

RICHARD O'GORMAN, SEN., ESQ.—Our readers will be gratified to learn that Richard O'Gorman, Esq., accompanied by his wife and daughter, has returned from America, and is at present in Liverpool, from whence he will start in a few days for Ireland. The health of Mrs. O'Gorman suffered from the climate of America, but we are happy to say that she is now quite well, and that Mr. O'Gorman himself was never in better health or spirits. On his departure to America it was universally admitted, even by those who were most widely opposed to his political views, that Ireland could ill afford to lose such a man, and he will now be welcomed back to his native country by all who admire strict integrity, sterling independence and true patriotism.—*Freeman*.

THE POTATO CROP.—The weather providentially appears to have permanently taken up, just at the time when a favorable change was most needed.

The news from the harvesters of the county of Cork, this week, is most cheering—wheat, barley and oats are uncommonly good. We have every appearance of a plentiful and abundant harvest—the farmers who reside here are selling pink potatoes at 8d per 21lbs.

KILMASTURAS, Co. WATERFORD, AUG. 26.—We never yet enjoyed a more delicious harvest here than the present. The days are dry, warm, and serene; the nights gentle, and so calm as not to ruffle the most delicate and pliant vegetation. Should the remaining part of this week continue equally propitious, the corn of this county will be cut down and secured from all injuries next Saturday. Astonishing multitudes of reapers inundated the streets of every town and village around us on last Sunday, and every day during the week previous, and were all hired at 9s a-week, without diet, and 6s 6d a-week, with diet and lodging. After all the suffering of the persecuted, poor Irish laborer, it is extraordinary how well he looks—how buoyant his spirits become at receiving anything of fair wages, and how he then at once forgets his shackles, and forgives the tyrant that riveted them upon his toil and industry. With the exception of the potato, seldom did the poor Emerald Isle give from her verdant bosom a more abundant and luxuriant return than she has done this year.—*Telegraph*.

O'BRIEN.—Above the echoes of the hustings, the cries of religious dissension, and the jargon of contending factions, there is one voice yet sadly and distinctly audible. It is that which tells us that this moment William Smith O'Brien lies a dying man in solitary and penal exile. "The iron has entered his soul"—"the brave gentleman," the stainless patriot, the illustrious son of a line of Kings, is dying the lingering death of a broken heart. Ireland, at least, must not lose sight of the doom which has been awarded to her Rebel Chief. No Celtic hopefulness or self-delusion can stand between us and that terrible reality. We drag it out black and hideous into the light of the sun, to stare like a reproachful spectre into the eyes of men, proclaiming to the world the deep prostration of Ireland, and of England the burning and indelible disgrace.—*Nation*.

MILITARY MONUMENT.—A mural monument, about to be placed in St. Patrick's Cathedral, has just been completed by our countryman, Mr. T. Farrell, Lower Gloucester-street, which is well worthy of inspection. The inscription tells its melancholy history.—To the memory of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Drummers, and Privates 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment, who fell, during 1840, '41, '42, in the China war.—Erected by their comrades." The Tableau represents Lieutenant-Colonel Tomlinson, supported by two soldiers of his regiment; and there are four additional figures, whose countenances are well marked, and betray a painful anxiety for the result. He received his death wound at Chappoo on the 18th of May, 1842. The monument is surmounted by a pyramid formed of the Queen's Colors and those of the Regiment—the apex is ornamented with considerable taste, and gives a suitable finish to the whole. There are several figures emblematic of China and Egypt, and, as the 18th is an Irish regiment, the wolf dog and the harp are not forgotten. The *tout ensemble* is a fine specimen of modern sculpture, and reflects great credit on the artist. It is not long since Mr. Farrell received an order from his great patron, the Earl de Grey, to execute a monument to the memory of his late amiable Countess, whose memory will be long endeared to this country for her unbounded generosity and charity during the Viceroyalty of her noble husband.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—Parliament met on the 20th of August by a fiction. The Duke of Northumberland and Lord Howard de Walden presented themselves in the House of Lords, when, exactly at two o'clock, the Lord Chancellor entered, and, standing before the throne, said—"My Lords, her Majesty has been pleased, under her writ sent under the great seal, to prorogue parliament until Thursday, the 21st of October next." The House of Commons, having been duly summoned by the Black Rod, was represented by Mr. Ley, the Assistant Clerk, and other officers of the house; and in their presence the writ of prorogation was read by Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Deputy Clerk of Parliament. The Lord Chancellor bowed to Mr. Ley, and the commons withdrew. The ceremony occupied about five minutes.

The Duke of Cambridge left London on Saturday for the Prussian reviews. He is expected in Ireland to inspect the cavalry in a fortnight.

MR. MACAULAY.—Many of our readers will regret to learn that there is not only a chance, but a strong probability, that Mr. Macaulay will not take his seat for Edinburgh. It is confidently reported that the state of his health is such that his medical attendants have advised him to refrain from making any public appearance whatever.—*Aberdeen Herald*.

A new Catholic weekly penny magazine has been established by the members of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul for the benefit of the Catholic body, and of the members of that society in particular. It is edited by a gentleman, who has already given proof of his zeal and ability for the task he has undertaken, by successfully conducting another leading cheap Catholic publication.

MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR.—This gentleman's health is rapidly improving under the care of Dr. Tukey, of whose *maison de santé* he is an inmate. Moderate diet and restriction from intoxicating liquors, together with abundant exercise, and the absence of excitement (political, pecuniary, and personal), have brought round this favorable result. As yet Mr. O'Connor has not been allowed to see his friends.

The Great Britain's start for Australia excited deserved interest in Liverpool, and, indeed, throughout the north of England. As a matter of news, the "fares" may be mentioned—these including bedding, linen, and all sorts of stores and provisions; but not wines or spirits. The fare for the after saloon is eighty guineas; for the fore saloon fifty-five guineas; for the second cabin, forty guineas; third cabin, twenty-five guineas (bedding to be provided by the third cabin passengers.) The saloons are superbly fitted up; and the other cabins, though destitute of all adornments, are thoroughly comfortable, spacious, and convenient.

THE LATE ORANGE PROCESSION IN LIVERPOOL.—At the Liverpool assizes on Saturday last Daniel Smith, William Tucker, and twelve others, were indicted before Lord Campbell for riotously assembling, on the 12th of August, in the borough of Liverpool, armed with fire-arms, to the danger of the peace.—The Attorney-General, in opening the case, said that the defendants were members of the Loyal Orange Institution, and this institution held their procession on the 12th of August last. Any meeting was illegal when parties met together in a large assembly armed, and in such numbers as was calculated to produce terror and alarm to others of her Majesty's subjects. The institution was composed of various lodges, and the plan was for each lodge to meet at a place of appointment, and then each lodge marched by different routes to the general meeting places, which was in the large space by the station in the London-road; but on the morning of the 12th every place where a lodge was appointed to meet was taken possession of by the police. One place of meeting was at the Wheatsheaf Inn, at which place, before the members met, reports of fire-arms were heard from the back of the house. Shortly afterwards the lodge made its appearance, coming on in procession, some of its members having boards, and one carried a Bible at the top of a staff; and there were also what was called regalia. They marched towards the London-road, but were intercepted by the police, and every lodge being met in a similar manner, a large assembly in the London-road was prevented. It ended in all the prisoners being taken into custody, they all being in the possession, and all having fire-arms, or gunpowder, or something of a dangerous character, to be used against their fellow-subjects if occasion should require. The experience of former years had shown that a procession like the present one was watched by opposing parties, and it was for the purpose of having the law laid down by the highest authority that this prosecution had been instituted; and it would be well for the defendants and others to know that, whether Roman Catholics, or Protestants, the authorities were determined to put such processions down; and their object was not so much to punish the defendants as to elucidate the law; and, therefore, he should not ask to-day to have any punishment inflicted upon the defendants. All the defendants, with the exception of Neville, at first pleaded not guilty, but upon an intimation from Lord Campbell they withdrew their plea, and having confessed judgment, were bound over in their own recognisance to appear for judgment when called upon. Lord Campbell then said that had they been tried and found guilty he should have passed a severe sentence. He trusted that these processions would cease. There were in the town of Liverpool a large number of Roman Catholics whom the law would protect in the exercise of their religion, and he earnestly entreated people of all persuasions to live amicably and peaceably.

INTIMIDATION BY PARSONS AT THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.—It is very well to talk loud in strains of moral indignation at the various acts of intimidation used at the Irish elections; but are we on this side in a condition to cast the stone of rebuke and condemnation? Has there been no base and ruthless intimidation practised here? We speak not now of isolated instances which no state of the law can be expected to prevent or punish, and which no refinement of political civilisation can ever wholly obviate. We speak not of exceptional cases, but of systematic and scandalous coercion applied to whole classes, and in open day, by persons having the power to threaten and oppress as much as any Orange landlord; and, we are ashamed to add, by persons whose sacred office places them in the same position with reference to the humbler and less enlightened many, as that occupied in Ireland by Roman Catholic Priests. In Lincolnshire, Northumberland, Hertfordshire, and Sussex, the proprietary assumed, and with impunity enforced, an authority over the votes of their vassals, as if the latter were *adscripti glebe*. There was no disguise, no pretence of persuasion, or semblance of personal influence. The mandates were given in most cases by "circular," addressed to the occupiers of the particular estate, and signed by the steward, by order of the master of soil and soul. In the venal and contested boroughs the Clergy did the work of Toryism. From the pulpit to the booth they were busy—not secretly, not covertly, not by insinuation, but openly and audaciously availing themselves, too often, of their privilege as ministers of religion, to intrude, to overbear, to vilify, and to threaten. At Liverpool, at Manchester, at Norwich, at Rochester, and at Cambridge, surreptitious interference was notoriously resorted to; and the terrors of the invisible made to economise the cost of the struggle. Every Liberal candidate was denounced in genuine Connaught fashion as an enemy to the true Faith. Those who could not be won by the "safe man" at the Red Lion, or "screwed" by lawyer Wheelabout or Mr. Pull-up, the manager of the bank, were sure to be put upon the list that the Rev. Mr. Infalible undertook "to see to." And many an upright and unpurchasable voter was, through such instrumentality, lost to the cause of the poor, the cause of equal justice, and the cause of popular right. How many an honest voter, during the late election was tempted to wish that he had never become entitled to the franchise—feeling that its exercise in the only way his conscience approved, would entail injury, if not ruin, on his family? Yet this is the state of things which our aristocratic and Clerical classes seek to maintain, and which they would have the world believe is the perfection of a constitutional system. Only in Ireland, where their own practices are copied in a somewhat rude and unsophisticated fashion, they affect to be shocked, and exclaim against the victimised people of that country as though they were wholly unfit for representative institutions. We say the ballot, and nothing but the ballot, will secure freedom of election in either country; and we aver, unhesitatingly, that it is, if possible, more wanted in England than in Ireland.—*Daily News*.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION ACCOMMODATED.—We said last week that the English ministry would have to beat a hasty and disgraceful retreat in the Ameri-

can brawl: Already it has done so. The act of cowardice has followed hard on that of bluster and defiance, and the Americans remain not only masters of what they had, but gainers of considerable more. It is announced by the organs of the ministry that the matter in dispute has been amicably arranged between Lord Malmesbury and Mr. Abbott Lawrence, the former agreeing to throw open to the United States all the British fisheries at greater distances than three miles from our coasts, and the latter making the same concession to England of the American fisheries. Thus every point in question is given up on the English side, while at the same time, by what the *Standard* calls "an arrangement of perfect reciprocity," the Americans give up nothing at all, and get a great deal. If there had been any other fisheries worth naming in these American waters except those off our own coasts the brawl could never have arisen.—*Examiner*.

A few evenings since, the body of a child was found wrapped in brown paper, and addressed to "Harris, Esq., Borough," in a garden adjoining a house in the Old Kent Road, in the occupation of the superintendent of the South Eastern Railway. On a post-mortem examination, the surgeon found an indentation round the throat and neck of the deceased, as from the tightening of a cord. Under each ear were marks of pressure, as if by the thumbs of some person. The skull was extensively fractured by some violent blow, and from the appearance of the face and shoulders, he thought the child had been placed either in hot water or some such liquid. The lungs were fully developed in the chest, and he was of opinion that the deceased had lived about twenty-four hours. A detective policeman has been to several tradesmen and gentlemen of the name of Harris in the Borough, and can find no clue to any suspected person. The coroner remarked on Tuesday that, should the police obtain additional information on a future occasion, the police magistrates could institute an inquiry. The jury subsequently returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.—*London Catholic Standard*.

On Saturday information was issued, offering a reward for such evidence as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the murderer of the male child whose body was found by some boys in a field, near North Shields, on Sunday afternoon last. There was a piece of handkerchief tied tightly round the throat, and other marks of violence, which made it appear that the child had been murdered. Information was also circulated, offering on the part of her Majesty's Government, a reward of £50 for the discovery of the murderers of a male child, apparently 10 or 12 weeks old. The body was found drowned in a brook, in the parish of Leigh, Lancashire. It was entirely naked, but a calico binder was found near the place, from which it would appear that the child had been stripped of its clothing prior to being thrown into the water.—*Ibid*.

UNITED STATES.

The Presidential election takes place on Tuesday, the second day of November.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—The new postage law, adopted by Congress, goes into operation on the 30th inst. The substantial provisions are as follows:—Newspapers, periodicals, to pay one cent each, to any part of the United States, or half that rate, where paid quarterly or yearly in advance. Newspapers, &c., weighing not over one and a half ounces, have the above rates, where circulated within the state of publication. Newspapers, papers, and pamphlets of not more than 16 pages, 8vo, in packages of not more than eight ounces to one address to be charged half a cent an ounce though calculated by separate pieces, the postage may amount to more. Postage on all transient matter to be prepaid or charged double. Books, bound or unbound, or not more than four pounds each, one cent per ounce, under three thousand miles, and two cents over that distance. Fifty per cent to be added where not prepaid. Weekly newspapers, and receipts for payments of moneys therefore may be inclosed in subscribers' papers. Exchange between newspaper publishers free. Newspapers, &c., to be so enclosed that the character can be determined without removing the wrapper—to have nothing written or printed on the paper or wrapper beyond the direction, and to contain no enclosure other than the bills or receipts mentioned.

Now that Congress has adjourned, we notice that political meetings are being held in every direction.—The presidential canvass may be considered as fairly opened. By-and-by we shall hear the drum and fife, and see the long processions. It will be a noisy time; but we shall keep the readers of the *Pilot* pretty well posted up, in regard to all important movements of either party.—*Boston Pilot*.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE FIRE IN MONTREAL.—The whole amount of money received by the Treasurer of the New York Relief Committee, for the needy sufferers by the great fire in Montreal, is seventeen thousand three hundred and seventy dollars, and ninety-two cents (\$17,370 92). There are still sixty-two subscription books in the hands of individual members of the committee, which it is necessary should be returned to Walter R. Jones, Esq., Treasurer, in order that the accounts may be closed, and a statement of the collections published.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

The Coroner's jury on view of the bodies of those who lost their lives by the sinking of the Atlantic holds the Captain and officers of the *Ogdensburg* accountable for the lives on the occasion.

Cholera still prevails at Paris, Kentucky. Most of the inhabitants have left the place.

LABOURERS.—TEN THOUSAND MEN WANTED.—The superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad has advertised for ten thousand men to work on that road.—As there are over seven hundred miles to be completed, and as the company has ample cash funds in hand an excellent opportunity is offered for employment for two or three years.

We (*Boston Pilot*) find the above paragraph going the rounds of the papers. We would advise labourers, now employed, not to leave their present work, to go to Illinois. The probability is, that more than one thousand men could find employment there. The object of the above "bit" is, to get a large number of men to go to Illinois, and when the contractors get them there, they treat them as they usually do—barely give them enough to keep body and soul together, and treat them bad at that. Will some friend in Illinois give us the particulars of this great enterprise, the character of the contractors, their mode of payment (Whether by grog or otherwise), &c. This is a matter for the immediate consideration of the convention of the Irish Societies.

AN AWFUL TRAGEDY.—A most revolting tragedy took place at Brownstown, Pa., a few days since. It appears that two brothers named Iliam and Warren Francisco who were engaged in clock peddling, agreed to meet at a public house in the vicinity of Brownstown. One of the brothers reached the tavern about nine o'clock in the evening, and enquired if his brother had arrived, and was informed by the landlord that he had not. The *Cincinnati Nonparcil* gives the annexed particulars: "After eating his supper he called for a light, and asked to be shown to bed. The landlord informed him that he had no candles about the house, but if he would follow him, he would take him to bed. Francisco followed the landlord into a dark room, and undressed himself and retired to rest. The bed seemed to be wet, and having some matches about him, he struck a light. Upon examining the bed he found that it was wet with blood! Discovering a candle on a table near by, he lit it, and looking under the bed, saw the body of his brother, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and perfectly lifeless! Fastening the door immediately, he proceeded to load a revolver which he had, but before he could do so there was an effort made by several men to enter his room. Pretending not to be alarmed, he asked them to wait until he dressed himself. As soon as he had finished loading his pistol he opened the door, and the landlord and two other men rushed on him, when he fired two barrels of his pistol, immediately killing the landlord and one of his accomplices, after which the other man fled."

NEW YORK MORALITY.—A New York paper speaking of the fashionable ice cream saloons of that city draws the following picture of the ladies of New York, which for the sake of the sex we would be glad to find untrue:—"Highly respectable ladies of the first families, are to be found during the day and evening, sipping wine and other intoxicating drinks there, laying the foundation of those habits of intemperance which result in such sad violations of the principles of virtue, of which we hear so much—these melancholy cases of social crime which blight forever the hopes of female youth and beauty, and in many instances lead to a life of shameless infamy and a premature and dishonorable grave. The cause of broken hearts can be traced to these places of fashionable resort where you will find ladies deemed respectable—married and single ladies who reside in the respectable avenues and other regions of upper-torndom—ladies who occupy the first ranks in our theatres pouring in by dozens after the performance, at a late hour of the night, wiggling in the same saloon with the common women of the city, and their associations and well dressed bullies. Under the mask of refreshments, intrigues are carried on, and here unsuspecting innocence is blasted in the bud. Yet here husbands bring their wives, and unthinking parents bring their children to be corrupted and destroyed. Having first found the way by the aid of their fathers and mothers, and having by their sanction participated in the dissipation of fashionable vice, they will soon find their way into those haunts without any assistance, or with very unsafe companions.—There is nothing more common than to see girls going in twos and threes, and some times singly, into the ice cream saloons, unaccompanied by a gentleman, and sitting down and calling for oysters or whatever else they want, like men. This of itself is utterly destructive of female modesty and propriety, even if the atmosphere were not so tainted with vice; but when we recollect that there is scarcely a moment, day or night, during which these saloons are open, that women of the worst character are to be found in them, the idea of virtuous females going there unprotected is horrible."

A man named Doherty, was dangerously stabbed at Worcester. Thos. Conlan and John Harney have been arrested for the offence.—*Boston Pilot*.

SOME ON THE LAWYERS.—A young lad being summoned as a witness at a court in Lawrenceport, Ia., was asked if he knew what was the obligation of an oath, and where he would go if he told a lie? He said he supposed "he would go where all the lawyers go to!" Smart youth, that.

CHRISTIANITY IN THE UNITED STATES.—From the annual report of the Society for the advancement of Christianity in the the diocese of Pennsylvania, we extract the following:—"The fact is assumed in the name given to this Institution, that there are regions of the State which are not Christianised. We are not wholly a Christian people. It is an appalling fact, that hundreds of thousands are living within our borders in utter ignorance of the Christian faith. Heathenism confronts us at our very doors. In this great city, beneath the shadows of our splendid Churches, may be found alleys and darkened streets, where whole families are grouped together in heathen ignorance of their responsibilities as immortal beings. Nor is the state of things more cheering among our rural population. Villages have come under the notice of the Society, numbering a thousand of inhabitants, without a single place of public worship. Through the German agricultural districts, the vast wilderness of midnight forges, the coal regions and mines, the blessings of the Lord's sanctuary are almost unknown to the busy multitudes who are perishing for lack of knowledge. With shame it must be confessed that there was not so large a mass of heathenism within the same extent of territory when the native tribes roved undisturbed through the wilderness, and its hills and valleys reverberated with the worship of a base idolatry." Hurrah! for the holy Protestant faith.

A correspondent of the *Catholic Telegraph* thus describes what he saw at a Methodist Revival:—"Having had occasion to visit on Walnut Hills, I extended my drive to the Camp Meeting, and on arriving there was vividly reminded of a Gipsy gathering or Tinker's fair in the old countries. My attention was first directed to a screaming in a crowd. Forcing my way through, the first "feature" I could discern in the "movement," was a negro boy, high on a rail, shouting at the top of his voice—"Oh my Jesus, oh my Jesus,"—which was echoed from below, in powerful strains, by a six foot high gentleman of color. The cry was soon general amongst the "hopeful," when a good looking girl apparently of 17 years, got into the midst of the circle, and working herself into a swoon, fell down convulsed on the ground! Great was the excitement thereon! But no sooner was the girl down when a lad about 16 years (perhaps a convert) seeming to act under a simple impulse, fell down beside her! The yelling and the sight became so disgusting, that I left the scene. The next sight was called the Preachers stand, where a vast number of persons, seemingly intelligent, were assembled, but under heaven, how they could derive edification or information from the antics, gesticulations, and common-place mouthings of the preachers, I was at a loss to imagine."