On the 5th of June, a farmer named Patrick Dolan, of Ballindriuagh, neart Frankfort, King's Co., was knocked down by a horse he was driving, and the cart passed over him, causing such injuries, that he died after three day's suffering.

Mr. Pierce Somerset Butler writes to the Kilkenny Moderator, that he "still lives," to contradict the report of his death. He says :- " With some, perhaps, the wish may be father to the thought; as I have an appeal pending at the present moment in the House of Lords, for the recovery of my birth right property, and hereditary titles, (Mount Garret,) of which I have been, as it is well known, for a season, most iniquitously deprived. My death might suspend, but would not terminate this just litigation, as my next brother, Edmond John Butler, would then be the legitimate heir of the estates of our late uncle, the Earl of Kilkenny, and would fight his ship while two planks held together."

CLERES OF PETTY SESSIONS IN IRELAND .- The bill of Lord Naas and the Attorney-General provides that one clerk may be appointed to two or more districts—that the Lord Lieutenant shall fix the salary, according to the scale in the schedule, with allowance for contingencies, purchase of books and office requisites-that gratuity or annual pension may be given to retiring clerks, or those removed on account of consolidation of districts, to be paid out of the fines and penalties fund; the gratuity not to exceed two years' salary, or the pension not in any case to exceed two-thirds of the salary—that compensation shall be given to the clerks of the crown and clerks of the peace for the loss of fees and emoluments by this act—that, from the 1st of January, 1859, stamps shall be established in lieu of fees on all documents enumerated in the schedule—that the registrar is to supply printed forms on stamped paper to the petty sessions clerks and to the constabulary-that the fund from fines, &c., shall be at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant for the purpose of this act. Schedule A gives the scale of salary for petty sessions clerks as follows: - Class 1, £200 per annum; class 2, £100; class 3, £50; class 4, £35; class 5, £25. Schedule B gives the form of recognisances on appointment of clerks. Schedule C gives the stamp duties on forms as follows: -Every summons, 6d. information or deposition, Is.; information or complaint in summary proceedings, 6d.; warrant, 6d.; recognisance, when not at foot of information, 1s. appeal, including the recognisance to prosecute, 2s. certificate of justices to obtain excise license, 2s 6d.

THE TORY GOVERNMENT .- We have just seen the

measure most anxiously desired and most urgently needed by the Irish people opposed by the present government and rejected by the House of Commons, but we have no reason to think the bill would have met a better fate from the Whig faction. On the contrary, we believe that treacherous crew would have given the principle of Tenant Right a more un-qualified opposition. Speaking for the government in the late debate Mr. Whiteside said:—"The government were prepared, if a bill were drawn up, based not on a retrospective but on a prospective principle and resting on a voluntary agreement between landlord and tenant, to consider whether it could not be carried into effect. The law of landlord and tenant ought to be consolidated and amended, the transfer of property simplified, and the granting of leases and the making of contracts for improvement facilitated. For the removal of obstacles in the way of the accomplishment of these rational and sensible objects he should be most happy to co-operate."-These remarks show a willingness on the part of the present government to take a step or two in the right direction, and once the inertia of that body is overcome it is easy enough, by the application of a pro-per pressure, to make it "keep moving." Neither Whigs nor Tories of their own free will and accord will render a full measure of justice to the Irish people. That we can obtain only from a Native parliament. But of those two English parties the people of these kingdoms have lately have had much reason to prefer the latter. The vote which pushed the Government of Lord Palmerston out of office, insolent minister, and the worst government England has known for a long time. A glance at the proceedings of the present government during the short period which has elapsed since their accession to power will establish their claim to a preference in the estimation of all who wish well to progress and desire to see the principles of honesty and fair plan embodied in public action. In the days of this Tory government we have seen the barrier of bigotry which prevented the entrance of Jews into parliament broken down, we have got a promise that Catholic Chaplains shall be appointed to the British forces in strict proportion to the number of Catholic soldiers therein, we have seen property qualification for members of parliament abolished, and the county franchise rating in England reduced from £50 to £10. These are important changes. Then a bill for the abolition of Church Rates in England has been carried in the House of Commons, a bill to facilitate the transfer of lands in Ireland, a most desirable object, is safely passing through, as is an equally commendable bill for the establishment of juvenile reformatories in Ireland. And there are also some smaller matters to be set down to the credit of the Derbyites which are worthy of mention inasmuch as it is highly improbable they would have been obtained from their predecessors—they are the support given to the project of steam navigation between Galway and New York, the granting of a committee to inquire into the destitution in Donegal, and the abandonment of the priest prosecution commenced by the Whigs. We must not, however, omit to say how all these good things have come about, and how it is that her Majesty's Ministers have become so accessible to popular influences. It is because their position is precarious, their supporters are a minority in the house, and their existence depends on the disorganisation of the Outs, which is most surely prolonged by an enlightened and progressive course of action on the part of the Government. Liberal measures make their way through Parliament because the present Government is weak, whereon most people will be inclined to say "long may it remain

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CHURCH RATE BILL IN THE LORDS .- The Church Rate Bill has not been, as was predicted by some, kicked out on the very threshold of the House of Lords, but, on the contrary, was on Thursday night read a first time, and that without any remark. At present it is intended that the second reading shall be debated on Tuesday, the 22nd June, and it is therefore of the utmost importance that the petitioning movement should be carried on this week, so that on Monday and Tuesday next petitions may pour into their lordships' house from all parts of the kingdom. As the Abolitionists have not the same means of influencing the members of the Upper as of the Lower House, it is incumbent on them to employ to the utmost this constitutional mode of expressing their wishes. Especially should petitions go up from all parishes where rates are still levied, for it is the continuance of the rate in such places which is relied upon as an argument against the bill. All who do not wish for another year of contention and of injustice should earnestly exert themselves this week .- Daily News.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES .- The organ of the Derby government denies that there are any grounds for the alarm sounded the other day by the Times but at the same time it takes care to show that our naval home force is being gradually strengthened. It states that at the present moment we have at our home ports and on our coasts, in actual, employment under the crown no fewer than 25,000 officers, seamen, marines, and hoys. The number of ships ordered home from all stations is 22, with 382 guns and 4,766 men. If these are counted in with present home strength the available force for an emergency will not come far short of 30,000 of all ranks. Thus from this force, together with the additional seamen that will daily enter to make up the numbers voted for 1857-58, we may shortly expect to have a Channel fleet of eight or ten screw sail of the line, and a dozen screw frigates and corvettes, manned by 14,000 seamen and marines; a regular cruising fleet, totally independent of, but ready to work with, all the efficient coast guardship, steam guardships, port flagships, and any other sea-going home port vessels, from each and any of which, after very little exercise, divisions of men might be taken on an emergency to form the nucleus of three fleets.

The estimates now before the House of Commons contain the sum of £567 12s 2d for the postage of the proclamation and forms of prayer on the occasion of the 'Day of Humiliation.'

There are now fifty petitions before the House of Commons signed by nearly 20,000 persons, for the adoption of universal suffrage.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, appointing the Earl of Hardwicke, the Marquis of Chandos, the Rt. Hon. E. Cardwell, Vice Admiral W. F. Martin, Sir J. Elphinstone, Bart; Captain John Sheppard, R. N; W. S. Lindsay, J. Sheppard, Deputy Master of the Trinity House, and R. Greene, Esq., to be her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the best means

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BIRMINGHAM .- The Queen, the Prince Consort, and suite left Buckingham Palace on Monday afternoon. The royal train started from Euston station at three o'clock, and arrived at half-past five at Coventry, where her Majesty alighted, and received an address from the corporation of that city. Immediately afterwards the Queen proceeded to Stoneleigh Abbey, escorted by the Warvickshire Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of the Hon. E. C. Leigh. Throughout the route her Majesty was most enthusiastically cheered, and at the abbey the royal party was received by Lord and Lady Leigh, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duchess of Atholl, the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, and a large number of distinguished noblemen and gentlemen.

The Earl of Derby, at the anniversary of the Merchart Tailors' School, in replying to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," said he believed the friendly policy of the Emperor of the French toward this country was such that he would even sacrifice a part of his popularity with the army rather than rupture an alliance which was for the mutual benefit of the two greatest nations in the world. The Premier also, in allusion to the difficulty with the United States, said he trusted that the apprehensions with reference to any rupture of our friendship with that country were at end.

Mr. Locke King's Bill for extending the franchise in counties, by giving county votes to ten-pound householders, was read a second time last week by a majority of 58.

The property qualification for members of Parliament has been repudiated by all sides as an useless sham, and the bill for its abolition has actually passed both houses. One point of the charter is, therefore, adopted with an universal admission that there is no harm in it. The present advocates of the change are modest in their unticipations of its benefits. The old adherents of the ancient rule do not pretend that it did them any good. It is another instance of the great truth that men should never abstain from pushing a good measure, or attacking an abuse, because the time seems unfavorable. If a measure has sound reason on its side each rejection is a step to its success. Fair arguments produce doubt, doubt begets further reflection and inquiry; these ripen into conviction, conviction spreads and eventuates in action .- Tablet.

On the 19th ult., in the House of Commons, our relations with America formed the subject of conversation, arising out of a question put by Mr. Bright respecting the alleged misconduct of certain British officers towards the commercial marine of that country. Mr. Fitzgerald stated, in reply, that no official accounts had yet been received of the scenes which had so keenly aroused attention in the United States, but that instructions had been forwarded to our cruisers to exhibit the utmost forbearance towards such vessels of the United States as might be engaged in the Cuban trade. He added, that it was in contemplation to withdraw our fleet altogether from the Cuban waters. Mr. Fitzgerald also stated, on the authority of the law officers of the Crown, that the right of search, or even of visitation, did not exist at all by international law, and that the only means of putting down the slave trade effectually was for the vessels of both countries to co-operate together for the purpose. Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Roebuck, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer followed, in the course of which allusion was made to the undignified tone of certain speeches in the American Senate on this subject, and counselling the desirability of approaching the points at issue in as conciliatory a spirit as possible.

The Times has reason to believe that a circular has been issued by Lord Derby to his supporters which announces the intention of the government to offer no further opposition to the admission of Jews to par-While thus conceding the political expeliament. diency of this admission, Lord Derby seizes the occasion to reiterate his moral conviction that the Jews ought not to sit in parliament.

An exposure of mismanagement in the Arsenal at Woolwich is expected. It is said that a number of Russian trophies were melted down under the instructions of the superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, into an obelisk designed to commemorate the deaths of the officers of the Royal Artillery but Lord Panmure refused to allow the monument to be crected. A considerable sum of money has been wasted in defective gun castings, and in small ornaments and toys. The latter trifles have not been entered in the books or otherwise honestly accounted

On Friday week, Mr. Owen, one of the imprisoned directors of the Royal British Bank, was released from the Queen's Prison under a royal pardon. An intimation was at the same time received by the prison authorities that the sentence passed on Alderman Kennedy had been reduced from nine months to four months imprisonment; he will, therefore, be released on the 26th instant.

The indictments against Mr. Truelove and Mr. Tcherwiski, for the alleged libels on the Emperor of the French, will take place on the 18th inst. The trial will take place in the Court of Queen's Bench before Lord Campbell and a special jury.

It is said that the Government has paid Mr. Rarcy £5000 for the use of his secret for taming horses, and that a number of men are being instructed for service in India.

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION .- The government emigrant ship, David M'Iver, 862 tons, Captain Baillie, sailed from Liverpool on Friday, the 4th instant, for Sydney, New South Wales, in charge of Surgeon-Superintendent Isaiah Burrows, with 38 married couple, 102 single men, 124 single women, 29 boys between the ages of 1 and 12, 36 girls between the same ages, 5 male infants and 5 female—making a total of 377 souls, equal to 3341 statute adults.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH .- On the 17th ult., at noon, the Agametanon and the Nisgara-the one representing Great Britain and the other the United States of America-left Plymouth Sound, to make their way under canvass to a predetermined point in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, where, at a point agreed upon, the telegraphic cable will be lowered out of either ship, and, by a mysterious process known only to the initiated, will be firmly spliced together, so as to become integrally one. This junction effected (says the Morning Post), the united parts will be submerged in the fathomless deep, and the two magnificent vessels will be put about and. bidding each other adieu, stand out for the distant shores of their respective countries. The undertaking, however, is a very delicate one. If successful, a great scientific result will have been achieved; and, what is more, two great nations, of the same origin, blood, and language, will be brought within speaking distance of each other; and not these only, but North and South America, the states of the union, and the provinces of Canada, will alike be able within a few minutes to hold intercourse with England, and through her, with all Europe, and speedily, we trust, with Asia. From Washington to London-from New York to Alexandria-from Toronto to Constantinople-from Nicaragua to Algiers -from the Red River to the Red Sea-from any city, however west, to any city, however east-across the open prairies, through the dense forests, over coral recfs, under massive icebergs and mountain wavesfrom the New World to the Old-from the cradle of commercial enterprise, through the great centre of modern wealth, and rule, and power, onward to the elder cities of classic date, and the ruins and records of Oriental existence—from the shores that teem with the newest energies of exhuberant life to regions, where only the monuments of the heroic dead remain, as swiftly as memory can connect the present and the past, will the electric current, ignoring time and space, bring the two hemispheres into instant, beneficial, and exalting intercourse.

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

FOG IN THE CHANNEL .- A dense fog, arising from the intense heat, spread over the English Channel on Friday, and lasted twenty-four hours. Such a fog was never known before at this season. There were several mail packets due at Southampton, and at the Hurst telegraph station it was impossible to see the packets if they passed by, and therefore they could not be telegraphed.

The Times publishes a letter from the Rev. A. Poole, whose license as curate the Bishop of London has just revoked. He asserts solemnly the whole of the disgusting statements about him made by Mr. Baring, at the late meeting, are pure and deliberate falsehoods. The grounds on which the license is withdrawn are independent of the evidence, and Mr. Poole is now preparing grounds of appealing to the Archbishop, a step which he has justified to the satisfaction of the Bishop of London.

There were great festivities at Alton, on Saturday week, on the occasion of the rent audit that day. The new Earl was favourably received. His horses were taken from the carriage, and he was called upon to make a speech. Among other things he assured the villagers that, although he was a Protestant and a churchman, he would hold Roman Catholics and Dissenters in the same esteem that he did the members of his own communion, so long as they 'remained true to him.'

SHIP BUILDING ON THE TYNE .- On Saturday the 12th an immense concourse of people crowded the shores of the Tyne, in the neighbourhood of Jarrow. and some hundreds were also on board of steamboats and other craft on the river, to witness the launch of the Hudson from the building yard of Messrs. Palmer, Brothers, and Co., the largest iron steamship yet built on the Tyne. She is a vessel of very noble proportions, is 3,000 tons burden, will be propelled by added to it the fact that it creates personal difficul engines of 700-horse power nominal,—about 2,000 effective,—and is of the following dimensions:—345 feet over all, 40 feet beam, and 26 feet deep. has four decks, poop, spar, middle, and lower. Her saloons and state rooms are fitted up in a very sumptuous manner; and she will accomodate 100 firstclass, 125 second-class, and about 400 third-class passengers. She is one of four first-class steamers, two built on the Tyne, two on the Clyde, ordered in this country by the North German Lloyd's and intended to run between Bremen and New York with passengers. Her full compliment of passengers, officers, enginemen, firemen, and scamen, &c., will be 700, and she is admirably arranged for the trade. The blocks were split about half-past 4 o'clock, and the noble ship began to gradually glide towards the water amid the cheers of the spectators. As she rushed down towards the Tyne her immense weight caused a great deal of smoke, and appeared to set a portion of the ways on fire, but she proceeded on her course without an obstruction, and was brought up by her anchors and moored in the river without the slightest accident.

A MANIAC SAILOR-A FEARFUL SCENE.-A most fearful scene was witnessed in South Shields Marketplace on Tuesday night. A sailor named Thos. Cook. who had returned from a voyage that morning, was noticed to run into St. Hilda's Churchyard, and with the agility of a cat clamber up by a spout on to the roof of that edifice. He then crept along a waterway to the steeple, and clinging with his feet to a ledge running round the sides, not an inch in breadth, dug his fingers into the lime between the stones in the sides of the tower, and in a most miraculous manner wrought himself to the outside of it. He looked like a fly on the side of the tower, and the crowd below expected that every moment he would fall and be smashed to pieces. Having got to the outside he dropped with his hands on to the ledge, and, with the weight of his whole body upon them, managed to make the entire circuit in safety. Having got back to the roof of the church, he smashed his watch and threw it amongst the people. He then took off his necktie, coat, and linen shirt, tore them into fragments, and pitched them amongst the crowd, which by this time had numbered several hundreds Having disburthened himself of the principal part of his dress, he scattered a quantity of coppers and cigars amongst the crowd, and it was thought that he was making ready to leap from the roof to the flags beneath, when he must inevitably have been killed, but the police and a number of young men broke through the belfry on to the roof, and, though he made a fierce attack upon them, they overpowered him and he was removed to the police-station, where he was put into a strait waistcoat.

An old lady residing not far from Exeter was perhaps one of the most brilliant examples of conjugal tenderness that the last century produced. Her husband had long been dying, and, at length, on the clergyman of the parish making one of his daily visits, found him dead. The disconsolate widow, in giving him an account of her spouse's last moments, told him "her poor dear man kept groaning and groaning but he could not die: at last," said she, "I recollected I had got a piece of new tape in the drawer, so I took some of that and tied it as tight as could around his neck, and then I stopped his nose with my thumb and finger, and poor dear? he went of like a lamb."

UNITED STATES.

THE ARCHBISHOP AND THE "STATESMAN."-On the 22nd ult., Archbishop: Hughes:lodged a complaint, before Recorder Barnard, against J. B. Swain, editor of the Albany Statesman, for the libels contained in the issues of that paper for the 19th, 24th, 25th, 28th and 29th days of May. The Recorder immediately issued his warrant for the arrest of Swain, who was taken into custody on Friday evening, at his residence in Westchester County, and was held to bail in \$1,000 to answer the charge. The case is set down for trial in the next term of the Court of General Sessions, when the editor of the Statesman will have an opportunity of making good his promise to bring forward irrefragable proof of the truth of statements for the circulation of which he lent the use of his columns. Otherwise we trust he will be dealt with in the most rigorous spirit of justice, not only as a defamer of private character, but as an enemy to the common weal, who would separate our citizens into hostile classes by the insidious introduction of sectarian rancor and distrust. It is from such sources the greatest dangers that can menace the safety of our freedom and our institutions may be expected and they cannot be too watchfully guarded against, nor their promoters too severely punished when detected .- N.Y. Irish American.

REPORTED CONVERSION .- It was reported on cre dible authority, some time ago, that Robert Dale Owen, American Minister at Naples, was about to become a Catholic. Recent letters from him to his friends in this country, lead us to the inference that he has really taken that important step.—N. Y. Free-

BUFFALO, JULY 2 .- A fire broke out at 11 o'clock last night in an extensive lumber yard of Van Vlack, Churchill & Parker, situated on the Erie Canal at the foot of Hospital Street, consuming two millions feet pine lumber and the entire contents of the yard; property was valued at \$300,000 and insured for \$18,000.

On the 21st, this city was visited by a terrific tornado, accompanied by deluging showers of rain. A good deal of damage was done in various parts of the city; but the most disastrous effects of the storm were felt at Hunter's Point, where a large portion of the factory of Mr. P. F. Slane, late of Boston, was blown down, and melancholy to relate, two persons -Bernard Slane, father of the proprietor, and Thomas Gill, the engineer-were instantly killed.-Of the other parties at work in the building at the time were severely bruised, James Harvey had his shoulder dislocated and one of his toes cut off, Edmund Slattery had his foot crushed and his head cut, and Thomas O'Mechan, the book-keeper, was injured about the back by falling timbers.-All the others escaped. On the Coroner's inquest, the jury pronounced the building an unsafe one, and not fit for the purposes to which it was applied. Mr. Slane's loss is stated at over \$10,000.—N. Y. paper.

NEW CENT PIECE.-The United States government have just issued a new cent coin, designed to super sede the coinage of 1857 of that denomination. is of the same size and material as the last. It has the head of an Indian girl upon one side and the words "United States of America," with the date upon the reverse is a wreath, surmounted with a shield, with a bunch of arrows entwined at the bottom, and the words "One Cent" in the middle of it

The floors of a hall in Wellsville, N. Y., in which a Masonic celebration was being held on the 24th, broke down while there were about seven hundred persons in the building, burying the mass of people in the rooms. No one was killed, but from forty to fifty were wounded, some twenty of them badly.

Buffalo, Chicago, and other western cities, it appears, are overrun with laborers and merchants, who are unable to find employment. In the former place, several hundreds of this class paraded the streets, demanding "work or bread." In Chicago the demand for labor by poor people has been so great that the street commissioners have been enabled to supply each man but two days in a week, at seventyfive cents per day. It is now thought best to cut wages down to fifty cents, and put one-third more men into city service. At fifty cents per day, says the Democrat, the city will be overwhelmed with applications for labor.

STOP THEIR GROG!-The Vice-President of the United States, has, it appears, shut-up the refectory attached to the Senate Chamber at Washington, "on account," says the New York Tribune, " of the obvious injury to the progress of legislation from, ties." Our New York contemporary concludes his notice of this important matter, as follows :- " It is all very well in the Vice-President to take measures to keep Slidell and Green sober, but it will require something more than that to make a gentleman of either of them.'

CARE CIDER .- The Nashville Homestead says that besides the excellent syrup and sugar made from the Chinese Sugar Cane, there is yet another article obtained from it which is of pleasant taste, and doubtless healthy in its consequences. It is obtained by putting the expressed juice of the cane into any clean wood or glass vessel, allowing it to stand ten or twelve days when it assumes the appearance of limpid water, and is fit for use. The flavor is similar to our best eider, and we suppose might be properly called cane cider .- Southern Cultivator.

ABATING A NUISANCE .- Whilst three of the wealthy men in Edgeworth village, Malden, were lately tak-ing "a little o' something" in a saloon, in that place, the wife of one of the number entered with a pistol in one hand and a club in the other. After cautioning them not to interfere, she proceeded to demolish with her club all the bottles, decanters and vessels of liquor in the saloon, which done, she quickly returned home. She had probably studied Judge Shaw's decision at Salem.

A correspondent of the London Morning Post says -One of those strange and purely American "institutions," a revival of religion, is at present ravaging the entire country, and is especially severe in New England. I am told that on every side that "a wonderful work is going on." The wildest saturnalia of English ranters are indeed re-enacted in the churches of Boston; men and women by the dozen may be heard detailing their sins, and announcing, amid storms of " glories" and " amens," their discovery of peace; prize-fighters and pickpockets stand up to announce, probably as an excellent joke, their conversion. It is but just say, that the Episcopal clergy, and many of the enlightened Orthodox ministers, give no countenance to these proceedings. The ne-groes, however, with their happy knack of imitation, have caught up the prevailing burden, and their excitement is unbounded. A correspondent, writing from New Bedford, a large seaport, says that at one of their meetings he has seen women in such frightful convulsions that six or seven men were scarcely able to control them.

RELIGIOUS DISCIPLINE AMONG PROTESTANTS. - WE (NY Freeman) do not know whether the late revival has had any effect in this direction, but several recent cases have occurred in which the reputation of men have been branded by religious bodies in s manner as devoid of reason and good judgement as that in which other some have been what is called 'converted." These religionists are "converted' by a process that does away with the use of human reason, and they seem to think themselves entitled. by a process void of all reliable evidence, to hand over to Satan some of their fellow-members. A celebrated case in the neighborhood of this city, has been commented on in the papers. The following, from the Rochester Union, in reference to a case in that part of the country, is one calculated to make prudent men reflect on the danger of connection with religious societies full of personal prejudice, and not considering themselves bound by the ordinary principles of law. A man was accused of flag- New Brunswicker.

rant crime before his "church." Thereupon, says

the Union:—
"An ex elder, a lawyer by profession, undertook
"An ex elder, a lawyer by profession, undertook his defence; and we heard, as the trial was progressing, that he clearly proved that the facts as alleged were an impossibility, and that the witnesses who testified to them with great minuteness were either mistaken, or something worse. At all events, the innocence of the accused was established to the satisfaction of the tribunal before which the case was tried, and he was accordingly acquitted. But the strangest part of this affair remains to be told. We are informed that the "Court" found the gentleman not guilty; but, in deference to public opinion, they suspended him from the Church! The colonial annals of Dutch jurisprudence, we suspect, can hardly parallel this singular case. Had the "Court" found the accused guilty instead of not guilty, we wonder if, out of regard to his feelings, they would have allowed him to remain in full communion! His acquittal, they seem to think, ought to satisfy him; and by his suspension they expect to satisfy public opinion. That ecclesiastical court should be immortalized."

WHAT YANKPES MAY BECOME?-The Richmond

Whig has been indulging in a very curious specula-tion, and chalking out the future condition of all the nations of the earth. The Eastern hemisphere is assigned to Russian dominion, while the Western is to be all Virginia, and be ruled according to the peculiar institutions of that State. In calculating what we, the New-Englanders, will be put to, the Whig makes these profound sagacious remarks :- "The value of the Yankee as a slave has not been prcperly estimated. How dangerous and troublesome he is in a state of freedom is too well known. Cowardly, thievish, superstitious, fanntical, destitute of a moral sense, or of any fixed idea of civil polity, he possesses all the worse and none of the better traits of the negro, and stands more in need of a master. His ingenuity has made him what he will forever remain, the machine and craftsman of the world. Under proper command he makes a good sailor. Nor is he unfit for higher slavish duties. His active and unscrupulous intellect finds very suitable occupation in the vulgar labors of the lawyer and editor; also, in the more disgraceful pursuits of the itineraut leeturer. But for his inability to discern between right and wrong, and his tendency to atheism, he might be put to use as a preacher. Whip him soundly for every political sermen, he would improve beyond what we think possible: but he will always be too of the accident, Mary Welsh and Mary Anne Maguire hypocritical to be trusted." The Whig thinks that, under the new Republic, the first necessary step will be "to reduce the Yankee to Slavery." But as it will probably take some considerable time to effect that object the attempt ought to be made at once,-By the time the Yankees are reduced to Slavery the new Republic of Virginia will be quite ready to commence business on its own account, we have no doubt. But we imagine that people who have no better employment to engage in such idle speculations, are much more likely to be enslaved themselves than to make slaves of others .- N. Y. Times.

REVIVAL INCIDENTS .-- At a union prayer meeting in Salem, a lad about fourteen years of age, addressed the assembly. He related that he was born with imperfect eye-sight and finally became blind; that when about four years old he lost his power of speech, and had not spoken since until his fourteenth birthday, on the 9th of March last, when, having become a convert he was baptized, and his speech suddenly returned. He spoke with great fluency and effect, and was in charge of Rev. Mr. Gunner.

The Park County (In.) Republican relates the following incident as having occurred in the village of Rockville, in that State: - "Mr. Aaron Stewart, late a citizen of Boone county, but for some five months a citizen of our town, has been in a state of depression of spirits for about two months. Religious excitement seems to have overpowered his reason, and on Monday night, after the return of himself and wife from church, he conceived the idea that the Scripture required him to sacrifice his right hand and other members of his body, under penalty of eternal punishment. He at once left the house without making known his object, and, first perpetrating dangerous wounds upon his person with a knife, he next proceeded with an axe to cut off his right hand. After striking several blows, ranging from the centre of the hand to some inches above the wrist joint, and severing the hand from the arm, except some of the tendons, he walked to the door, fell into it, and faint-

It is stated by a correspondent of one of our subscribers that, at the height of the " Revival" in New-York, a "changed man" of that " institution" applied to a poetic mind to write an appropriate hymn, to be sung at the Board of Brokers. The whole hymn is not given, but the following is a sample of its penitential tone and desire of reformation :

That sink of sin, the Brokers' Board.

Visit in mercy, gracious Lord; Break thou their horns, and draw their claws,

That they may turn and fear thy laws. To the uninitiated it may be proper to mention that among the stock brokers the terms bulls and bears are used to indicate those who swear that stocks will go up and those who swear them down-the former working with their horns, and the latter with their claws .- Charleston Courier.

Diocese of Vancouver .- The Bishop of Vancouver, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Demers, arrived here by the J. L. Stephens on Saturday last. He has been to Canada to procure the assistance demanded for supplying the rapidly increasing wants of his diocese. and, as the following list of those he brought with him testifies, he has been very successful: Rev. P. Boudeau, Rev. C. Vary, priests. Brothers of the Order of St. Vintor: Jos. Michaud, (in minor orders); Gideon Thibaudeau, (lay brother). Sisterbood o St. Ann: Sister Superior, Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart ; Assistant Superior, Sister Mary Angela ; Sister Mary Lumena, and Sister Mary of the Conception -all from the Diocese of Montreal, Canada. These ladies will, as soon as possible, establish an academy at Victoria, V. I., in which both French, English, manual work, sewing, and knitting, in their different branches, will be taught. The two clergymen are principally destined for Indian missions; but at the same time the Bishop will do all in his power to have a priest to attend to the spiritual wants of those engaged in the gold mines, which are included in his diocese. The Bishop himself has his residence at Victoria .- San Francisco Monitor.

PRINCE EDWARDS ISLAND .- The guarantee by the British Government of a loan of £100,000 to this Colony, at a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent per annum, is hailed as a great boon, as it will enable the local government to purchase the fee simple of a large quantity of land held by absent proprietors, and thus open it to actual settlers. In 1767 the greater portion of the Island was disposed of by lottery, the tickets being distributed among officers of the Army and Navy, who had served in the preceding war, and other persons who had claims upon the Imperial Government. The land was granted upon certain conditions. The proprictors were obliged to introduce 1 settler for every 100 acres, and to pay a quit rent varying from 2s to 2s 6d per annum. The terms, however, were never enforced, and in 1830 the quit rent was abandoned altogether, and a land tax substituted. It was found that the large tracks held by non-residents shut up the Island to actual settlers, and retarded its prosperity. The object of the loan is to buy back the land and dispose of it in small lots for settlement. Prince Edwards Island contains about 1,365,400 acres, its area being 2,134 square miles. The population in 1858 amounted to 84,000. In 1848 the quantity of land under cultivation was 215,389 acres. Now that it is about to be opened up for settlement, we may expect that this fine Colony will advance more rapidly than heretofore. - St. John