Lord Francis Conyngham intends to purchase the estates of the late Lord Thomond, about to be sold in the Incumbered Estates Court. He has got the consent of his trustees to purchase the whole estate by private contract. He purposes to reside in the county - Waterford Mail.

RUBAL AFFAIRS.—A very large breadth has been sown with oats, and the bustle and activity everywhere observable in the agricultural world indicates that the farmer is taking advantage of the favourable weather with which we have been visited .- Western

THE EXODUS .- During the last week an unusually large number of the peasantry have left the west of Ireland for America. On Thursday evening last, the trains on the Midland Great Western Railway, must have contained several hundreds of emigrants. Bands of emigrants of both sexes entered the train at the stations of Oranmore, Athenry, Woodlawn, Ballinasloe and Athlone. In some instances it was really distressing to witness the parting of relatives, but in general the emigrants left with a light heart, and those left behind are buoyed up with the hope of being able to follow. The authorities have no idea of the immense drain on the population at present going on .- Western Star.

A good deal of excitement has been occasioned in Youghal, in consequence of the election of five Catholic Guardians instead of five Protestants, by whom they were opposed.

THE POLICE AND THE PROSELYTISERS .- On Monday an investigation was held in the board-room of the Commissioners of Police, Lower Castle Yard, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of several charges brought by the promoters of the proselytising schools against Sergeant Barnes and seven constables of the Newmarket police station, Colonel Brown presided. The charge sought to be sustained against the police were for not having properly discharged their duty, and for not having sufficiently exerted themselves on the previous Monday evening in protecting some scripture readers, who, it is alleged, had been assaulted as they were proceeding from the proselytising ragged schools at the Coombe. The police sergeant and seven constables were in attendance to answer the charges brought against them. There were also present, numbers of respectable citizens who had come forward to give evidence to show that the police had done all that could be possibly done under the circumstances. The several charges having been duly stated by the complaining parties, and fully and patiently investigated, not one of them could be sustained. Accordingly the sergeant and constables, were acquitted and the parties left the board room .- Dublin paper.

A GALLANT IRISHMAN.—It may not be uninteresting to our readers to learn that Lieutenant Moore, who, in the accounts from Persia, is described as having been "first in" at the overwhelming charge made by the 3rd Bombay Cavalry against a square of Persian infantry (Guards), is an Irishman. The gallant officer had a horse shot under him. Captain Moore's horse also meta similar fate. The fact that Mr. Moore's horse fell, pierced by seven bullets, will, in itself, show the steadiness with which the charge was attempted to be met by the Guards. These officers are, we understand, nephews of our respected Registrar-General, William Donnelly, Esq., another of whose nephews, Lieutenant John Donnelly, of the Royal Engineers, so greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Sebastopol.

THE DUBLIN JARVIES .- It is due to that good-humoured and well-abused fraternity, the hackney cardrivers of Dublin, to notice an item in the police inventory of property, which is now stored in the Lower Castle Yard, waiting to be claimed by the rightful owners: "Several sovereigns and half sovereigns given as silver coin to carmen." Does not this speak well for the honesty of poor Pat? How easy would it be in every case to close his hand upon such a waif, unknown to all save his own conscience.

KIDNAPPING .- On Tuesday last a little girl, aged about eleven years, was taken from the house of her mother, a poor woman named Mary Griatt, who resides at Thomas street, under the following circumstances:-It appeared that on Patrick's Day last a man and a woman went to Mrs. Griatt, and stated that they were relatives of her's, and that they had just arrived in Dublin from the country. They further stated that they had taken a room in a house at Bridgefoot street, and they requested that she would permit her little 'daughter to go to their place and mind a child of theirs whilst they would be purchasing some articles. As Mrs. Griatt had relatives in the country whom she had never seen she believed the story that the parties told her, and allowed her daughter to go with them. As the girl did not return, however, on that evening Mrs. Griatt went the next day to the place where the persons told her they lodged, when she was informed that a man and a woman answering to their description had lodged there for a few days, but had gone away on the evening previous. The poor woman made several inquiries in the neighborhood, but up to this time all her efforts to recover the child have proved unavailing .- Limerick Chronicle.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PRINCESS-ROYAL'S MARRIAGE. - The marriage of the Princess-Royal is to be postponed till January next. Several reasons have conduced to this postponement, and one is, that the residence preparing for the Prince and Princess in Berlin will not be completed and fit for occupation until the close of the year. Prince Frederick William, it is expected, will arrive in this country about the latter end of May or the beginning of June.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—It is probable that, after the opening of Parliament on the 30th inst., the preliminaries will be completed in time to allow of the proceeding to the despatch of business on the 8th of May.

The Middlesex Election has terminated in a deplorable manner through the supineness of the English Catholics. The candidates were Mr. Robert Hanbury, jun., a Liberal indeed, but one, as the Weekly Register says, of a class, "whose liberality is overpowered by a hatred of our religion which hurries them into an inconsistent and exceptional course of aggression and persecution. He is opposed to Lord Palmerston's Administration to the extension of the suffrage perhaps, and to the admission of to a Catholic than Mr. Spooner to a Jew. True, he will vote for the plunder of Maynooth; he will support any man who, like Mr. Chambers, seeks popularity by outraging and insulting the saintly inmates of our convents. All this is so notorious, that the Record, whose religion is summed up in the maxim "Curse the Pope and keep the Sabbath," and whose politics in the cry, "No-Popery," recommends Mr. Hanbury even "more as a Christian than as a Liberal candidate." The other candidates were Lord Robert Grosvenor of Sabbath-Bill and Sabbath-Mob notoriety, and Lord Chelsen, a Tory. The poll took place on Monday and was officially declared as follows :- Hanbury, 5426; Grosvenor, 5327; Chelsen,

Spooner and Newdegate have been returned without opposition for North Warwickshire.

ELECTION PETITIONS IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT.-A number of petitions will be presented to the House of Commons complaining of certain elections for the new parliament. By the 11th and 12th Vic., c 93, election petitions are to be presented to the house within fourteen days. Before a petition is presented a recognizance is to be entered into by one, two, three, or four persons as sureties for £1,000, or £250 each, for the payment of all costs and expenses. The sureties are to make affidavits of their sufficiency.-

Instend of sureties, money may be paid into the Bank

of England.

A DEBTOR BAILED OUT BY HIS CONSTITUENTS .- It appears that Mr. George Hudson, M.P. for Sunder-land, is still haunted by the fiends of the law, owing to the unsatisfied judgments, amounting to £100,000, which are still standing out against him. Consequently, on the nomination at the late Sunderland election, his ex-Majesty was seized upon by a sheriff's officer, who served him with a writ for a considerable amount; but Mr. Hudson laid claim to being exempt from the pains and penalties of the law under the peculiar circumstances in which he was then placed as a candidate. The officer of the law, therefore, found that he had no real power to arrest his ex-Majesty, and took his departure; at the same time he kept a sharp look out on the state of the poll, so that if Mr. Hudson had lost his seat he would undoubtedly have been arrested, and placed within a debtor's cell; but, at the close of the poll, his ex-Majesty was fortunate enough, by a rapid coalition, to come in second in the race, and had a narrow escape from the British bailiffs. It has been stated that he is expected shortly to be made a bankrupt: therefore it is hardly expected that the hon. member will be able to take his seat in Parliament, for the splendours of the iron crown, the country seats, and the enchanted mansion at Albert-gate have passed away and left the ex-king very poor. Sic transit gloria mundi .- Berwick Advertiser.

Baron Rothschild has issued a circular, in which he announces his intention to resign his seat at the end of next session, if the House of Lords again refuses to admit the Jews to a seat in the lower house.

ROMISH PROCLIVITIES .- It has been noticed that many of the more advanced Tractarians have attended the Holy Week services (for it is no longer regarded as a crime to visit Catholic churches), in some instances receiving the blessed palm on Sunday in the same manner as Catholics.

A correspondent of the Times writes to complain of the "growing evil" of Clergymen making their appearance as "hustings" orators. He believes that the root of the evil had its origin in their habits and tastes having first been secularised by quarter sessions, &c., and the transition from the calling of the magistrate to that of electioneering sponter is not so difficult." He complains that "recriminations and angry words bandied, and party feeling roused, cause ill will towards the individual clergyman who loses his temper in election strife;" and adds, "public opinion has already nearly driven from the race course, the hunting field, and the ballroom ministers of Christ's flock; it would be equally efficacious if it could be brought to bear to expel from the magisterial bench and the noisy hustings those who promised at their ordination they would maintain and set forward quietness, peace, and love among all Christian people."

THE PREACHERS OF THE ESTABLISHMENT.-A discussion has arisen in the Times upon the inability of vast numbers of the Protestant Clergy to preach to their flocks. A writer in Wednesday's Times says :-'As a body the Clergy of the Church of England are the worst preachers in Christendom," and "Tested by their sermons the Clergy of the Establishment might be said to have no knowledge of the wants spiritual and temporal, of their hearers; and what is worse-no sympathy with them." The first communication to the Times, which originated this discussion, was a singular one, no less than a comparison between a certain Archbishop (whom another writer would insist could be none other than Dr. Sumner), and the celebrated "Spurgeon of the Surrey Gardens," the latter being proposed, if permission could be obtained, as a likely person to draw crowds to the present empty naves of Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's, Spurgeon is duly glorified in the Times. What is thought of the "Archbishop" may be judged by the following extract:-"One Sunday morning about a month ago my wife said, 'Let us send the children to St. Margaret's to hear the Archbishop of -preach on behalf of the Society for Aged Ecclesiastical cripples, which is to celebrate to-day its three hundredth anniversary.' So the children went, though the parents for reasons immaterial to mention, could not go with them, 'Well, children, how did you like the Archbishop of—, and what did he say about the Aged Ecclesiastical Cripples?' Here the children—for it was during their dinner—attacked their food with great voracity, but never a word could we get out of their mouths about the spiritual feasts of which they had just partaken. No! not even the fext could they bring out. The more they were pressed the more they blushed and hung their heads over their plates, until at last in a rage, I accused them of having fallen asleep during the service. This charge threw my first-born on his defence, and he sobbed out the truth, for by this time their eyes were full of tears. 'Why, papa! we can't say what the Archbishop of—said, because we could not hear a word he said. He is very old, and has got no teeth; and, do you know, I don't think he has got any tongue either, for, though we saw his lips moving, we could not hear a single word.' On this I said no more, but I thought a good deal of the Aged Ecclesiastical Cripples' and their venerable advocate, and, being something of a philologist, I indulged in dreamy speculations on the possibility of an alphabet composed entirely of labials; and if my wife had not roused me from my dream by some mere matter-of-fact question I almost think I should have given my reflections to the world in the shape of a small pamphlet entitled 'The Language of Labials; or, how to preach sermons without the aid of either tongue or teeth; published for the benefit of the Society of Aged Ecclesiastical Cripples, and dedicated, of course by permission, to the Archbishop of-

Clerical society has been much shocked of late at learning that Lord Palmerston's newly-fledged Bishops cannot construe the Greek Testament. We (Star) are enabled to state that, with a laudable desire to examine candidates for holy orders himself, his lordship has commenced the study of the Greek tongue under a young clerical tutor, who it is hoped, will advance his right rov. and somewhat mature pupil.

The London correspondent of the Kilkenny Journal says :- "The decision on the Puseyite Churches Dispute at Pimlico is like everything connected with the Establishment and, as expected, a compromise. The Westerton party are very sore about it. By-the bye Westerton 'the Extinguisher,' as he has been called ever since his exploit of putting out the candles on the communion table at St. Paul's during the service has had the impudence to offer himself as a candidate the Jews to Parliament, but notoriously more hostile for Westminster. His pretensions have been, however, speedily snuffed out and he has slunk away behind his counter, at his shop in Knightsbridge. I should tell you that the ultra-Protestant party, of which he is the head in these legal matters, abandoned their objection to candlesticks on the altar, partly it is said, because they were urged to do so by those of their own party, who saw that if they were disallowed at Pimlico they must also be expelled from the Chapels Royal and from Westminster Abbey, where they have always existed since the Reformation. The Puscyite party have gained that point, and the following, viz.: the right to use coloured frontals to the altar, and the Cross (as an architectural ornament) over the chancel screen. They are not allowed lace or a Cross on the table, and the stone altar is to be removed and a wooden table substituted. What a farce is this same Establishment? That precious Advertiser which in one column glorifies Palmerston for the making of (very) low Church Bishops, and in the next records the adventures of a pugilistic encounter, hazards an assertion that the Establishment is going to the—, and I venture to think that for once the Advertiser is right in its conjecture." to the-

The murrain, it is confidently predicted will soon seize our cattle, if steps are not taken by the Government, to prevent the importation of infected beasts. The disease is spreading rapidly on the Continent, especially in Prussian Silesia. The mortality is estimated at ninety per cent .- London Paper.

CARDINAL WISEMAN. Roux v. Cardinal Wiseman.

GLOUCESTER, APRIL 4 .- This extraordinary case has occupied the attention of the Assizes Court from nine o'clock this morning, until nearly the same time at night. It was an action brought by the Abbe Roux a French priest, but resident in England, against the Cardinal to recover £1,000, damages sustained by the plaintiff through the detention by the denial of an acknowledgement of the Princess Letitia Buonaparte, now Madame Wyse, the wife of the Right Hon. Thomas Wyse, English minister at Athens, of a debt of 25,000 francs, which she gave the Abbe in Paris in 1847, and which he alleges he left with the Cardinal to negotiate with Mr. Wyse for obtaining payment from him. The lady is the sister of Lucien Buonaparte, and first cousin to the Emperor of France She had been separated from her husband in conse quence of her alleged dissipations, and had been living near Paris, where the Abbe Roux found her in great pecuniary straits, and relieved her by sundry payments to creditors, amounting as he stated on the trial, to upwards of 25,000 francs. In September, 1847, the lady gave him an acknowledgement for 25, 000 francs, and he (so he swore on the trial) took it to Cardinal Wiseman, who promised to do his best to get payment from Mr. Wyse. He had afterwards promised to write to the Emperor, who, in the mean time, had been elected President of France; but this he decided not to do. The abbe having failed to get payment of the money either from Mr. Wyse or the Emperor, sought to get back the document, which the Cardinal now alleged he had never actually in his possession, though he had seen it. For the defence.

Cardinal Wiseman was called. He spoke to his acquaintance with the Right Hon. Mr. Wyse. Knew nothing of the Abbe Roux before 1847, when he introduced himself as a French priest on a busines of charity, his object being to effect if possible a reconciliation between Mr. and Mrs. Wyse. He represented that Mrs. Wyse was now virtuous, and wished witness to be the mediator. He asked me to procure an interview with Mr. Wyse. He showed me an acknowledgment of Madam Wyse for 25,000 francs. He now asked me to be the intermediary between him and Mrs. Wyse to obtain the 25,000 francs. I would never have undertaken such an office. I simply recollect having seen the document and having had it in my hand. Saw the abbe next in Paris. Recollects the document contained something of an acknowledgment of a debt of 25,000 francs, and recollects the word "sacred debt" in it. He never applied to Mr. Wyse to propose to him to pay the money, but spoke to him on the subject of the reconciliation with his wife. Recollects telling the abbe subsequently that he had better take his papers back to Paris; and he replied that as Mr. Wyse had refused to pay, there was no other person on earth he would ask to pay the debt. If he had ever promised to send back the document it could only have been in a conditional form, i. e., if it was left with him. Made search for the document, but it was not among my papers. On Roux again applying to him for the document he referred him to his attorney, Mr. Hastings, to make every search; had given him a letter to the Prince Lucien Bonaparte. He also asked me to sign a certificate to the effect that I had seen the document. The abbe represented that he had been to Paris, and asked the French government for payment of the debt, when they asked him to produce the security, and that not being able to produce it, my certificate of its existence would be sufficient. I did promise to write a letter to the Emperor of France on this subject, but afterwards declined, for reasons which I will give if necessary. When I appointed the Abbe to an assistant chaplaincy at Chelsea, I knew nothing more of the details. The income to the inferior chaplaincy is not as much as £100 a year.

Cross-examined-I am now satisfied that the document was not left with me at all. If it went through my hands at all it was a mere handing over by me to Mr. Wyse. My impression is that the documents were all handed over to Mr. Wyse at the same time, but by whom I have no impression. Have written to the Emperor of France on other subjects, but not on this. Told the abbe to prepare a draft of a letter to the Emperor, which he did, but I do not know what became of it.

Mr. William Eldon, solicitor to Mr. Wyse, proved that he had seen the document with Mr. Wyse, in December, 1847, but had not seen it since. Mr. Wyse refused to recognise the debt by witness' advice, and witness communicated the fact to the abbe. The evidence of the Princess Letitia Bounaparte (Madame Wise), taken on interrogatories in Italy, was next read to the court. She stated that the plaintiff had offered his friendly office in her affairs, and paid numerous sums of money on her behalf, but she declared that he had been repaid by sales of her jewelry and from other sources, and that he had received one quarter of a year's allowance from her husband (Mr. Wyse) which left him actually in her debt to the amount of 250 francs. She admitted signing the acknowledgment of her debt to him of 25,000 francs, but this she did on the representation by the plaintiff that the Archbishop of Paris had requested him to discontinue his visits to her, and that he wished to have this document to show that his visits were not of an improper character.

The following is the document referred to in the eridence of the abbe:-

"I, the undersigned, wife Wise, born Princess Leitizia Bonaparte, acknowledge having received from Monsieur the Abbe Roux the sum of 25,000f. which he lent me in my unfortunate days-namely 8,000f. in 1848, 12,000f. in 1846, and 5,000f. 1847, desirous that this money shall bring him £5 per cent. interest, conjuring whoever among my children may become the heir to his father's fortune, in case of my death before having acquitted my debt to the Abbe Roux, not to forget that it is a sacred debt which should take precedence of all others.
"L. Wyse.

"Born Princess Letizia Bonaparte.

" Paris, September, 1847." The jury found for the plaintiff-damages £500. Mr. Keating said that as it was proved that the document was last seen in the hands of Mr. Wyse in December, 1847, he hoped his Lordship would stay execution, in order that the defendant might communicate with Mr. Wyse to see if the paper could be procured.

Mr. Huddleston said the action was commenced in December last, and there had been plenty of time to communicate with Mr. Wyse at Athens.

Mr. Justice Crowder thought the application an unusual one, but his Lordship ultimately stayed execution till after the fourth day of Easter Term.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—For the last few days the public of Glasgow have been deeply moved by the report that a gentleman had been poisoned by his sweetheart, the daughter of a highly respectable family which moves in the better classes of society. These rumors obtained embodiment and confirmation when it became known that the young lady had actually been apprehended at the instance of the Public Prosecutor, and that she is at this moment in the prison of Glasgow on the charge of suspected poisoning. As there is no public coroner's inquest in Scotland, the real facts connected with a case of this kind are difficult to be had; but it is believed that the following recital is authentic so far as it goes :- It appears that on Monday, the 23d of March last, a young French Protestant gentleman, named M. Pierre Emile L'Angelier, who is connected with the house of Messrs W.B. Huggins, extensive foreign merchants in Glasgow, died suddenly in his lodgings in the city. From circumstances which came to their knowledge, the firm we have named, on their own responsibility, requested Dr. Steven, who had been in attendance upon the deceased before his death, and Dr. Thomson, to make a post mortem examination. This was done, but nothing palpably extraordinary was discovered. The retained by the medical gentlemen. The case har-

ing been reported to the sheriffs' fiscals, after inquiring into the circumstances of the case, they transmitted the stomach and its contents to one of our most eminent local chymists for chymical analysis. The result of the analysis was the discovery in the stomach and viscera of a considerable quantity of irritant poison. As there was nothing to lead to the inference that M. L'Angelier had himself thus violently terminated his existence, an inquiry of a searching character was instituted. It appears that the deceased had been on a short visit to the Bridge of Allan (a fashionable watering place, about 35 miles from Glasgow), from which he returned rather unexpectedly on the night of Sunday, the 22d ult., and, leaving his lodgings about 8 o'clock, he took the key with him, stating he would be somewhat later than usual. He did return about 2 o'clock on Monday morning and was then suffering great pain, in consequence of which a medical gentleman (Dr. Steven) was called in, who prescribed for him without having the most distant notion that he was suffering from the effects of acrid poison. During the night we learn that the young man was from time to time attended by his landlady, and was often convulsed with agony. He became more quiet to-wards the morning, and was left undisturbed; but when the doctor again called on the forenoon of Monday it was found that his patient was no more. That he was proved to have died from the effects of poison has been already stated. In the course of by the sentiment and feeling of a large part of the the investigation which followed it came out, from oral testimony as well as from the presence of a vast number of letters, that L'Angelier was on terms of close intimacy with Miss Madeleine Smith, the daugh- tors and getters up of this enterprize, so it is Ameriter of a highly respectable architect residing in Blythwood-square, and there is reason to believe Nor is this loss limited to those who have contributed that he left the Bridge of Allan in consequence of a money or personal services to the enterprise, to the letter addressed to him by the lady expressing a very strong desire to meet him. Whether or not the parties really did or did not meet on that Sunday night is not yet publicly known; but, in resorting to the extreme step of apprehending Miss Smith, the uthorities no doubt acted on the fact, which is not disputed, that on more than one occasion, the lady, who is only 21 years of age, procured arsenic during the month of March at the shops of more than one of the Glasgow West-end chymists. The possession of this poison, however, is compatible with entire innocence, for it is known that arsenic is occasionally used by young ladies as a cosmetic. The thought that a highly and virtuously bred young lady could destroy her lover is too appalling for belief; but the public voice supplies a reason in the circumstance hat a gentleman in much more promising and prominent position in life than that occupied by L'Angelier had become a suitor for the young lady's hand, and that he had been accepted by her and her paents. This we set down as the rumor of the day. Meanwhile, though the young lady is in the hands of justice, there is nothing in her proceedings, so far as known, incompatible with innocence. She was udicially examined at great length on Tuesday last, pefore committal to prison, and comported herself throughout with perfect calmness. The prisoner is granddaughter of the late Mr. David Hamilton, the celebrated architect of Glasgow Exchange and Hanilton Palace.

WITCHCRAFT .- Even the vaunted enlightenment of the nineteenth century cannot dissipate superstitious darkness from some parts of our island. A magistrate writing to the Times this week, sends full particulars of an application made to him to have a "witch" proved by the old Saxon ordeal of swimming. The magistrate says, that the belief in witchcraft is very common among the country folk in his part of England. Nor is this belief confined only to the uneducated; but it is found among the classes who have received at all events a tolerable education. Protestantism thought it had done away with such " mummeries;" but the belief in witchcraft is older and more tenacious than Protestantism, for it is founded on a truth. There have been and may be witches; and it is one function of the true Church to deal with such manifestations-to expose what is mere imposture, and to baffle diabolic agency wherever really exerted amongst Christians.

The Irish Militia are to be trained at the Curragh. In consequence of the Indian regiments being now recruited from those corps on the British establishment which are above their required strength, the number of troops now attached to the Provisional Battalion at Chatham is greater than has been the case for several years, the total strength of the battalion exceeding 4,000 men of all ranks, exclusive of officers. In order to provide barrack accommodation for this large number of troops it has been found ne cessary to quarter 500 men, belonging to the Indian depots, in the huts adjoining Brompton barracks, and 500 men are also stationed at the Casemate barracks with the Medical Staff corps. The depots at Chatham will give about 5,000 troops to the Indian regiments during the approaching season .- Limerick Chronicle.

UNITED STATES.

CRUELTY TO SOLDIERS IN THE AMERICAN ARMY .-We beg to call the attention of our new Secretary of War and also that of the Commander-in-Chief to the cruel treatment of American enlisted soldiers by some of their officers. The fact of seven-eighths of the army consisting of "foreigners," chiefly Irish and Germans-is the reason why these officers are enabled to practise their mean despotism with impunity. Native Americans would take measures in some way or other to have their tyrants punished. But foreigners are for the most part, ignorant of "the ropes," and too often very little attention is paid to their complaints. The fact, however, of their being foreigners is no ground for their being maltreated in the manner described, and we trust the military authorities will institute an inquiry into the facts, and do something effectual to put an end to the diabolical wickedness. If the men of foreign birth show their attachment to our institutions by freely enlisting in the American Army as defenders of the country, surely this loyal disposition ought to be encouraged instead of being repressed. Native Americans cannot be found in sufficient numbers to recruit the army. They will take the posts of officers; but they do not want to do the hard work. They are inflict-ing a fatal injury on the service when they drive the men to desertion in such large numbers. We do not by any means intend these observations to apply to all American officers; many of them are as generous and kind as they are brave; but unfortunately those of a different character are too numerous; and the welfare of the service demands a thorough investigation of the subject, and the most rigid measures in bringing the guilty parties to condign punishment. In no army in Europe would such atrocities be permitted. Shall the defenders of this republic be subjected to worse treatment under its free institutions than the soldiers of despotic governments? We hope not .- N. Y. Citizen.

A Sell.-A New York correspondent of the Boston Journal having sent to that paper a statement that a large party of Irish Catholics had attacked and demolished the walls of a Presbyterian church in this city, in the presence of an immense crowd attracted to the spot by the deed, and that no arrests were made, &c., a clergyman of Lawrence, Mass., wrote to Mayor Wood, inquiring into the matter, and received the following reply:—"Mayor's office, New York, April 11, 1857. Dear Sir—The statement made by the New York correspondent of the Boston Journal and published in that paper, referred to in your communication of 9th inst., is a gross and malicious fubrication; not one word of truth is contained therein. Had any attempt of the kind been made, I should have used every resource in my power to prevent such disgraceful proceedings, and to preserve the peace and protect the property of our citizens. Very respectfully, Fernando Wood, Mayor." The church referred to was the "Old Brick Church," which has stomach and its contents, however were secured and | been torn down (chiefly by Irish Catholics, we presume,) to be replaced by stores.

Unlooked for Results of Walker's Fillibustering ATTACK ON NICARAGUA.—It very generally happens in the case of every rascality that sooner or later it returns to plague the inventor, and that often in the most unexpected manner. Of this we have a striking instance in the case of the fillibustering invasion of Nicaragua. The responsibility for that scheme of robbery and plunder is not by any means to be limited to Walker, nor to his immediate agents in this country, by whose gross falsehoods and studied misrepresentation so many unfortunate men were induced to enlist in that wretched and disgraceful service. Nor does this responsibility rest solely or even mainly with the capitalists who took stock in this piratical enterprise, and, in defiance of the laws of their country, no less than of every sentiment of justice and right, furnished money, provisions, arms, ammunition, and transportation, for the invasion and conquest and plunder of a country and people with whom neither their country nor themselves had ever any quarrel, except indeed the quarrel related by Æsop between the wolf and the lamb. Nor are we inclined to lay the whole blame, or even the larger share of it, upon our Government, which, while making some false pretences of enforcing the neutrality laws, stood by and permitted, if it did not encourage, this outrage. The true and responsible culprits in the case were the American people, for, without the support and encouragement given to this enterprize public, it never would have gone on, and the government never would have permitted it to go on as it did. And as the Americans have been the instigacans who are the great losers and sufferers by it. money or personal services to the enterprise, to the Transit Companies, whether the old or the new one, or to gentlemen, who as it appears, sent invoices of muskets and howitzers to the fillibusterers. A great many innocent persons have been drawn into the circle. It appears that this plundering invasion of Central America, by the interruption which it interposed to the operations of legitimate commerce, was the direct cause of the failure of Green & Co., at Paris-a failure which will probably cause great inconvenience and loss to a great number of Americans than could that of any other single European house. Not only were they bankers for almost all the American residents at Paris, but Americans travelling in all parts of the Eastern Continent were accustomed to take as the means of paying their expenses, Greene & Co's circulating drafts. Many an American traveller, stopped short far off from home, and left destitute of the means of getting back, will have cause to curse the folly of our people and the feebleness of our Government in allowing bands of robbers to be enlisted and organized in our great seaport towns for objects hostile and fatal to all the regular operations of commerce. If our merchants and people are not to be kept from fitting out plundering expeditions to pick the pockets, rob the houses, and steal the lands of their neighbors, by any higher consideration, we hope that they will, at least, learn in time that honesty is the best policy .- New York Tribune.

Spiritualism .- As a general rule, we do not say much about the vagaries of the human mind, with which the present age is afflicted-a consequence, we apprehend, of the utter lasciviousness of the human intellect, that, resisting all restraints, is carried not merely about, but away, by delusions that would create a laugh at their unreasonableness, if they did not excite deep pain at their melancholy effects .-Within a short time, a young gentleman, a medical student, in this city, from the interior of the state, committed suicide; and, the letters which he left, and other circumstances, show him to have been the victim of what is called "Spiritualism." He not only considered himself in communication with the tenants of the spirit world, but he had high illuminations of liberty of conscience, and remarkable spirit suggestions as it regards human affections. He was lead by the spirit monitor to set his affections on a married lady, in Ohio. Of course there could be no harm, nor sin, in his course, because the spirit told him that she was the proper companion of his soul .-It would seem that Mrs. _____, either would not, or could not, understand the spirit in the same way; or, if understanding the suggestion, could not, in consequence of the vigilance of friends, comply with the spiritual monitions. And so the young gentleman took prussic acid, and went to the world of spirits.— This is only one of hundreds of cases, that have lately occurred, a proof of the terrible risk of allowing the mind to satisfy its morbid longings; and, we may add, that this fruit of free-thinking, this freedom of the will to set itself up us its own director, generally finds an expression in some impure affection; and from Henry VIII, to the last victim of spiritual liberty, something else than love of God and improvement of the mind, has been the ruling motive.—Philad. Herald and Visitor.

It is estimated there are 25,000 secret or open Spiritualists in Boston alone. Not more than 8,000 or 10,000 are avowed believers. They have three places of teaching upon every Sunday. The Melodeon is open twice, and is generally occupied by trance mediums or celebrated expositors of the creed. The audience there average from 400 to 1,100 persons.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION .- George B. Smith, a man about 23 years of age, and a native of Massachusetts, died a few days ago at the New York Hospital from epilepsy, brought about by intemperance. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body, when facts were revealed which gave the case a hue of the romantic, and made the listeners to the tale involuntarily exclaim, "Truth is stranger than fiction." The history of deceased's life was found to be full of interesting and exciting events. Springing from a highly respectable family in New England, Smith was well educated and fitted for the bar, When he had attained his majority he became ensmoured of a lovely young lady, and after an ardent suit his love was returned, and the young man was full of bright hopes for the future. But his dreams of bliss did not last long. The lady was coquettish, and loved to flirt with other gentlemen. Her conduct made Smith desperate. Jealousy took possession of his soul, and the "green eyed monster" prompted him to pursue a revengeful course towards the most favored rival. He challenged him to mortal combat, but the request was coldly declined. Soon afterwards the rivals met; an altercation sprung up, when Smith drew a pistol and fired at his autagonist, but happily without any serious effect. Well knowing that he had set the laws of his state at defiance, Smith fled from Massachusetts, and escaped to New York. While here, the fugitive pursued a most intemperate course of life. He drank incessantly, and finally became a confirmed incbriate. Intemperance brought on epileptic fits, and while suffering under the dreadful malady, he died neglected and unknown. Many women are responsible for driving men to this desperate course by their thoughtless, heartless conduct, not positively guilty perhaps, but the sequel to the story is far more melancholy than the story itself. Upon an examination of the body of deceased, a sickening sight met the view of the observer. The arms were tatooed in red and black ink. On his right arm was his name in full, the initials N. H., and also two hearts pierced with an arrow. On the left arm was the strange inscription "I love rum" in large Roman capitals. That the deceased did "love rum" his melancholy death fully attested. The observer had not much difficulty in coming to a conclusion as to the cause of death. The emaciated and care worn features, together with those fearful tale words "I love rum," inscribed upon the left arm, told the fearful too truly. In the prime of youth and manhood he had been cut off and sent to an untimely grave, a victim to intemperance.

The Legislature of Missouri has been presented with a Bible. When the Governor was sworn in they had to borrow one from the penitentiary.

The corps for constructing a waggon road to California has been organized at Washington.