Father Peter Daly, of Galway, has been presented by the inhabitants with a check for £451 as a public recognition of his services, in establishing that port as the transatlantic packet station.

CHURCH INTOLERANCE .- To the Editor of the Irishman.-[Our correspondent is slightly in error when he speaks of 'old penal laws," the law in question having been enacted in the reign of George IV .-This is not old, nor has any change come over the English Government since.]:-

Dear Sir-In your truly national journal of Saturday last, you have an article headed "Church Intolerance," where a worthy Vicar of the "Ohurch by Law Established," named John W. Hopkins, of Kinsale, seeks to revive a remnant of the old persecuting penal laws of this country. Will you permit me to briefly give you a short account of a similar case that occurred in this town a few years? An humble, old inhabitant, named Michael Clinton, died, and on the evening of his interment, a few friends of his made application to the sexton of St. Nicholas, now the Protestant church, but formerly a Catholic one, for liberty to prepare the grave. The sexton, it would seem, had orders from the curste, a rampant high churchman, but a good man in many other respects, to tell the friends of Clinton that they would not be permitted to bury his remains there on any This news spread abroad with great rapidity through the town, and by the time that the hour for interment arrived, a very large number of persons had assembled to attend the funeral. The remains being taken out, a large procession was formed headed by a respectable, sturdy Presbyterian, and on arriving at the church gates, which were still closed, a message was sent to the sexton that, if they were not immediately opened, they would be forced open. The sexton, whether he had orders or not from his superiors, complied with the above significant request, and threw them open, and the remains of poor Olinton were haid with the bones of his ancestors, who had been deposited there for many cen-From that day until the present, the Presbyterian and Catholic clergymen, without obstruc-tion or hindrance, officiate over the graves of their respective flocks in the churchyard of St. Nicholas. -I am, sirs, yours, &c.,

A ROMAN CATHOLIC. Dundalk, 14th Jan., 1861.

We understand that several of the Protestant members of the Board of Guardians, who were instigated to vote against the adoption of the Sisters of Mercy, are heartily sorry, and indeed ashamed, of the course pursued by them on that occasion. Those gentleman have, it is said, been influenced in their more mature convictions by the excellent letter of a highly respectable member of their church and class Eyre Lloyd Esq., by whom no partisan misrepresen-tation was bastily adopted, and none allowed to influence the judgment which experience and observation enabled him to form.—Munster News.

A meeting of magistrates of the King's County was held on Friday. The meeting was convened for the purpose of applying to the Lord Lieutenant to relieve the Barony of Cloulisk from the expense of truly. the extra police force, and which had been sent on the requisition of the magistrates. All were unanimous that in consequence of improved state of that district, the services of the extra force could be safely dispensed with.

THE TIPPERARY MILITIA ARTILLERY. - The Times, in a leading article, announces that the project of converting the Tipperary Militia into a Brigade of the Royal Artillery has been definitively abandoned. It goes on to say, that the project for incorporating the Tipperary Militia into the Royal Artillery was appropriately and continuated the Royal Artillery was appropriated to the Royal Artillery was appropriately and the Royal Artillery was a supplied to the Royal Artillery iery was unprecedented and exceptionable. There were no Scottish Brigades, or Welch Brigades, or even purely English Brigades. The Irish have no need to complain of want of position in the army.-In this respect Ireland is far ahead of all-Royal Irish Dragoon Guards-Royal Irish Dragoons-Royal Irish Lancers-Royal Irish Hussars-Royal lrish Fusileers-occur at every step. There is hardly a title which Irish soldiers have not claimed

JOHN BANIM AND THE SIEGE OF LIMERICE .-- At the meeting of the Archeological Society, on Wednesday, Alderman Banim presented a cannon ball which his distinguished brother, the late John Banim, discovered in the walls of Limerick, when seeking information in that city for his work, "The Boyne The relic excited great curiosity, and the thanks of the society were voted to the worthy Alderman.-Kilkenny Journal.

PROTESTANT ANTIPATHY TO THE CROSS .- We are happy to learn that the Lord Bishop of Derry has expressed his disapprobation of the offensive decorations—a profusion of crosses, &c .-- in the Deanery School. They have been taken down by his lordship's orders, and we hope that a similar offence will never be given to Protestants in the city of Derry .-Londonderry Sentinel.

The Tines according to its usual system of dis-honorable, because deliberate falsehood against Catholic Institutions, refuses to publish a letter of a few lines only from the Secretary of the Catholic University, contradicting the report discreditably originated by the Dublin Orange and biblical journals, that Joseph Dwyer, who is charged with the attempt to murder Mulholland, was a student of the University for two years, whereas he was not a student of the University for a single day.

One of the first if not the very first of the British force who stormed the entrenched position of the Native New Zealand " rebols " in the recent battle, was an Irishman, J. Rooney, a full private of course, of the Light Company, 95th Regiment. This poor fel-low lost his life; so too did private M'Givern, probably another Irishman, who fell in a desperate encounter, in a swamp in which the savages were surrounded by the British, and in which some wicked hand to hand fights took place.

A driver of one of Mr. Wallis's vans in Mayo met his death under circumstances that excite suspicion of his having been murdered. The unfortunate man was discovered on the road on Saturday night by Mr. Taylor, of Claremorris, dead, with his skull fractured. It is alleged that he was intoxicated, and that he fell off the van which went over him and fractured his skull.

A large pit was made in the churchyard at Fethard, county Wexford, and in it was laid thirteen of the bodies of those who had lost their lives from the "Golden Star." The remaining bodies are expected to be recovered, and will be consigned to the same tomb. A large portion of the cargo has drifted on

shore in a damaged condition. Mathew Phibbs who is arrested for the murder of the aged Catholic couple, the Callaghans, and their servant, at Ballymote, Co. Sligo, is a young man apparently about 25 years of age, abou 5 feet 6 inches in height, sallow complexion, face long, and somewhat bloated, heavy dark eyes, well-formed head; he wears dark whiskers, seemingly thinned, and small "imperial;" he wore a drab beaver hat and a long light coloured frieze coat; plaid neck-kerchief, and light boots; he were his coat partly buttoned; the first finger on his left hand is much cut, as if by some sharp instrument; the left side of his nose is scratched; it also appears that several bank notes stained with blood have been found on him, and that a shirt he had on is greatly stained with blood; three razers were also found with him; search was made by Constables Rogan, Garland, and Holmes, in the house where Phibbs' mother was stopping, in Ballymote, and where Phibbs himself lived with her, and a bedtick was found with several spots of blood on it. It appears that a jug drawer, and soveral other articles on which marks of blood were found in Callaghan's house, had the spots on the right hand side.

The murderers of Mrs. Waterman, of Dundry, have been apprehended, and proved to be two nephews of right. Such things have happened, are indeed even the deceased.

THE FILTHY TRACT NUISANCE IN LIME-RICK.

To the Editor of the Munster News Jan. 12, 1861.

Dear Sir-Allow me through your journal to di rect public attention to a most insulting and nefarious nuisance now prevailing in this city, namely, the dissemination of blasphemous and insulting Tracts addressed to Roman Catholics, by some fana-tics calling themselves "Irish Church Missionaries," which are not only scattered along the footways of several promenades, about the city, but are sent by post to Catholic bouses to the disgust and annoyance of the recipients.

These precious documents abound with the most puerile and worn out objections to various points of Outholic doctrine, but still more with ignorant or mulicious misrepresentations of Catholic belief. So far, they only provoke the ridicule of any ordinarilyinstructed Catholic, or indeed any well informed person of any creed; but when at the same time they treat with flippant familiarity the most sacred names and subjects that every Christian reveres, and without a shred of rational reasoning assail with blasphemous vituperation all that Catholies hold most sacred the thing becomes a public offence against Society which some means must be taken to put down.

The only proper tribunal of appeal against this grievance is public opinion through the Press; and as these false and fanatical publications are authenticated and acknowledged by that branch of the Irish Church Missionary Society, which holds its gatherings in the Limerick Protestant Hall, let the public of Limerick fully understand, and bear in practical remembrance, that all whose names they find associated with that conventicle are identified with, and responsible for this disgraceful system of insult to their Catholic fellow-citizens. There are, I believe, stringent Laws against the dissemination of obscene and demoralizing publications and I see no reason why the police should not as properly be employed to discover the delinquents engaged in the circulation of irreligion and blasphemy.

It is strange that those Fanatics cannot content themselves with the "Special Religious Services" and "Revivals" in which the Unitarian who denies the divinity of the Redeemer professes to worship Him in common with the Methodist or the Episcopalian, who hold the all-sufficiency of faith in Him and where the ordained clergyman of the Establish ed Church, who holds that the Preacher must be called and ordained to his sacred office, sits down to listen to some ranting Layman assailing the Articles of his church, the truth of which he has sworn at his ordination to upheld. It is strange, I say, that such fanatical vagaries will not content them without voiding their venemous and vexatious vituperation against the one Holy Church which alone holds the unity of faith and doctrine, and to which its Divice Founder has promised that he will be with her al-

ways even to the "Consummation of the World." These remarks are drawn from me by the reception this morning of a batch of the tracts referred to,

A CATHOLIC CITIZEN.

THE MODEL PROTESTANT BISHOP .- Last session of Parliament the Bishop of Tuam had a tribute paid to his personal character in the highest assembly in the world, of which any man, not thoroughly penetrated with the humility of a Christian, might well feel proud. Several peers bore testimony to the gentleness of his nature, the geniality of his feelings, his active charity, and the singular purity of his life .-He was a model bishop, and emphatically a good man. What was the occasion of this chivalrons evidence of Lord Flunket's character? Certain transactions, reported from the west of Ireland, seemed strongly to impeach his conduct. Lord Plunket is not only a lord in the ecclesiastical corporation established by law in Ireland; he is also a temporal peer, and the lord of broad acres of Irish soil. voted to the service of Heaven, he apparently finds his duties in that quarter not incompatible with the possession of earthly honours and earthly powers .-More impartial observers, however, judged otherwise and when it was known that his lordship had called in the aid of the courts of law, and of the civil and military authorities to eject from their modest holdings on the estate some dozen or score of unoffending families, because the parents resisted the blandishments and menaces employed for the proselytism of their children, the good, gentle, charitable, pious and pure-minded Lord Bishop was generally conderined as an oppressor, and no better than a wolf in sheep's clothing. Nothing is more revolting to honest minds than a hypocritical or bigoted proselytiser. who endeavours by bribery and intimidation to corrapt or oppress a conscientions religious conviction. This is what the model Bishop was accused of doing, and this is what the undisputed facts establish as having been done by him,—testimony to character of a brother peer or two notwithstanding. Evidence sworn in court, conclusively proved that the real cause of these evictions was the refusal of tenants to send their children to Protestant free schools recently erected upon the Bishop's property. It is true the Bishop did not personally share in those attempts that is to say he did not employ menace; but when it is known that the female members of his family and his agent repeatedly visited the cottages, hunting for children, and putting the parents to a sort of moral question "question," - expressly threatening eviction in case of non-compliance—reasonable men will be able to decide what amount of truth was in his Lordship's declaimers. The occasion of this declaimer, given upon oath, was Bishop Plunket's examination the other day while prosecuting a few more evictions at Ballinrobe Sessions. "I solemnly swear that I never directly or indirectly, interfered with the religion of the tenants." Forcing them to send their children to a Protestant school may, for aught we know, be, in the estimation of the simple, pure-minded prelate, no interference with the religion of the tenants. Such equivocations upon verbal distinction are by no means rare among a certain order of ecclesiastics. But we need not urge that surmise, for Lord Bishop Plunket admits as much as will satisfy every right-minded person that he could scarcely have abused the power of landlordism to the purpose of oppressing the consciences of his tenants in a more flagrant manner than he did. The tenants are all Roman Catholics, and it is with them, of course, a primary obligation of conscience to bring up their children in the same faith. The schools are Protestant, and Protestant teaching in the West of Ireland, it must be borne in mind, is negative rather positive, and consists almost entirely in instilling hatred and horror of the Roman Catholic roligion. Bishop Plunket admits that he has earnestly expressed his desire to these Catholic parents, that they should send their children to these Protestant schools, that he has impressed this carnest desire upon them at every opportunity, and that he will continue to do so. Now remember that these poor people are all Lord Plunket's tenants-at-will, and that, in the district in question, to be turned out of their holding is equivalent to beggary and starvation by the roadside, or to a slow degrading death in the workhouse, and then say whether it was with truth that this coroneted prelate, prosecuting an eviction against these tenants for no default of their obligations as tenants, as their rents were all paid up, and they asked no better than to be allowed to continue to pay-let it be decided with what truth he made that selemn declaration upon oath that he had never directly or indirectly interfered with the religion of his tenants. The case, like that upon which we had recently to comment in Wales, in which a lady landowner would tolerate no Dissenters upon her estate, suggests the necessity of imposing some check upon so revolting an abuse of the rights of proprietorship. . A great landlord in those distant parts of the kingdom may with impunity depopulate

half a county; but he does so within his strict legal

The warmer of the third that the fine

driven away to make place for sheep, or game, or red-deer, how immeasureably worse is it, when, as with Bishop Plunket, religious bigotry, -or, if you will, religious zeal, - takes the form of oppression on conscience, and visits stendfastness to religious conviction with the penalty of ejection from house and home! Since the feudal Bishops of the middle ages, who, like the dignitary we are now dealing with, uniting temporal with spiritual functions, harassed, despoiled, and oppressed their tenants, no such spectacle has been witnessed in any Christian Church as that of a Bishop wielding the civil power directly to punish vindictively the weak and friendless for resisting solicitations which can only be faintly described as unchristian .- Stur.

At the Killarney Quarter Sessions, county Kerry, there were five criminal cases, and out of these there was one conviction for larceny of 2s 6d! The offence was committed at the Killarney Races by a boy, whose habiliments, like those of Scott's Last Minstrel, " seemed to have known a better day."

A very horrible murder was committed about two miles from Glasslough, Monaghan, late on the night of the 3d ult. Two brothers, Robert and James Shaw, lived by themselves in the townland of Beldeig. During the morning of Friday the house continued shut up, but as the men were often away from home no suspicion of anything extraordinary arose until the afternoon, when the bouse was entered by some persons. A terrible scene then presented itself. Both men were found dead, the bodies bearing evident marks of gun shot wounds. The police arrived soon after, and in the course of the evening two men were arrested on suspicion. On Saturday the curoner arrived and commenced his inquiry, but the inquest had been adjourned to Monday morning. The murder was probably committed at midnight on Thursday, as some people in the neighborhood were awoke by the barking of dogs. Robert and James Shaw were unoffending men, holding small farms. They were, however, "pretty well to do" in the world, and were in the habit of enemies in consequence of exacting a high rate of

## GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FORTHCOMING PARLIAMENTARY SESSION .-- There is little doubt but that another attempt will be made of two houses on the subject of taxation. We may take these points for granted and also that no serious criticism will be directed against the foreign policy of the Administration, except, perhaps, as regards the treaty huddled up with China .- Daily Te-

We readily admit that the progress of administrative and economical reform must be much further advanced before the most enthusiastic reformers are entitled to insist upon an abolition of the Irish Viceroyalty. The English economists have many beams to east out of their own eyes ere they can claim a right to cast this more out of the Irish organisation. The worst that has ever been said of the Viceregal establishment in Dublin is, that it is a "sham." any rate, it is not a very pretentious or costly sham, and it certainly cannot be accused of standing in the way of any real and substantial work. There is a little money expended in salaries, in liveries, and in Sometimes, there is a post lost in transstationary. mitting official orders through the Castle, which might have been saved if the missive had travelled direct from Downing-street. This is the whole extent of the expenditure or loss inflicted upon the country by the existence of the present system. On the other hand, it must be confessed that Ireland undergoes, both socially and commercially, very serious detriment from its political connection with England. The hundred-and-four colleagues in the representation of Irish constituencies, of whom Mr. O'Donoghue speaks so contemptuously, and the 23 representative peers who are bound, by their legislative duties, to spend more than half the year within easy reach of Westminster Hall, constitute only the extract enormous revenues from the sister kingdom, of which the greater portion is spent in Loudon. By gain, would adjust the account by insisting upon a more than corresponding increase in the amount appropriated to others local objects, such as harbors, drainage, or public works, in Ireland. Altogether, it would very probably save money, and will enable us his Excellency to Lord Mayor Atkinson, and it is an additional gratification to find the question set at rest for the year before it had the opportunity of wasting the time and ruffling the temper of parliament.

Morning Chronicle. THE WORKING CLASSES IN LONDON .- Words fail to paint in anything like adequate colors the frightful distress that prevails in Loudon at this time, owing to the unprecedented severity of the weather; and despite the liberal response of the wealthier classes to the pitiful appeals made to them for help, scarcely a morning breaks without reports coming in of deaths by starvation and exposure in doorways and alleys, in suburban ditches, or in miserable tenements that it is only a mockery to term dwellings. Bands of men are parading the streets, Riots are apprehended, and much alarm is excited in many districts, more especially in those situated on the outskirts of the town, which are less protected by the police. In these depredations of a minor character have already been very frequent, and it is

feared that outrages of a more serious nature may THE IRISH IN LONDON .- At the Thames Police Court, on Friday, there was a large influx of destitute laborers, chiefly Irishmen, who do the rough work of the port of London, and whose industry, endurance of fatigue, physical strength, and improvidence are well known. The poor fellows looked very downcast, and anxiously inquired if there home to their wives and families. Mr. Yardley ordered Mr. Livingston to distribute £20 among the most deserving after he had left the beuch. The magistrate's directions were complied with, and 150 men received 2s 6d each, and a few 1s 6d, until tho £20 worth of silver was exhausted. This seasonable relief was gratefully received. It was distressing to see great numbers pressing towards the doors of the court after they were closed in the expectation was quite heartrending. The magistrates have only a limited sum placed at their disposal by the benevolent, and it would be holding out false hopes if it were stated that more than one in a hundred of the unemployed and destitute in the large district assigned to the court can be more than partially relieved during the winter months .- Times.

A lady wrote to Sir Oresswell Cresswell the other day asking to be favored with " a prospectus of the Divorce Court, with the various rates of charges for now in progress. But, bad as it is when men are the respective description of divorce."

cates represent them to be, for they meet with serious disasters in the course of their healing efficacy, and preserving powers. Hitherto, they have done but little for human happiness, and the men of the old school have nothing to fear in the presence of the young world. The men of progress and enlightenment make their mistakes, commit bankrupter, and practise swindling and jobbers quite as readily as the enemies of improvement are said to have done themselves. The prospects of mankind are not pleasant, for, if the new principles fail us, it is difficult to know where to look for help amid the universal ruin. The old world notions have been summarily discarded with contempt, and their restoration is considered hopeless; but our condition is not England should know no other topic till this degardimproved, we are neither better governed nor less ing scandal were removed. This very day we are heavily taxed, and it is very doubtful whether we have more personal liberty than we had sixty years ago Altogether there is very little ground for rejoiding in what we have done, and certainly less such, no doubt, according to the purpose and ordihope in the future. The United States of America - nance of our Muster, Christ-such we ever should a grand confederation, prosperous and democratice be. But then, it is required in stewards that a man ally governed - have been hitherto the special pre- | be found faithful." dilection of the Liberals, beld out as an example to PROTESTANT "Business" MORALITY .- Foreigners worn out Europe, ruined by the despots and aristo-cracies which abound in it. Whenever a Liberal speaker, haranguing his audience upon the vices of We are like other people on murder, and arson, and believed. America held slaves, and treated them with an amount of brutal savageness only exceeded lending small sums of money out at interest. It is by Englishmen when they were slave-owners in the rumored by their neighbors that they had made dependencies of the United Kingdom. At last, however, the evil day has risen upon America; Liberal principles have found out another deep; and the independence, of the human mind has vindicated itself once more. There are more advanced men of to settle, at least for a while, the question of Parlia, said to be more free and more enterprising than the mentary Reform. Nor is it less probable that Mr. | parent races from which they have sprung. This is Gladstone will endeavour to retrieve his one finan-cial defeat of last session, and to restore the balance of freedom has taken the world by surprise, though the issue of principles they so fondly cherish. The Union is about to dissolve. The separate States of which it is composed fall back upon just principles and their natural rights, because the Federal Government at Washington has broken the original compact which fied them together into a political unity .--South Carolina has renounced its allegiance to the Union, and resolved itself into a separate State independent and supreme. In America, Liberal princioles tend to separation; in Italy, towards unity. But the principle is probably one and the same .-London Tablet

THE AMERICAN SLAVE CASE. - The curse of slavery extends far and near. It has come to trouble us now in our colony of Canada. The people of England have read with interest the proceedings of the Court of Queen's Bench in Canada in reference to Anderson, the fugitive slave, who is demanded under the Extradition Treaty by the Government of the United States. We are informed that a writ of habeas corpus will be applied for here directly for the liberation of Anderson, who is supposed to be entitled to the freedom accorded to every one-not convicted of offences-throughout the territories of Great Britain .- Observer.

ENGLISH PLUNDER OF RAILWAY VICTIMS. - We have seldom read of more barbarous proceedings than the following :- "We hear, writes the Carlow Post, a vast deal of British liberality, civilzation, and soforth, but we also hear of nots perpetrated by Englishmen that would disgrace saveges. A case in point has fallen under our notice in reference to the recent fatal Trent Valley railway accident. Scarcely advance-guard of a huge army of absentees, who had the terrible catastrophe taken place, and whilst the bodies of the victims still retained a portion of the tital heat, when a crowd of the civilizers of way of compensation, the Irish have been accustomed | nations rushed upon their bodies, etripped and planto look to the expenditure, direct and indirect, caused dered them of every thing they could lay hands by the Viceroyalty establishment in Dublin Castle. upon—even the clothing of the deed bodies was car-The consequent charge apon the public finances, if ried away by these wretches. One of the persons computed by the figures presented in the annual est who met his death on the occasion was Mr. Edward death on the occasion was Mr. Edward timates, is not very alarming; and we may be sure M'Donell, of Castledermot. There was an immense that if any saving could be effected in the vote, the concourse of persons at the funeral, and the indigna-Irish members, who are very clever hands at a bar- tion felt at the barbarous conduct of the heartless brutes who had denuded the unfortunate men who perished on the occasion of the fatal accident, was loudly expressed.

The Globe alludes to the proposed abolition of the Vicerovalty. The writer states, that the Governto escape a great deal of discussion and worry, to ment will be entirely guided by the opinion expressed leave the Irish Viceroyalty untouched for the present. by the body of the Irish people, and that, if Irish by the body of the Irish people, and that, if Irish people, and that it is the present. The public will girdly endorse the answer given by feeling is strongly and decidedly in favor of the continuance of the office, it must be deferred to.

states that " at the recent ordination at Farnham Castle, the Bishop of Winchester, having expressly framed his examination to meet most pointedly the grent questions of the atonement and the sufficiency and inspiration of Holy Scriptures, made also in his charge a most solemn uddress to all the candidates, first warning them of the evils by which we are beset, by reading many passages out of the notorious Essays and Reviews, and then faithfully declaring that he would never knowingly ordain any one holding views approaching to those advocated by the writers of that (Neologian) school." On the third Sunday in Advent (Says the Durham Advertiser) an appalling length to which infidel speculation has been carried during the current year by ordained members of your own Church, the very guides to whom I have just referred. While separate and distinct publications have assailed particular doctrines—vitally essential doctrines—the atonement, the resurrection of the body, the future judgment, and others—it has been the drift and object of a volume of collected would be a bit of relief or a loaf of bread to take essays to obliterate at once and altogether the record on which every Christian hope depends. I may not hesitate to term that volume the most astoun ding production that ever proceeded-I will not say from a Christian university, but from any man or men still-daring to profess Christ's name! To prove that the Bible—that all external revelation—is a fiction that man can have no knowledge, no strength, no hone, no salvation but that which his own instinctive internal consciousness can supply (a mere borof obtaining a shilling or two, and their disappoint-ment when informed there was nothing for them, the Stoic philosopher); this is the work which ordainthe Stoic philosopher); this is the work which ordained ministers of our Church, and accredited instructors of our children, the regius professor, the theological lecturer, the college tutor, the head of the popular public school, the parish priest; the elaborate detail, I say, of the Saviour who bought them, of the God whose sworn servants they are—this has been the work which some men have thought compatible with their damning responsibilities and solemnly

Liberal institutions and democratic principles do of public approval, of Royal favor, and of official of scem to be the potent virtues which their advo-sufferance—it circulates at this hour. Well may not seem to be the potent virtues which their advothe mass of believers, wonder-stricken and aghest, be inquiring what after all is the Church's faith, and where is her corrective discipline? Shall we refer thew-shall we dare to refer them-to an open Bible, to an Apostolic Ministry, to Catholic creeds, to Scriptural articles, offices, and ordinances?-What! to a Bible so ruthlessly assailed, so slackly and tamely defended? To a Ministry so rife with rebel treason, unrebuked, encouraged? To creeds and formulaties so dishonestly accepted, so contemptuously cast away? For very shame's sake 1 could make no such reference now; but, if the feeble voice of one man could reach and influence his brethren and fellow-habourers, the pulpits of bidding men 'so to account of us as of the Ministers of Christ and stewards of the mysteries of God.'-(See Epistle for Third Sunday in Advent.) And

the English Constitution, wanted to make his obser- rather more stringent upon stealing handkerchiefs vations clear, he always called our attention to and goods exposed in public thoroughfares: but America, where the people were supreme, and the when thousands pass by a process of deception out taxes light. American institutions were the models of one pocket into another it is remarked that we held forth before our blinded eyes, and her states- take a theatrical and farcical view of the transaction men were contrasted with those of Europe, but The most jocose and easily moved audience assemalways to the disparagement of the latter Liberty oled during the late holiday times met to witness flourished, the popular will was respected in America, and no odious aristocracies fattened there on | field and Laurence, in the Bankruptey Court in Bathe labours of an enslaved people. There was no singhall-street. The most gentle jake from the countruth in this popular declaration; but it was never-sel and the most simple answer from the bankrupt theless fluently attered, and purhaps occasionally invariably "brought down the house," and, strange to say, that house consisted for the most part of persons who had suffered by the "operations" which were described. A gigantic swindle is always the most popular farce of the day When Mr. Laurence told how he was in the habit of gering £5000 for piece of worthless paper, and calling it a " tenspoon ." £10,000 for a piece of paper equally worthless, and calling it a "dessert-spoon;" and so on in regular progress in America than in Europe, and the Ame- progression, until a bit of stamped paper with the ricans certainly go beyond other nations. They are signature of an insolvent brought £20,000, and was nicknamed a "gravy-spoon" there was something so funny in the recital! A professional p ateminist could not raise a laugh upon such poor materials as these, but these clever jokes were received with reara the liberal have no right to express any surprise at of merriment in Businghall-street. The professional pantomimists are not so bold. When they instruct Clown to rub his redbot poker against Pantalcon's nose, they don't venture to make Pantaloon laugh heartily while he rubs the hissing feature. And, if the pokers were known to be really redhot, even the spectators would be ashamed to laugh. But, though the red hot pokers of Basingball-street are really red. hot,-hotter even than they look,-and the wounds they inflict are deep, festering wounds, that scar their victims for life, strange to say the audience. the actor, and the victim are all convolsed with mirth. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce have just memorialized Sir Richard Bethell open the Bankruptcy Laws, and they are careful to express their opinion that he should in his Bankruptcy measure of next Session adjudge "punishment of any period of imprisonment not exceeding two years" for or reckless trading and extravagance" Is this all they can recommend? Is it necessary to protect fraud in trade from the action of the Criminal law? Is it necessary for the safety of commerce to place it in a different category to that in which the their of a handkerchief or the obtaining by fal e pretences a pound of bucon or a quartern local stands? Must we form preserves of commercial swindlers, and bring them down only with a sporting certific to from the Court of Bankruptey ? We know that the corpornal prayer of Commerce is to be let alone. But how far this to be understood to go? Some law she wan 8; but where are the necessary houndaries of her immunities? What latitude will suffice to allow our great money-lenders, and discounters, and merchants to pursue their vocation without allowing imprinty to those who supply the sompsuds with which bubbles are blown? We ask for information. Will nommerce do nothing for its awa respectability? are aware that the Americans have made laws, perhaps not very successfully, to register the means and the respectability of firms at the time of their establishment. We know, also, that there are institutions here which are, perhaps, more successful, through which some information can be gained as to the standing of every mercantile house. We know, aso that some very partial and ineffectual private efforts have been made in this city towards the same end. But these are altogether unequal to cope with the difficulty. The commercial body are now a king for a law. Do they propose to leave this great evil just as it now is, and producing the fruits which every day are now forced upon the public view? More robbery is committed by this reckless system of clothing with means and credit insolvent adventurer; than by all the petty larcenies that fill our gaols and occupy our Criminal Courts. Lawyers cannot touch Chuncu Parties .- A correspondent of the Record this great mass of unpunished crime. Lawyers cannot tell how far the freedom of "commercial operations" must be tolerated, and where it would be safe to deal with a "trick of trade" as we now deal with a similar trick in the public streets. The feeling of the general public is, however, now becoming strong that these speciacles of widespread rain are not lively jokes to be enjoyed in Basinghall-street, and to end in the general absolution of all parties. We look to the representatives of commerce to tell us how far their sanctuary necessarily extends, and where we may venture to call a spade a spade, and to punish swindling as a crime. If a marine storedealer buys an article from a suspicious fellow at a admirable sermon was preached in Durham Cathe- low price he is punished as a receiver of stolen goods defings. Bands of men are parising the streets, more especially at the east end of the town, intimidating householders into almsgiving, and, in some instances, laying their hands on whatever comes in their way. Many of these poor wretches have been out of work for weeks, and, since the frost seems impressive terms upon some of the religious tendentials. The great capitalist of control of the c cies of the present day. Towards the close he allu- "We know how to secure ourselves, and we know ded to the secent volume of Essays and Reviews.— nothing and care nothing how the goods we receive We quote the conclusions of the sermons—" In thus are obtained." But that answer is not held sufficient contemplating man's waywardness, we have had a in the one case, and ought not to be held sufficient gloomy picture before us; but a shadow of yet deeper in the other. The time has come when for the pubintensity, a darkness thick indeed would be thrown lie protection the Criminal Law must be let into this over it, could I bring before you the extravagant, the | commercial sanctuary; and if the representatives of commerce would not have this done rudely, we advise them to tell us how it may be done discreetly .-

An Earthquake. - A shock of an earthquake was felt in the interior of South Carolina and Georgia on the 3d wit. At Atlantic, Ga, it rattled the types in the cases of the Intelligencer printing office. Greenville, South Carolina, it is described as being very heavy. At Spartanburg, it was so severe as to cause persons to run into the street to see if the houses were not falling. The motion was east and west, and the tone of the occurrence is noted as being about 4:30 P.M. in each instance.

A NEIGHBOURLY CORRESPONDENCE, -" Mr. Thomson presents his compliments to Mr. Simpson, and begs to request that he will keep his piggs from trespassing on his grounds." " Mr. Simpson presents his compliments to Mr. Thompson, and begs to request that in future he will not spell pigs with two gees." "Mr. Thompson's respects to Mr. Simpson, and will feel obliged if he adds the letter to the last word in the note just recived, so us to represent Mr. Simpson and lady." "Mr. Simpson returns Mr. Thompson's note unopened—the impertinence it contains being only equalled by its vulgarity."-American Paper. VALUABLE MINE CALIFORNIA. -An immense peak

reiterated vows. Without regret or shame has the of alum stone, from which the purest alum is obtainrolume been put forth; and without rebuke or re- ed by a very simple and cheap process, is discovered
prehension—nay, with the seeming encouragement in Amden County, California.

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