

What were the circumstances of the case? A party of drunken men, reeling home after a debauch forced the door of a private house, in which a female resided, and insulted the inmates. The house was not a brothel, nor the woman a prostitute. Of this outrage no notice was taken; but on the party returning for the vilest purposes, and insulting the woman with the grossest epithets, her southern blood boiled over with indignation, and in a moment of passion she snatched a knife and inflicted upon him a mortal wound. For this she was taken to the cross-roads and publicly hanged!

Now we venture to say that had this woman been an American instead of a Mexican—had she boasted of white blood, as they call it—as though the caste of the woman, if it affected her caste at all, should not have tended to make her case more lenient—had she been of the Anglo-Saxon race, instead of being hung for the deed, she would have been lauded for it; and instead of an account appearing in the papers of a "horrible murder by a Mexican woman," every press in the State would have rung with exclamations for the "heroic conduct of a female," or, "the determined defence of her virtue by a lady in the mines." It was not her guilt which condemned the unfortunate woman, but her caste and Mexican blood.

Of her trial we know not how to speak.—We know of no terms which are capable of expressing the horrible—the savage brutality of it. Of course the witnesses were not sworn: the men who tried her needed no testimony; they thirsted for her blood, and the form of trial was an impediment to their desires, which they cursed as they hurried through it. The Judge—John Rose, of Rose's Branch—let his name be remembered—stated to the witnesses that they must tell the truth, "just as if they had been sworn;" to which they assented—and lied: a physician who testified in her behalf was beaten, a lawyer who endeavored to get justice done for her was threatened with hanging, and ordered to leave town; and amidst the shouts of blood thirsty monsters, whose rage could hardly be restrained for one short hour, the upright, intelligent, and impartial jury brought in a verdict of murder, and condemned her to be hanged in two hours!—which sentence was executed.

But one circumstance was wanting to make the murder of this woman an atrocity. She was in a condition that made her life sacred, even in the most barbarous ages, and under the bloodiest code that ever cursed the world. An unborn infant perished with its murdered mother, before it saw the light.

VISIT OF A FRENCH NAMESAKE TO DR. PUSEY.—We find the following curious paragraph quoted by the *Univers* from the *Spectateur de Dijon* of August 9th:—"We have the following news on good authority: Among the inhabitants of Franche Comté who have gone to visit the Crystal Palace, is one noble by birth, the ancient name of whose family is Pusey. This visitor, in his journey, had another object in view besides the Exhibition; he wished to see at Oxford the celebrated Doctor, his namesake. Having called upon him, after the usual compliments, he asked him, 'Are you not, by your name as well as your ancestry, of French origin?' 'Yes,' replied the Doctor; 'but Pusey is only a borrowed name of mine—the name of a village that has been given to me [Pusey in Berkshire]; my real name is Beauvais [Beauverie]. The visitor, who flattered himself he should have found some relationship, changed the conversation, and congratulated Dr. Pusey on the efforts and labors by which he was daily bringing a crowd of his compatriots back to the Roman Church. The Doctor, keeping silence, contented himself with making a simple bow, with which the French Pusey was obliged to content himself. Wherefore this silence and this bow, made, so they say, with the appearance of assent? We may be allowed to make conjectures with regard to this man, so far inexplicable; the future only will reveal to us the secret of the extraordinary part which, voluntarily or not, he fills among his brethren."

THE PROTESTANT HEIRS OF CATHOLIC CHURCHES.—"A Commercial Traveller" writes as follows to the *Morning Chronicle*, from Norwich:—"Sir—I had finished my business here this morning two hours before the train started that would take me to Dereham. I walked up to the Castle, and from the walls looked down upon the fine old city. 'What magnificent old churches you appear to have in your city,' I said to an old gentleman who stood by me. 'They are very fine, Sir,' he replied; 'they were built in the days when men built churches for God.' 'I have a spare hour, for a wonder,' I said; 'I will go and devote it to seeing some of them. The old man smiled. Down I walked quickly into the city, and away to the church doors. I knocked in vain at three of the largest buildings for admittance; all were closed. Surely this is not as it should be. The people's churches should be open to the passing wayfarer; it is so in benighted Catholic countries. In this one respect, at least, we might take a lesson from them. I confess I was never more disappointed."

CUBA.—This island is 624 miles in extreme length, with a width averaging about 60 miles, containing an area of 37,000 miles, and a population of 1,500,000.—The value of its agricultural productions in 1846 was \$62,781,035. Its exports during the same period were \$27,350,924, of which \$8,700,224 were to the United States. Its imports during the same period were \$20,707,343, of which \$7,280,214 were from the United States. The amount of American tonnage employed in the trade with the island, during the same period, was 501,297 tons. The total amount of taxes, levied upon American commerce with the island, in the shape of duties upon imports, tonnage duties, and duties upon exports, exceeds \$4,000,000 annually. There are 359 miles of railways in operation upon the island. Of the \$27,000,000 of annual imports, according to official documents, \$16,000,000 are in provisions, lumber, fabrics, materials, &c.

The number of human beings held in slavery in the United States is upwards of 3,000,000.—Of these it is estimated that more than 600,000 are held by the ministers and members of various sections of the Protestant Churches:—Methodist, 219,564; Baptist, 125,000; Campbellites, (old and new school,) 77,000; and other denominations, 50,000.—*Watchman*.

THE RUINS OF MEMPHIS.—On Monday the Minister of the Interior presented to the French Assembly a bill for a credit of 30,000*fr.*, for the purpose of exploring the Temple of Serapis, in the ruins of Memphis. This temple which has been covered with sand ever since the time of Strabo, and has since remained almost intact, offers much greater temptations to research than those monuments which have been ransacked by barbarians. The building is a mixture of the Greek and Egyptian styles of architecture, and the worship to which it was consecrated was a fusion of the Greek and the Egyptian faith. The very slight soundings in the sand which have been hitherto made have brought to light curious statues and bas-reliefs, and amongst other things, very curious portraits of Greek philosophers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DIVISIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—A curious paper has been published with the votes of the House of Commons, enumerating the several divisions that took place during the session of 1851, just closed. By this return it appears that the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill was not only the most important, but by far the most troublesome measure of the session. The number of divisions altogether amount to no less than 48 on the several readings and clauses. The second greater number of divisions was in Committee of Supply, which amount to 28 divisions altogether, is far from an unusual number, and which is not to be wondered at when the great number of items included in the miscellaneous estimates are considered, and when it is well known that in no other part of the business of the House are the Commons more naturally, and properly, jealous, than in the voting of the public money. It is worthy of remark, however, that notwithstanding these 28 divisions on the money votes, not a single item was altered, or cut down from the very economical and careful propositions that were submitted to the House from the several departments of the Government. The third class of measures that gave rise to the greatest number of divisions was the question of admitting the Jews to Parliament. Besides the divisions on the bill itself, there was no less than eight divisions on the personal case of Mr. David Salomon, and one respecting Baron Rothschild.

REVENUE OF THE PROTESTANT SEE OF DURHAM.—The *Daily News* makes the following representation of the circumstances attending the revenue of the Protestant See of Durham:—"The object of the legislature, as stated by the law officers of the crown in September, 1836, was to give Dr. Maltby, as Bishop of Durham, a net income of £8,000 a year; and for that purpose, and with that intention, his contribution was fixed at £11,000 a year. This contribution was formed on the estimate that the average income of the next seven years would be £23,625 a year, inclusive of the Yorkshire estates, worth £2,000 a-year; whereas it turned out by the next septennial return that the actual receipts, exclusive of those estates, reached £23,066; leaving the Bishop a gross average income of £13,000, instead of a net one of £8,000 a year. Whereupon the Ecclesiastical Commissioners raised the charge, in case the see became vacant in the ensuing septennial period, to £23,230. The contingency of a vacancy not having occurred, Dr. Maltby continued for the seven years ending 31st December, 1850, to make payment to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of the fixed sum of £11,000 a year. During that period, however, the gross receipts of the see reached a still higher average than they did during the previous seven years. For in the seven years—1844-50—the gross receipts of the see of Durham, were no less than £207,631 which sum produces an average of £29,660; so that in those years Dr. Maltby's gross income has been £18,460 instead of the net sum of £8,000 a year, which the law officers of the crown stated in September, 1836, it was 'the distinct object of the legislature' in passing the 6 & 7 William IV., c. 77, he should have.

GAVAZZI AND HIS DUPES.—Signor Gavazzi is now starting it at Edinburgh, the season being over in London. The *Edinburgh Witness* presents its readers with an engraving of this renegade Friar, in an attitude of mock sublimity, as amusing as any thing we have ever seen for a long time. He is supposed to be just darting away with a flourish, having concluded his "oration," and "the father's" Barnabite cassock is scattering its folds in the air to add to the oratorical effect. Poor fellow! The *Witness* says:—"It may be considered a very remarkable circumstance, that an audience, a very large proportion of which must have been utterly ignorant of the language in which they were addressed, should not only have paid the most marked attention throughout the oration, but appeared to be carried at times away by the enthusiasm of the speaker."

THE EXHIBITION.—All speculation as to the longer or shorter continuance of the Exhibition, is now at an end. A full meeting of the Royal Commissioners, at which Prince Albert, Lord John Russell, and Lord Granville were present, was held at the Crystal Palace. It has been decided to close the Exhibition to the public on Saturday, 11th of October.

DIED.—At Clifton, on Friday, the 1st ult., the patriarch of English authoresses—we might add of English authors—Miss Harriet Lee, at the age of ninety-five.—*Athenaeum*.

SIR J. FRANKLIN.—The gross and unfeeling hoax which at first emanated from the Dundee press, and spread like wildfire over the country, respecting the long missing Arctic expedition, has been sufficiently sifted and refuted, but we regret that the anonymous author of it has not yet been discovered. The matter has been taken up in Parliament, and a minute search into all the circumstances will immediately be made, and we be to the infamous scribbler if he be found out. Our Kirkwall correspondent says, that on reading the paragraph as it first appeared the other day in the *Orkneys*, Lady Franklin was deeply affected; but she was quickly assured that no such vessel as the *Flora* had arrived at Stromness, nor was ever at the whale fishing.—*John O'Groat Journal*.

UNITED STATES.

We perceive by a letter from Father Mathew to Mr. William E. A. Kelly, of this city, that the good Father will arrive in New York on the 22d inst., and be the guest of the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, during his stay in that city. His friends in Boston are about to get up an excursion, with reduced fare, so that all who desire may have an opportunity of bidding farewell to the beloved benefactor of our age and race, prior to his departure for his native land. Due notice will be given in our columns of the day on which the excursion takes place.—*American Celt*.

Father Mathew administered the Pledge to fifty of the Orphan Children under the care of the Sisters of Charity, in the Cathedral of Buffalo, on Sunday, the 24th ult.—*Ibid*.

From a well informed source, we learn, that Terence Bellew McManus will remain in California for the present. We are glad of it. California deserves his warmest attachment, and he is not the man to return kindness by halves. Much as we desire to see him in the East, we are glad he is to remain in the State which so cordially received him.—*Ibid*.

EXECUTION.—John McCaffrey was hanged at Kenosha, Wis., on Thursday, August 21, for the murder of his wife.—*Boston Pilot*.

A child of Jonathan Ayres, of Canterbury, N. H., was sent out into a pasture, on the day of the great hail storm, but not returning, search revealed the horrid fact that it had been killed, and most eaten by some savage animal, supposed to be a wolf.—*ib.*

Henry Slaw, a magistrate of Berlin, was taken out of his bed by the anti-renters of Rensselaer Co., at 12 o'clock at night, carried five miles, tarred and feathered, and threatened with death in case he sells any sixty year lease land. This is the last anti-rent outrage.—*ib.*

Alfred Bartlett, of Grayson county, Va., having lately been murdered by negroes, and John Clement dangerously wounded, the citizens of Wythe county held a meeting, and resolved to expel from South Western Virginia, all pretended missionaries hailing from free states, who have preached abolition doctrines.—*ib.*

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—The *Palmyra (Mo)* Whip published the following extract from a letter giving an account of a horrible murder perpetrated at Hannibal, it says, "We have a German in prison guilty of the murder of a young lady whom he loved. Briefly the circumstances are these—The prisoner was a servant in the family of Mr. Scholten and became enamored of his daughter. He declared before, as the testimony shows, that he intended to make a declaration of his love and if not received he would shoot the lady. He made his declaration of love—the lady indignantly repulsed him. He went and got a double barrel gun, came into the house where the lady and mother were, told her he had a present for her, pointing to the gun. Said she, you are not going to shoot surely. He replied, I am, firing the one barrel, and afterwards the other, the leads taking effect in her head, scattering her brains all over the room. The young lady was beautiful and accomplished. The prisoner made a sham attempt to kill himself. He is quite young and a very innocent looking fellow.

STEALING OUR MUSIC.—As we passed along seventh street one night last week, we were startled on hearing some well known music in a Methodist Meeting house. As we approached nearer—there was no mistake about it—the choir was singing the sweet harmony of the "Kyrie Eleison" from one of De Monte's masses! All turning Puseyites, we exclaimed! Here's a reformation indeed! We waited until the close of the piece, expecting to hear next the "Gloria in Excelsis" or perhaps the "Credo." How wonderful we thought to hear our Methodist Brethren singing at the tops of their voices—"et unam sanctam, Catholicam et apostolicam ecclesiam!" But the next hymn was a cooler on our zeal—it was the music of a once famous Glee—vulgarily known as "old chairs to mend." We left.—*Catholic Telegraph*.

CANADA.

At the meeting of the City Council last Monday evening, Alderman MacFarlane, on behalf of the Deputation appointed to wait upon his Excellency, the Governor General, stated that, having called upon his Excellency, they were received most cordially. Having acquainted him with the resolution of the Council, in reply, he stated, that this mark of respect from the Corporation of Montreal was to him highly gratifying. However, as the City Council would doubtless leave for Boston on the first day, and he could not leave for 3 days after, he would be unable to accompany them. At the suggestion of the Deputation, his Excellency stated, that if he went to Boston, he would have much pleasure in visiting Montreal on his return to Toronto.—*Courier*.

Yesterday, a child of Mr. Radiger, Advocate, aged about three years, fell from the second story window of the house, in St. Lambert Street, occupied by Mr. Solomon, furrier. We are happy to state that, beyond the fracture of a limb, the poor child suffered no farther injury.—*Ibid*.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Monday, an inquest by the Coroner for the District, on the body of one James Pointer, a soldier of the 20th Regiment, stationed at the Island of St. Helens, who committed suicide the preceding night by hanging himself from a tree, in a fit of temporary insanity, caused by fever which he contracted some time ago in London, C.W. Verdict, temporary insanity.—*Ibid*.

Thursday morning, the 4th inst., about one o'clock, the whole atmosphere around the city was lighted up by corruscations of the most extraordinary aspect. It is not enough to call these appearances by the name of *Borealis*, because the whole heavens, North and South, East and West, were apparently in the most violent electrical commotion. The colors assumed by the flitting vapors were not by any means brilliant. Towards the North, the horizon was opaque and cloudy; but immediately above this, towards the zenith, the aspect of the heavens was a dark lurid red coloured vapor, which was continually flitting upwards and downwards, like what might be conceived of the billows of an ocean of fire or the reflection of some extensive and distant conflagration. Above this the vapor through which the star shone dimly, assumed a uniform pale straw color, and had a general apparent motion towards the South, assuming the most phantastic shapes, and at one time spanned the heavens, like the shore of some vast foam crested ocean, stretching in a long extended crescent form from North to South. This defined shape in a few minutes faded away, and sudden sharp-pointed streaks of pale light shot up from all parts of the horizon towards the zenith, but less bright towards the North-West than in any other part of the compass. Towards the North and East, the dark red color of the vapory clouds, and their violent flitting motion to and fro, like the folds of a vast flag in a storm of wind, was portentous. It would be impossible to describe all the appearances which the atmosphere assumed during the continuance of this phenomenon; but its general aspect was a violent rushing up of pale yellow vapor from the horizon all round towards the zenith, where it began to twist and play in all directions, and in the most phantastic and threatening manner.—*Ibid*.

The Thermometer, at 1 p. m., Wednesday, was 99 in the shade. On Tuesday, at the same hour, it was 86 in the shade.—*Transcript*.

We regret to learn, that as a party in the Parish of Soulanges, county of Vaudreuil, were out hunting for bears, one of them, Joseph Leroux, observing something which he took for a bear, fired.—The ball took effect, but on coming up, it was found that he had shot one of the company, named Vital Larivière. The bullet struck him a little below the ear, and went through the neck. A Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.—*Gazette*.

The Superior Court was occupied Monday and yesterday, with Mr. Wurtel's application for a mandamus to compel the Lord Bishop of Quebec to show cause why he refused, as Rector of the Parish, to read the burial service in the parish church over the body of his deceased child. The Court have taken the question *en délibéré*. We will give a full report of the case as soon as judgment will have been rendered.—*Quebec Gazette*.

ANOTHER MURDER AT MILL CREEK.—We have just been informed that another murder has taken place at Mill Creek. The particulars which we have gleaned are as follow. A Mr. Dow, a chairmaker of Mill Creek, some time since brought over a young man named Trowell from the neighborhood of Ogdensburg, we believe, to whom he gave employment as a journeyman. Trowell had much difficulty in getting his wages, left him, and shortly afterwards sued for and recovered the balance of wages due him. Trowell subsequently commenced business on his own account in the village, and by steady industry and a good custom, succeeded well. Recently, Trowell engaged upon building a house for himself, and while engaged on Thursday morning in drawing lime from Wickham's yard for his new building, he was met in the yard by Dow, who alleged that the lime was his, and told Trowell that he should not have it. Some words ensued between the parties, when Dow raised a hoe, and struck Trowell on the head with the blade with such force as to drive in a portion of the skull. Trowell lingered until yesterday at three o'clock, when he died. Dow has been committed to goal. The deceased had a wife and two or three children in the United States, who, we understand, were about to join him, and who, we believe, are not yet aware of their terrible bereavement. The quarrel about the wages due, and the after success of Trowell as a rival in business, would seem to have worked up Dow's mind to the commission of this fearful crime.—*Kingston News*.

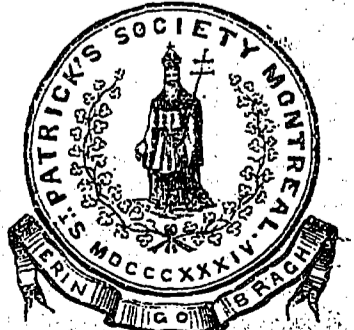
We learn from a correspondent at Campbellton, Restigouche, that the crops in that quarter look exceedingly well, and that there is no appearance whatever of the potato disease. The hay crop will be much above the usual average. The season has been a very wet one at Restigouche, and the streams have been unusually high all summer.—*British North American*.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The steamer *Franklin* has arrived at New York, with three days later news from Europe. Great agitation prevails in Ireland, and a crisis is thought to be at hand. A prosecution, or rather, a persecution, against the Catholic Bishops, is threatened, for their contempt of the brutal Penal Laws. Yes, Irishmen! the persecutors of your country, and of your religion, are about to stretch forth their impure hands upon the anointed of the Lord. Soon you may expect to hear, that an attempt has been made, to hale your beloved Prelates, into what, in mockery, we suppose, are called the *Courts of Justice*; as if a Catholic could be fool enough to expect justice from Protestant judges, and Protestant juries. The telegraph dispatch assures us, that the feeling in regard to the Catholics of Ireland is so strong, that government may rely on an almost unanimous support for any measures of persecution it may think fit to bring forward; that is to say, that the hatred towards the Catholics of Ireland, is so universal in Protestant England, that Penal Laws, still more unjust than the last, will soon be introduced. So much the better;—the resistance of the Catholics of Ireland, will be but the stronger; their hatred of British rule, and Protestant ascendancy, the more intense. In the meantime, let it not be said, that the Catholics, and above all, the Irish Catholics, of Canada, looked on, unmoved at the wrongs of their brethren. It was for the express purpose of aiding them, of assisting them to violate the Penal Laws, that the Montreal Branch of the Catholic Defence Association was established. We must be prepared to assist our fellow-Catholics with something more substantial, than mere verbal expressions of sympathy, with their wrongs, and hatred of the government that persecutes them. We will return to the subject next week.

FOR SALE.

THREE HUNDRED OIL CLOTH TABLE COVERS.
JOSEPH BOESE, Manufacturer,
Sep. 11, 1851. 25, Collece Street.



A SPECIAL MEETING of the St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held at "ST. PATRICK'S HALL," corner of Place d'Armes, on MONDAY EVENING next, 16th September, at EIGHT O'CLOCK precisely. A punctual attendance of Members is requested. By Order, H. J. LARKIN, Sec. Soc.