creatures in this City, is a contingency too disagreeable to contemplate.-N. Y. Times.

The New York Independent's list of failures for the week ending October 15th foots up one hundred and sixty eight individuals and firms.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a bill legalising the suspension of specie payments until the second Monday in April next, on all hills with the exception of fives; and authorising a stay of execution for one year on all debts.

HUMAN NATURE.—They tell a good story of two bachelors down East, who lived a sort of cat and dog life to their neighbours' discomfort, for a good many years, but who had been at camp-meeting, were slightly converted, and both of them concluded to reform. "Brother Tom," says one, when they had arrived at their home, "let us sit down now and I'll tell you what we'll do. You tell me all of my faults and I'll you all of yourn, and so we'll know how to get about amendin' of 'em." "Good!" says brother Tom. "Well, you begin." "No, you begin, brother Joe." "Well, in the first place, you know, brother Tom, you will lie." Crack goes brother Tom's doubled fist between brother Joe's "blinkers," and a considerable of a "chrimmere" and a considerable of a "chrimmere". siderable of a "skrimmage" ensued, until, in the course of about ten minutes, neither being able to come to time, reformation was postponed sine die.

The New York correspondent of the Toronto Colonist draws the following not very flattering "Picture of the Great Republic :-

It is no secret that we almost despair of the Republic-the food for that despair is not the growth of a morbid fancy, or a hatred of the institutionvery far from it-it is the result of reading the papers merely. And we appeal to all sober Americans—to every one except the vain, the silly, and the foragets upon the public, whether the following picture from yesterday's " N. Y. Times" is not true to the life :-

" Have we not permitted the ballot-box and our votes to pass over into a like condition and use with the roullette-board and the table of rouge-et-noir? over our own interests, and consented that the government of us, and of our affairs, shall be given over into the hands of political gamblers, who live and have their being by managing the public funds -by directing the public service-by converting every incident and every catastrophe of public affairs to their own advantage? When taxes grow apace we grumble-when riot reddens our streets we fly to arms, and exult in the discipline of our militia when the pestilence threatens us we declaim against the neglect of all municipal economy-when our Envoys in foreign lands bring disgrace upon us by their stupidity, their vulgarity, and their violence, we abuse the Administration of the hour. But the steady progress of that partizan madness, which is the chronic disorder of the land, and of which these and all other flagrant occasions of scandal are but the symptoms, is scarcely heeded by us, and when heeded, it excites no serious concern. We find nothing alarming in the contempt which is gradually overshadowing all public men and all offices of public trust; in the growing disinclination of all decent citizens to take part in the discussion or the decision of public questions; in the slowly but surely advancing concentration of public patronage, and of official power in the hands of knots of men whose very names are for the most part unknown to four-fiths of the community, and upon whose personal character attention is rarely drawn at all, and still more rarely with results agreeable to the national pride, and soothing to the national self-respect."

AMERICAN ARISTOCRACY.

Theodore Parker has been preaching a sermon on the "Present Commercial Difficulties," in which some truths are told. Among other things, he said that the dollar is the badge of our aristocracy-we care nothing about ancestors, but what houses, lands, stock and money have you? Money takes the place of all our virtues. It is in American society what "imputed righteousness" is in the church -the social salvation of man. We care nothing about Barons, Lords, &c.; money is our patent of nobility. It can ennoble fools, and sets, and cowards. It is the only object of our desire -our beart of bearts.

WIFE BEATING IN NEW YORK. Women selling in Washington is common enough

-women burning in the South is not uncommonwhipping women in Virginia is universally voted ight-brutality and horrid inhumanity in American ships is universally acknowledged, but it has always been a favorite popular superstition in America, that wife beating is a monoply of England. But a glanco at New York life, without spectacles, reveals the fact that wife beating and wife murder is carried on to an extent, and of a character to make the coarsest heart shudder, and to disgrace civilized nature. In the Times of yesterday, we have a description of

Carrickmacross, a strong pile, twelve miles distant. husband " "Mrs. Mary McAlister shamefully beat-Carrickmacross, a strong pile, twelve miles distant.

† The assault was given, and his (Cromwell's)men twice repulsed; but in the third attack; Colonel band; and lastly, we find that Mr. John Collins, Wall being unhappily killed at the head of his regi-American line of steamers to Liverpool, which were started to whip John Bull from the ocean, has been quarter, admitting them upon those terms, and there- arrested again for an assault upon another female. This is the report :-

"John Collins, son of Mr. E. K. Collins, was on Monday brought before Justice Flandreau, charged with following Mrs. Surah J. Todd, of New Rochelle, every time she comes to the city, and using abusive language to her, and on one occasion threatening to shoot her."

I have already stated in former letters, and now repeat, that there is more wife beating in this country than in any other in Europe; the reason why there was so little noise in the papers about it is, because ers, and can only commit them for trial by a court and jury. The process being slow, tedious and troublesome, not one case in every hundred that occurs ever reaches a jury. One magistrate declared lately that thirty wife beating cases a week was a moderate estimate for New York; but not over two dozen cases reach a jury in a year.

MURDER THE DARLING VICE OF THE AMERICAN ROWDY."

The non-agreement of the jury in the case of the murderer Cansemi, shows most strikingly that the taking of a murderer in the very act, does not require even the poor subterfuge of insunity to obtain a jury two-thirds in his favor, if he has money or influence. As the proprietor of the Courier & Enquirer said, "it is only niggers and poor frishmen who are hanged in this country." The papers are discussing the use of juries—some declare jury trials a farce, &c. The truth is the jury system was devised in a country more honest than this: It was founded on the theory that the community was pure, and that twelve honest men could easily be found to give a fair decision. The basis of this theory is gone to America—the people are corrupt—" all's fair in politics," is the universal maxim, and is carried not only to the ballot-box, but the jury box-this principle carries men still further, it instructs them to defraud partners, bookkeepers to make false entries, clerks to plunder employers, and dishonesty to cease to astonish. What is to become of the nation the prople of which are corrupt.

The Daily Times, commenting on this state of things, says:--

" Murder is the darling vice of the American rowdys and the law indulges him in it to the top of his bent. It is a not unknown occurrence in Baltimore for houses to be attacked in broad noonday, volleys of musketry fired into them, and the assailants to retreat in safety. It is commoner still for men to be shot down in cold blood by their enemies in the street, at any hour of the night or day. The same may be predicted, in a less degree, however, of any other city in the Union. In New York we are not quite so badly off. The same auducity in slaughter is not exhibited in our thorougfares, but we can equal any city in the world in the multiplicity of our assassinutions, and the paucity of our convictions -There is scarcely a day or night in which some one on this island does not die by violence; but when do we hear of any one being hanged for murder? The evidence breaks down, the jury cannot agree, because all those of the panel who are fit to sit on it, are excluded for having read the newspapers-something, in short, happens to exonerate the authorities from hanging the cut-throats who infest our streets. The worst that the most double-dyed and irreclaimable bandit in the community has to fear, is a term of imprisonment at Sing-Sing, with a pretty certain prospect of early pardon from a tender-hearted Governor. Every public functionary seems tender of everything but the lives and limbs of decent men. These only are of no account. Our criminal trials are fast degenerating into forces, at which the rest of the civilized world grins from enr to ear-low comedies in which the judge and jury and the counsel cut capers, cruck jakes, and make speeches, for the benefit of the audience on the back benches. Our prisoners, nowa-days, always look "cheerful and collected." 'chat calmly with their counsel," or read the newspapers and chew their quide, and " how politely to their friends." Of course they do, the sly dogs; they know how it will all end. They know that, in our insane respect for the liberty and welfare of the cascals, whose whole lives are a series of outrages upon the liberty and welfare of everybody else, we are fast converting our great centres of wealth, and art, and commerce into very hotheds of bold, high-handed, and unblushing crime.

COMPETITION IN VICE.

Some of the Press,-the better portion of the Press -fear the continuance of the present state of things. They contemplate with alarm the danger which already rumbles within the dread shadows of gathering public indignation, and wish to see some practical steps taken to avert the increasing irritation of crime Have we not practically abdicated our sovereignty and fury before it all ends in the unmanageable storm of revolution. Another portion of the Press says that statistics show that two-thirds of the inhabitants live by the vice and follies of the other third, and that the competition among the vicious is be-coming so great as to ultimately drive them to the dire alternative of gaining an honest livelihood !-This is certainly a droll mode of looking out for our future reformation; and as a curiosity to your readers, we subjoin a specimen of our weekly literature treating so great a question :-

"Illegitimate occupation in New York is overthronged with practitioners; crime staggers beneath the load of dead-heads who cling to it for support; rascality, in the most remunerative forms, is oppressed by the claims of a host of 'poor relations' in villainy, who seek to live upon the prey of the preyers. In what swindling calling, in what infamy of toler. able safety in practice, in what unlawful mode of life, is there any longer a moderate prospect of success, for an aspirant of pernicious inclinations of either sex; the prostitution of the city groups beneath the extortions of the male dead-heads it has to support. Faro is gradually ceasing to pay, so numerous are the friends of the bank. The emigrants arriving at this port, are not sufficient in number to supply the needs of the augmenting bands of 'runners, who pant for their purses. Free rum-selling is being literally 'run into the ground,' by the thousands of five and ten dollar capitulists, who have of late years taken to that noble pursuit. So with other illicit trades and professions that exist among us; the pursuers are out-numbering the victims: the drones by extended divisions are reducing the profits to a contemptible minimum; and some of them the Criminal Courts are rendering too hazardons, for prudent rogues to follow."

After wondering what new vice will be created to enable rascals to enlarge their spheres of practice, the Editor thus continues :-

" Meanwhile we notice the revival of an old dodge which of late years has fallen into partial desuctude. We allude to the practice of over-insuring a lot of store goods, and committing arson for the sake of the insurance. This system is becoming again alarmingly prevalent, though from the new dangers that surround it, it is doubtful if it can regain its former popularity. The fire marshal, with its present powers, is a great stumbling-block in the way of success, and the relentless spirit displayed by the judge and Recorder, makes the tempting enterprise immediately dangerous. Still, in the existing hard times of rascality, desperate rogues are compelled to desperate straits, and arson is silently recovering its position as a regular institution; to make amends for business disappointments and dull times. There is a cool audacity about this species of crime that probably recommends it to bold villians; besides destroying the landlord's property, there is also an oppor-