

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Artillery is to be increased by three battalions. Five additional recruiting parties left Woolwich on Friday.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

Twenty-two English Militia regiments are to be raised after the meeting of parliament.

In addition to the Rifle Brigade, now under orders for the Cape of Good Hope, it is said that the 85th Foot will also be sent. At present there are, exclusive of the local force, eight regiments of the line and one of Lancers in that colony; and the 43d was shortly expected. The Cape Corps will, in all probability, be converted into a white regiment. Rumor has it that Lord Harris will shortly proceed to the Cape, to supersede Sir Harry Smith in the civil government. The choice of such a man as Lord Harris would, it is believed, be popular in the colony.—*Daily News*.

CHILD MURDER AT MANSFIELD WOODHOUSE NOTTS.—An old man, upwards of 60 years of age, and Francis Elliott, a young woman of about 20 (the latter highly respectable connected), were on Saturday last, highly respected by the Mansfield bench of the 29th inst., committed by the Mansfield bench of the 29th inst. to the Marsh assizes for Notts on a charge of wilful murder. The inquiry into this case had been adjourned from the previous Tuesday, and the hitherto respectable position in society of the female prisoner, together with the age of the male delinquent, gave additional interest to the case. The magistrates assembled at 11 o'clock, and shortly after that time, both the prisoners were brought to the bar. The principal witness was a woman named Berry, of Sutton-in-Ashfield, whose evidence went to show that a year and a half ago she resided with the prisoner Dellah at Mansfield Woodhouse. He was known in the neighborhood as a sort of quack doctor. About that time Miss Elliott came to Dellah's house. The young woman was then pregnant. She stayed with them four days, during which time she was delivered of a child, which was alive when born. The infant cried, but was afterwards put out of the way. It appears that Berry and Dellah had previously cohabited together, a disagreement had ensued, and, to be "revengeful" upon him, she had divulged the murder to the police. Miss Elliott, upon being apprehended on Friday week, immediately confessed to the crime.—Her family reside at Heanor, in Derbyshire. Dellah was apprehended the next day (Saturday), and his deposition at the time and subsequent admission of certain facts immediately satisfied the authorities as to his participation in the crime. After the investigation the magistrates were fully satisfied with the evidence offered, it being in the most minute degree substantial, and this, added to the confession of the female prisoner, at once determined them to commit both the prisoners on a charge of wilful murder to the Nottingham assizes.—*Times*.

A CHILD STARVED TO DEATH BY ITS PARENTS.—A shocking case of cruelty and neglect of an infant by its disolute parents has been under investigation at Bath, before the coroner, Mr. English. The name of the deceased child was Charles Hughes, and it was proved in evidence, before the coroner, that the father and mother of the child were in the frequent habit of leaving the infant at home while they were out drinking at public-houses; that the deceased had been frequently so neglected for a week together, during which time the parents were in a state of almost continued intoxication, and that the neighbors of the drunken parents had been frequently in the habit of going into the house and feeding the neglected child. The deceased was the youngest of four children, the eldest being seven years of age. Mrs. Britton, one of the witnesses examined on the inquest, deposed that, hearing the child cry on Wednesday week, she went upstairs, and found it lying by the side of its mother, who was drunk; the witness gave the child some food, which it devoured eagerly, and appeared as if it would eat the spoon with which it was fed. When sober, the mother would feed the child, both at the breast and by hand, but she was very often drunk. She was drunk from the Saturday until the Wednesday before the child's death, and, when in that state, she was unable to feed it. Early on Thursday morning, Mrs. Britton was called up, and then found the child dead in its father's arms. Two surgeons deposed to the emaciation of the child, and both attributed its death to the want of sufficient nourishment. Under these circumstances, the jury found a verdict of "Man-slaughter" against the parents, who were committed under the coroner's warrant for trial at the next Somerset assizes.—*Times*.

SUCCESSORS.—This practice once so prevalent in the Highlands, has of late revived, although many have been the detections, and many have been the warnings which the people of the glens have received. Vigilant are the officers, and not few the captures which they make, but yet in far and lonely glens there are "smoke stills" in regular working operation.—*Inverness Courier*.

THREAT TO ASSASSINATE LORD J. RUSSELL.—On Saturday, at Bow street Police Court, a middle aged, wild looking man, named Frederick Mundell, residing at Portman-square, was charged with writing and sending to Lord John Russell a letter containing threats of personal violence. The prisoner was apprehended upon a warrant issued at the instance of the Solicitor to the Treasury. Mr. William Law, private secretary to Lord John Russell, was called to prove the receipt of the letter, when the prisoner, in a loud tone of voice, protested against the case being heard in the absence of his Lordship; he was not guilty, and if Lord John Russell was not present he knew he would have no chance of escape. Mr. Henry explained to the prisoner that in cases of this description the presence of the person threatened was not required. Mr. Law said that on Tuesday last he received a letter, directed from No. 4 King street, Portman-square, and bearing the prisoner's signature. The letter was of a most violent character, asking justice for a supposed wrong, and concluded by stating that "no trilling concession would appease him if his demands were refused." A razor was found upon the prisoner, which he had stated would do for Lord John Russell, whenever he pleased. This the prisoner denied. Mr. Henry said the charge was fully proved, and he should bind the prisoner over to keep the peace for 12 months in the sum of £200, and two sureties in the sum of £100 each, on 48 hours' notice. The prisoner was removed, protesting against the legality of the proceedings.

THREATENED TURN-OUT OF MECHANICS AND ENGINEERS.—The numerous and exceedingly well-paid body of workmen, known as mechanics, mill-wrights, and engineers, and principally employed in the construction of machinery, have entered into a combination, which is understood to extend almost, or entirely, over the kingdom; the objects of which, or

such of them at least as it is considered expedient to avow, were set forth in an address, purporting to be from "the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, &c., to their employers." In that address the workmen are represented as demanding that, for the future, no men shall work overtime, except in cases of accident, and then to be paid double wages; and that piece-work shall be entirely discontinued; which, of course, would have the effect of putting the idle and the industrious—the skilful and the unskilful—on the same footing. It is by no means intended that the workmen shall be individually left at liberty to follow their own inclinations in these respects; and, no doubt, the usual means of coercion and intimidation will be resorted to in order to influence their conduct. A meeting of the representatives of the principal engineering firms was held at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate Hill, London, on Wednesday evening last, to take into consideration the demands of the men. The meeting was numerously attended. Resolutions were agreed to, affirming that the demands referred to were an attempt to ignore the right of every British subject to dispose of his labor or capital according to his individual views of his own interest; that it was advisable that the threats held out of dictation to employers and tyranny over the employed should be promptly and peremptorily resisted; that if the threats were carried into effect, vast numbers of skilful workmen would be thrown out of engagements on account of the employers being compelled to close their establishments until the vacancies can be supplied. It was also determined that, as a measure of self-defence, the employers would, in the event of the hands of any establishment going out on strike on the 31st of December, or at any subsequent period, entirely close their establishments on the 10th of January, 1852, or within one week after such other period respectively, until the causes which have rendered this step necessary shall have been removed, to the satisfaction of the employers.

EXTRAORDINARY FOSSILS FOUND IN THE NORTH OF SCOTLAND.—At the meeting of the London Geological Society on Wednesday, Dr. Mantell exhibited a fossil lizard about six inches long, which had been sent to him to examine and describe by Mr. Patrick Duff, who discovered it near Elgin. In the same strata Captain Birchenden found a track of twenty footprints of a chelonian or turtle; and in the lower beds of the Devonian, in Forfarshire, fossil eggs of frogs and aquatic salamanders have been discovered, specimens of which were placed before the Society. The great interest of these discoveries is the fact, that previously no vestiges of any reptiles whatever had been found in the old red formation. Dr. Mantell has named the reptile *Tetrapodon Elginense*, to indicate its remote antiquity, and the place where it was obtained.

PROTESTANT BLASPHEMY.

We consider it to be really a fortunate circumstance, that there is at least one daily paper which is conducted by individuals whose sagacity is so inferior to their wish to do harm, as to leave them at the mercy of their passions which hurry them, blindly and stupidly, into the gravest violations of decency, good taste, and common sense. If, for instance, there was no *Morning Herald*, we should not have learned—through, under the circumstances, so unquestionable a source—the particulars so disgraceful to Protestantism detailed in the following paragraph:—

"ANTI-PAPAL AGGRESSION.

"The parishes of Lea, Lewisham, and the neighborhood of Blackheath, were on Monday thrown into a state of great excitement by an announcement of the intended opening of the new Catholic Chapel on Crook's Hill, dedicated to 'St. Mary the Star of the Sea,' by the Cardinal Archbishop and other mis-called bishops, which is to take place in the ensuing week.

"An advertisement having appeared that the Archbishop of Westminster, the Bishop of Southwark, and several other dignitaries of the Church of Rome, would consecrate the above chapel for the diffusion of the pernicious doctrines of the Romish Church, the inhabitants of the district, feeling indignant at the supineness or disinclination of the members of the Government to carry out the Act passed in the last session of Parliament, were determined again to express their feelings on the subject by a demonstration of hatred of the assumed domination of assumption of Papal power in this kingdom. To express this feeling, nearly the whole of the respectable inhabitants entered into a subscription, which was cheerfully responded to by the public, and which amounted to a large sum.

"The result appeared on Monday in the following PROCESSION:—

Eight men on horseback, two and two.	Guards with Banners.
No Popery.	Traitor Beware.
Van drawn by four white horses, containing a Brass Band,	Guards.
A Car, bearing Britannia, drawn by four iron-grey ponies, mounted by boys	Guards.
Banners, CHURCH & STATE.	Banners.
God save the Queen—The Queen's supremacy.	
Large Banners	
THE ROYAL ARMS.	
Van bearing members of Inquisition.	
Guards on Horseback.	
Muffled Drums.	
Van drawn by four splendid greys, bearing the Pope and Cardinal Wiseman.	
A body of Monks, three abreast.	
Van drawn by two horses, bearing Martyrs at the Stake, with Priests administering Absolution.	
Van bearing Figures and Banner, with Key affixed.	
Inscription,	
Our Blessed Lady the Star of the Sea, and the Key of St. Peter.	
Guards.	Guards.
Horse and Foot.	Horse and Foot.

"At ten o'clock in the morning, the above formed on Blackheath, and having perambulated the different towns in the neighborhood, returned to Blackheath at seven o'clock in the evening, where materials for a large fire having been prepared, and stakes erected, His Holiness and His Eminence were speedily affixed to the same, which being ignited, a shout of applause burst forth from the assembled multitude, amounting to at least 10,000, amongst which were many gentlemen's carriages with their families.

"While the procession was marching to the fire, the band played the 'Dead March in Saul,' and upon

the effigies being affixed, and the fire kindled, 'God save the Queen' and 'Rule Britannia,' whilst the remaining procession marched in slow time, amidst a display of fire works around it. The fire continued burning when we left, at half-past ten o'clock. The whole was conducted with the greatest decorum, not a single breach of the peace having taken place the whole of the time. The police attended, but their services were not required.

"We understand the management was committed to Mr. Wright, livery-stable keeper, of Blackheath, to whom most of the horses belonged, and it did him great credit for the manner in which it was carried out."

We are obliged to the *Morning Herald* for the preceding report of the proceedings that are not, certainly, calculated to degrade Catholics of this empire, however much they tend to have that effect upon the parties concerned and the cause they think such conduct likely to serve. We also assure our readers, that the concluding paragraph is not of our manufacture. It is the *Low-Church Herald* and not the *Catholic Standard*, which represents the Protestant gentry of Blackheath, and their wives and daughters, as marching in the train of an hostler, and giving *edat* to the wretched trick of a low cadit who has hit upon the expedient of parodying, very probably, an assumed bigotry, for the purpose of attracting custom for his musty cushions and spavined postures. The regions of Clapham and Greenwich are famous for exhibitions of this sort; for in these localities the vulgar Tartuffes of Cockayne, who cheat their customers and draw stupid hymns, delight to revel in all the pride of prim "willars" and suburban finery. There abound the Hobbes and Dobbes, the Figgineses and Wiggineses—sneaking cringers behind their counters—but mighty folks at Laurel Lodge, Orange Cottage, Woodbine "Willar," the district church and Salem Chapel; and thereby there abound stupid, stupid, brutal bigotry. None of the malignants who marched in this staid and procession that is not, we warrant, a great lip-admirer of civil and religious liberty; and that would not, nevertheless, most gladly have roasted a living Pope, a Cardinal, nay, the Mother of God Herself—than a stuffed effigy, if they only had the power. Nero tortured flies and worms, before he had the power to give vent to his foul passions upon man. And these Blackheath miscreants would not have wasted their day in parodying and burning an effigy, if they could tie a flesh-and-bone Catholic to the stake and set fire to the faggots—yet they are friends of religious liberty—and Protestant protectors of private judgment.

Since the foregoing was put in type, we have been assured upon the authority of a most respectable inhabitant of the neighborhood, thus disgraced by its denizens, that the *Herald's* report is not so ample as it might have been. The truth has been told, but not the whole truth. The blackguardism has been reported, but the blasphemy has been suppressed. Will it be believed—can it be credited, that in this country, which is said to constitute a portion of the Christian world, there could be found men who profess to be Christians, and women—ladies, if you please, who read the Bible and parade their Sabbath piety three times at Church or Chapel on Sunday—and yet so hardened in infidelity—so frenzied by the demoniac passion of religious animosity, so fiendishly disposed as to drag the sacred symbol of man's redemption through the mire, and to consign the Crucifix and the effigies of the Holy Mother! and of the Eternal Son! to the flames amid blasphemous taunts and hellish laughter of a brutal rabble of well-dressed unbelievers! Great God—how can such things be! The very narration freezes the blood in our veins—and the reader will assuredly shudder on perusing it. What worse could be done in Hindostan or Trebizond? How like, too, to the awful atrocities that were perpetrated by the carnal Jews on the day of salvation! But we must forsake the loathsome subject; it is too hideous to be contemplated—and we beseech a merciful God to avert from our country the wrath of this infernal scene, this infernal profanation, is so calculated to call down.—*Catholic Standard*.

UNITED STATES.

SACRILEGE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—St. Peter and St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, in Second street, was last night entered by some burglar, and robbed. The altar was completely stripped, and several gold and silver articles, used for church purposes, were taken. In addition to this, the burglar maliciously broke the large candlesticks standing on the back part of the altar, and defaced or mutilated what he did not think worth taking away with him. The loss is very great, as no expense had been spared by this congregation in beautifying and adorning the altar with materials of the most costly character.—*Williamsburgh Daily Gazette*.

Kossuth is shortly to proceed to Harrisburgh, thence to Pittsburg, Kentucky, Cincinnati, Charleston, &c.; thence returns to New York, from whence he will proceed to Albany, Buffalo, the Falls, Boston, and thence to England.—*Boston Pilot*.

KOSSUTH INVITED TO MASSACHUSETTS.—In the Massachusetts Legislature, the following resolution passed to be engrossed, in both branches, Judge Warren, Senator from Boston, being the only one who voted in the negative:—*Resolved*,—That His Excellency the Governor, be authorized and empowered, in the name and behalf of the people of this Commonwealth, to invite Louis Kossuth to visit the Capital during the present session of the Legislature.—*ib*.

Letters from Washington state that Kossuth does not deem it necessary for him to immediately return to Europe, now that he is convinced his mission to this country has proved a failure. Perhaps Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état* has assisted him in arriving at this conclusion. It is said that he now contemplates a visit to the West. After once seeing the fertile land in that region, it is not at all unlikely that he will be disposed to settle quietly down there, and pass the remainder of his days in agricultural pursuits. Possibly, he may yet be a member of Congress from one of the Western States.—*ib*.

A regular flare up took place, a few days ago, between Lola Montes and Willis, (the brother of N. P. Willis,) who has been one of her agents for a few months past. It seems his accounts were not satisfactory to the noble Countess, and she, with the assistance of a generous fire-eater from the South, dismissed him at "one fell swoop." It is expected that the flare up will yet come before the police—and if so, it will disclose something rich, respecting the *Home Journal*, Morris & Willis, the great Barnum, &c. In the mean time, the Countess has appointed as her agent in money affairs, the Rev. Joseph C. Scoville, formerly

the private secretary of the late John C. Calhoun, and now editor of the *New York Pictorial*.—*ib*.

In the Assembly of New York State, a preamble and resolutions were introduced by Mr. Underwood, calling upon the government at Washington to protest against the right of any European nation to interfere with the concerns of another. This was of course intended that the United States should "intervene to prevent intervention." The affair was laid over for the present.—*ib*.

COINAGE OF THE U. S. MINT IN 1851.—The total coinage of the United States Mint at Philadelphia for the past year amounts to fifty-two million six hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight dollars—while the coinage for the month of December, which has just gone by, amounts to six million sixty thousand three hundred and forty-one dollars. This, we believe, is the largest amount that was ever coined in a single month. The entire coinage for the year was in gold, \$52,143,446; silver, \$146,787; copper, \$99,635.—*ib*.

THE PROMETHEUS OUTRAGE.—Despatches have been received from Lord Palmerston, disavowing the firing into the *Prometheus* by the British brig *Express*, and gave such assurance of the feeling of his government as apparently precludes the possibility of any misunderstanding between the two governments. It is stated that Palmerston will at once give practical effect to the Clayton and Bulwer treaty by withdrawing from the *Musquito* protectorate.—*ib*.

A CURIOUS TRIAL AT ST. LOUIS.—A trial has been brought before the Circuit Court, at St. Louis, by "His Royal Highness," Frederick Wilhelm, King of Prussia, to recover the sum of 7,100 German dollars, of the value of 69 cents each, United States Currency, from Felix Coste, a poor German. It appears that one Frederick Wilhelm Kupper, alias Muller, was the servant and post officer of His Majesty, previous to April 10, 1849, at Mermelskechen, and that he absconded with the sum claimed, and came to St. Louis, where he died in 1849; and that letters of administration were granted to Coste. The King, therefore, prays that Coste be compelled to pay over to him all moneys belonging to Kupper. How "His Royal Highness" could condescend to sue in the Courts of a Republican State surpasses the comprehension of common people. But who knows how long before his majesty's own dominions may be converted into a republic.

THE IRISH STATE PRISONERS.—The *Eastern Argus* (Me.) publishes a letter from Hon. Mr. Appleton, addressed to Mr. Webster, with the proceedings of a meeting held at Portland, asking the influence of our Government with that of Great Britain, for the release of the Irish State prisoners. Mr. Webster says that he has already addressed a letter to the American Minister in England, and hopes for success. Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, has addressed a letter to the President on the same subject, asking for an official appeal for their release.

THE IRISH EXILES.—A large and respectable number of citizens of Danvers, Ohio, and vicinity, met at an early hour at the Court House on December 1st. The meeting was called to order by E. H. Leland, Esq., upon whose motion, the Hon. Geo. B. Way was called to the chair, and Hon. John Taylor appointed as Secretary. The chairman then stated the object of the meeting, when on motion of Dr. F. A. Fuller, the chairman appointed F. A. Fuller, E. H. Leland, and Wm. Sheffield a committee to draft a memorial to move the Executive of the United States in behalf of the Irish exiles—Smith O'Brien and others—who are now confined in Australia by the Government of Great Britain. The committee reported the memorial adopted by the citizens of Boston, which was read by Dr. Fuller and adopted.

A large meeting was gathered at the Temple, (New Haven, Ct.) January 5th, for the purpose of taking suitable measures for securing the friendly offices of the government of the United States with the British government, with a view to the liberation of the Irish Patriots, now prisoners in Van Dieman's Land. The meeting was called to order by William Dawnes, who, on behalf of the committee, then submitted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, Wm. Smith O'Brien, John Mitchell, Thos. F. Meagher, John Martin, Patrick O'Donoghue, and Kevin Ized O'Doherty, are now suffering in bondage in Van Dieman's Land, for endeavoring to establish principles, such as those on which our government is founded, and whereas we believe them to have been moved by patriotic motives and to have been guilty of no crime against humanity which ought to deprive them of the sympathy, or longer exclude them from the society, of just and honorable men, and that they would be worthy citizens if in this country. Therefore,

Resolved, That we, as citizens of the United States, residing in New Haven, earnestly entreat the president of these United States to intercede with the government of Great Britain in their behalf, and in the name of humanity, that they may be released from their dreary exile, and be permitted to make this country their home.

The following gentlemen were called out in the order in which their names are given, and each addressed the audience amid the warmest plaudits of the enthusiastic meeting:—James F. Babcock, Jonathan Stoddard, Charles Ives, Sidney Babcock, Peter Hanly, Frederick Croswell, and Wm. Downes. Mr. Ingersoll also made a few appropriate and spirited remarks on taking the Chair. On taking the question upon the resolution of the Committee, the audience, on motion of P. Curtis arose and adopted it with three cheers.

Charles Ives, Esq., said it would be proper that the Representatives in Congress from this district, should submit to the President of the United States, their sentiments, and he therefore offered the following resolution, which was passed standing, with three cheers:

Resolved,—That the doings of this meeting be transmitted to the Hon. C. M. Ingersoll, our Representative in Congress, and that he be respectfully requested to present them to the American Government.

Bernard Riley was now called to the chair, when after the passing of a vote of thanks to the presiding officers, the meeting, after nine hearty cheers, adjourned.

Next Monday is fixed upon for the meeting in Baltimore of the delegates from the various cities where meetings have been held. They will thence proceed to Washington to urge the matter upon the attention of the government there.

Mr. McGee is the delegate from Boston.

Baltimore will send some fifteen delegates, and will be ready to receive the delegates from other places on their arrival in the Monumental City.—*Boston Pilot*.