

the Peace Preservation Act shall apply to, and be in force in, and for the parish of Shankill, in the barony of Upper Ballynascree, and county of Antrim, and the townland of Ballynascree, in the barony of Lower Ballynascree, in the county of Down. This is all; within these districts arms must be given up, &c. But the borough of Belfast, in its extended boundary includes another townland in Down, viz., Ballynascree. Thus, persons indisposed to give up arms have only to place their guns or other murderous weapons with friends in Ballynascree, to be safe from all penalties, and to hold the means of riot at their disposal. Well, is Ballynascree to become a magazine, or will the Lord Lieutenant amend his proclamation? It is easy to understand how the blunder arose. The Lord Lieutenant's lawyers looked to the old boundary, and forgot the new arrangements of 1853. Such an incident indicates the way business is done in that masterly institution.

The Belfast Commission has excited the most ample evidence of the persecution and insults which have been habitually, from time immemorial, inflicted on the Catholics of that town by their Orange neighbours and fellow-townsmen. The testimony of a crowd of unimpeachable witnesses establishes, beyond question, the fact of Orange violence and outrage. It is a remarkable circumstance, and one which has obtained for the Protestant rabble of Belfast the not inappropriate title of "Orange Sepoys," that these outrages have been, in most cases, inflicted on defenceless women, of whom several were poor widows, trying to earn a scanty subsistence for themselves and children by little huxteries. The evidence of these poor creatures cannot be read without a strong feeling of indignation. On the whole, the exposure of the ruffianism and tyranny of the Orange faction is far more signal and complete than could have been anticipated, and no doubt can remain that both the Executive and the Legislature must step in to put a stop to such infamous doings.—*Tablet*.

AMMUNITION FOR BELFAST.—A large supply of ball cartridges arrived on Friday from Charlemont, guarded by an unusually strong escort.

There are nearly two thousand constabulary and military now in Belfast. The heavy cost of the additional police force will fall on the inhabitants.—The salary steps taken by Government to put down the shameful disturbances carried on will, it is hoped have the desired effect.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

PROTESTANT TOLERANCE.—While Protestants profess toleration they invariably inflict persecution. It is puzzling to understand how the most tolerant of all religions can produce the most merciless of persecutors. But so it is; and so it was in revolutionary France. The Atheists of the first French revolution were even more benevolent than the Protestants of Ireland (on paper), and realised their amiable philanthropy through the instrumentality of the guillotine. The frightful decapitations of Robespierre originated as every one knows, in the purest benevolence. It was tenderness of heart—good nature—that made the revolutionists commit wholesale murder. As Protestantism is by no means so philanthropic as Atheism in its professions, it is by no means so atrocious in its practice. Toleration is the favourite virtue of Protestants. Protestants pride themselves on a "liberty of conscience" rather than philanthropy, and, therefore, nothing can surpass their rigid and jealous intolerance. It is very dangerous to be benevolent—as the Nuns and Priests discovered in revolutionary France, but "religious liberty" is as much to be feared, as we experience every day of our lives in Ireland. Protestantism being not only friendly to liberty of conscience, but based upon it, its professors would not suffer until lately the erection of a Catholic church in Ireland that was better than a pigsty. They forced us (from love of religious liberty) to worship God in squalid, narrow, obscure chapels, where we hid ourselves from the cads and firelocks of those very tolerant people. So it is all over the world. The Protestants are so tolerant in Sweden, for instance, that Catholicism in that country is a transportable offence. Switzerland exhibits the same strange contrast of paper theory and musket practice. In America, the most liberal of all lands, chapels were wrecked and nunneries torn down. Everywhere Catholics implore and pray for liberty of conscience, and Protestantism everywhere answers by knocking them down. In England the Stockport riots clearly demonstrated that, though Protestants are very tolerant of those who agree with them, they lose their temper on the appearance of dissent. They wrecked our chapels to show their love of religious toleration, just as Robespierre showed his humanity by practising murder. See what Herculean labours, what a world of work was necessary in Ireland on the part of the Catholics to drag from reluctant Protestantism a stingy measure of Emancipation. So it is everywhere. In Holland Protestants form associations to exclude artisans and servants from employment, and hope to persuade their minds through the pangs of their stomach, and starve them into Protestantism. Protestants are loud in proclaiming their toleration, and secretly busy everywhere in organising persecution. So it is in Belfast. In that city Protestants, to prove themselves tolerant, shoot little boys playing marbles.—They punish the theological opinions of Mr. Watson by smashing his windows and demolishing his doors. We doubt if this will bring to his mind a conviction of his supposed errors. But this is Protestant logic in enlightened Belfast. A poor little girl is shot in the eye, a woman is shot in the face, by beings in human shape who profess "religious toleration." The effect of these house-breakings and homicidal attacks is not to convert the victims assailed into heretics—stupidity itself could not suppose it to have this effect; it only serves to irritate the Irish people—to make the Protestant hate the Catholic, and the Catholic the Protestant. For a Protestant who is once "blooded" by shooting a boy playing marbles will be a ferocious bigot for life. This is its effect. It is only in Ulster, however, that these riots could take place, as it is there only that Protestants are sufficiently numerous to show their boasted toleration by murdering children. In all other parts of Ireland, where Catholics are in the majority, a serene tranquillity prevails. If Catholics, who are not always proclaiming religious toleration or liberty of conscience, were as bigoted as Protestants, Limerick would be as disturbed as Belfast, and Protestants would be shot in Cork, precisely like Catholics in the Ulsterian metropolis. But, thank God, wherever Catholics are more numerous than Protestants public tranquillity is unbroken, because Catholicism is charity itself, not a spurious liberality, which embraces its antagonist with a kiss, only to slay him with a dagger. It is only in Ulster that the Irish people can be made to hate and murder one another. In other provinces the murderous element is so weak that it refuses to act. It is only in Ulster that it can provoke resistance and embroil the country. Therefore, in Ulster it is set a-going.—*Tablet*.

COUNTY LIMERICK MILITIA—DESPERATE RIOT.—At five o'clock on Monday evening, the 21st ult., the peaceable inhabitants of this city were thrown into a state of unusual excitement at observing the constabulary from the various stations rushing simultaneously through the streets in the direction of Boherbuoy, followed by crowds anxious to ascertain the cause of so unusual an occurrence. I hurried at once to the locality, and was struck with surprise at observing a large body (at least 100 men) of the Royal County Limerick Militia engaged in an attempt to demolish the police station at Boherbuoy, at which a volley of stones were being hurled in a frightful manner, and the windows demolished. In self-defence, the small party of police, only nine in number, had to load with ball-cartridge and turn out with fixed bayonets, three of them having been previously struck with the missiles flung in by the militia-men. Just at this moment Major O'Donnell, county inspector, and Mr. McLeod, sub-inspector, with about thirty of the city militia, bearing arms, came up. Although the riotous militia men did not disperse they ceased operations, at the same time

shouting vociferously, and swearing vehemently that they would murder all the "Peelers" in Ireland. The county inspector warned all the rioters off, and Sergeant-Major Hewitt, of the county Limerick corps, being apprised of the melee, came up at the time with a very strong picket. His presence and counsel had the effect of inducing the disorderly squad to desist, but not without pouring in another volley upon the constabulary ere they withdrew. Upon further inquiry I ascertained that about seven o'clock the same evening, a party of twenty men of the militia wantonly attacked two police-constables, who were on duty at the head of William-street, and hunted them into the barrack at Boherbuoy station, pelting stones at them as they ran along. This disgraceful conduct by the militia was not confined to the constabulary, as they also assailed and maltreated soldiers of the line, whom they said they would use in the same manner as they did the constabulary. At the City Magistrate's Court this day, Constable Doyle, of Boherbuoy Police-station, informed the bench of what had occurred, and, in conclusion, said he heard the party that attacked the barrack say they would never leave Limerick until they killed him. Two men of the 9th depot, who were passing at the time of the disturbance, were also assailed by the militia chaps, and had to take refuge in the police barrack. The militia said—"These are two military men, and by G— we'll pay them as well as the Peelers." After some conversation, the magistrates directed their officer to communicate what had occurred to Colonel Stack, of the Provisional Battalion, and to Lieutenant-Colonel Dixon, of the County Militia.—*Correspondent of Saunders*.

THE IRISH AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.—The *Banner of Ulster* contains in its number of the 21st ult., an elaborate and, upon the whole, satisfactory report of the probable yield of the late harvest, together with some observations upon the condition and prospects of the Irish agricultural classes. The following is an extract:—"Since the introduction of the tariff under Sir Robert Peel's measure the masses have been consumers of the higher class of food to an extent which far exceeds what our own country as data it will be found that, while the bulk of food raised exceeds by many degrees the highest ever before known, the farmer is in the enjoyment of prices nearly 100 per cent. above the average rates current for the last four years of Protection, and this even while the population of the present day is about two and a half millions below that of 1846. The area under potatoes this year is about 1,100,000 acres—say one-fourth above the average of the years from 1836 to 1846; and yet we find the value of good table varieties of the potato 3s 6d to 4s per cwt., or twice the current rates of the former period. If we turn to the grain-market, oats fresh from the mill or the thrashing machine sell at 9s to 9s 9d per cwt., and white wheat 13s to 13s 9d per cwt. Hay brings more than 100 per cent. above its former rates, and dairy produce is at a premium. Butchers' meat ranges equally high, and, with the ports open for the free import of continental and other foreign cattle, the value of farm stock is 50 to 100 per cent. above what it was in 1842, when Protectionists ran about in a state of excitement, and the cry of ruin rang from the hall of the landed chief to the home of the tenant cottier. The quality of the food used by the masses of the people in this country at the present date differs very materially from that which formed the chief article of consumption 15 years ago. In a country town not 10 miles distant from Belfast there are now three grocers and four meat dealers for every one which existed there before the advent of free trade. The number of master bakers, too, has been largely increased, and the amount of business done exceeds by a high figure the most extensive turnover of former days. The wages of labour have been considerably increased within the last few years. Whether we refer to those who toil at the forge or work in the factory, the carpenter at the bench, or the common labourer in the field, all have been ascending in the scale of social advancement; and their power to purchase higher and more nutritious descriptions of food has, of course, been proportionately increased. Those who were observant of the condition of the working ranks under the regime of the sliding scale will be able to remember that Ireland's poor in those days not only subsisted almost solely on potatoes, but their food generally consisted of the coarsest qualities then raised. The difference in point of nutritive and even marketable value between the better cultivated and the newer varieties of the potato was considerable, and the poorer ranks of the people usually eked out life on the cheapest qualities. Not only, therefore, have the masses of the Irish totally revolutionized the scale of dietary as regards the exclusive use of any description of the once familiar root, but the consumption of tea and sugar, and of course of grain food has been increased in some districts fourfold. This change must create an extensive demand for corn of all descriptions. Besides the enlarged home consumption, the cross-Channel trade is at present very active. Many of our local merchants find it difficult to meet the orders from Liverpool and Glasgow. Irish oats sell at very high prices in each of these markets, and Irish wheat is no less anxiously sought after. All these facts tell us that there is still a wide field of agricultural enterprise only partially developed in Ireland. It is really melancholy to find that out of a total area exceeding 30,000,000 acres there should be only about 3,000,000 acres under cereal crops. The low range of prices for wheat from 1848 to 1853 caused many farmers to give up the cultivation of that grain; and the yield decreased from 3,641,198 barrels of 20 stones each, in 1849, to 1,904,302 barrels in 1853. High prices have since caused a great extension of wheat cultivation; but the total breadth is still far under what it might be. Millions of acres of the finest soil for the growth of grain have yet to be turned by the plough. Capital has of late years been increasing in the hands of farmers. It will therefore be for the owners of land to consider the question of better defined systems of tenure, so as to give such security for the return of outlay as will induce enterprising farmers to bring out in greater strength the natural capabilities of Ireland's fertile soil."

Government has sanctioned the immediate employment in Ireland of 160 pensioners, who have been discharged from the cavalry and artillery, in the grooming of the cavalry horses of the regiments which have been dismounted on embarkation for service in India.

Captain R. T. Stannus, of Portarlington, has been appointed a magistrate of the Queen's County.

GALWAY ELECTION INQUIRY.—The commissioners appointed by Her Majesty's warrant to inquire into the alleged existence of corrupt practices at the elections for the town of Galway will proceed to execute their functions on the 29th of the present month.

Private Kavanagh, the gallant fellow, so honorably mentioned by General Havelock, as setting a "brilliant example" when he was "cut to pieces," was, we learn from the *Independent*, a Wexford man.

Nearly all the Irish railways show by the latest returns an increase of traffic as compared with 1856; in England the movement is in the opposite direction.

THE CATTLE DISEASE.—A letter from Miltoon, in the county of Kerry, and published in the *Trade Chronicle* of the 20th ult., says—"I am sorry to have to inform you that the cattle disease has made its appearance here for some time past, and is on the increase. Some farmers have lost as many as 12 or 14 head of cattle. Several others who purchased dry cattle in the early part of the year sold them all off at the late fairs, and at a considerable loss."

LOCUSTS IN CORK.—On Friday morning week a locust was taken near the Cork Steam Ship Company's works. The insect has been compared with drawings and preserved specimens, and there is no doubt that it is a specimen of the true locust of

whose devastations we have so often heard. It bears considerable resemblance to the ordinary grasshopper, but is of a much larger size, the body being about two and a half inches long, and the extreme length to the tip of the wings, which he folded along the body, being over three inches. The color of the head and back of the body and thighs is grass green; the under portion of the body and wings being of a brownish tone. In its motion it also resembles a grasshopper, moving rather by vigorous leaps, in which it is assisted by the wings, than by actual flight. It belongs to the family of the Orthoptera, which, from this peculiarity is called by Cuvier *Saltatoria*. This species is called by naturalists 'Locusta,' or 'Gryllus Migratorius.' Of the wide-spread devastation of this insect we have accounts from the earliest ages. In the book of *Exodus* we find them as one of the greatest of the plagues. They are mentioned by many later writers, and St. Augustine states that they not only carried famine with them by destroying all vegetable life, but that prodigious numbers of them being carried off to sea, the stench arising from their decaying carcasses caused a pestilence which swept off 300,000 people of Numidia, besides great numbers in other countries along the coast. In 1487, 30,000 people of the Venetian territory died from famine caused by their depredations. A flight of them in India, within the present century, was 500 miles in length, and completely eclipsed the sun, the lofty buildings were invisible at a distance of 200 yards. In South Africa, Barrow relates that they have literally covered a space considerably exceeding a million acres in extent; and banks of their dead bodies have been found along the shore, three or four feet in height, and over 50 miles in length—the odor from which was perceptible at a distance of 150 miles. They are objects of food in many countries, and are said to resemble the pigeon in taste. We have not tried, but if any experimental philosopher wishes to test the flavor for himself, we will feel happy in accommodating him with a hind-quarter, as we happen to be in possession of a fine full-grown specimen of this interesting Saltatoria.—*Cork Examiner*.

THE IRISH SEPOYS.—The *Freeman's Journal*, the leading Catholic organ in Ireland, administers the following creditable rebuke to that section of the Irish press which has volunteered the advocacy of the atrocities perpetrated by the Sepoys. Commenting upon the petition adopted by the Chamber of Commerce at Calcutta the *Freeman* says:—"Some vile enemy of the Irish people has attempted to get up a murder and rapine spirit in Ireland, and to stimulate a pro-Sepoy feeling by the issue of placards in the southern districts, for the purpose of inducing the belief that in the more Catholic districts of the country the brutalities of Sepoys are regarded with sympathy, and their treatment of the Irish and English ladies approved, because their husbands and fathers are assumed to be connected with the British army. This infamous attempt to identify the people of Ireland with Sepoyism has met a prompt and effective rebuke from the Catholic town of Carrick-on-Suir, who indignantly repudiate the 'nefarious' attempt, and have opened a subscription list for the purpose of detecting the emissary of Sepoyism who brought the vile placards we allude to their town. The Irish people condemn most heartily the system of oppression and misrule practised by the East India Company, but they have no sympathy with the butchers at Cawnpore, and the barbarities which form the characteristic of the war waged against women and children. Some of the best men in India—English, Scotch, and Irish merchants at Calcutta—have protested against the misrule practised in India; but while these men have the manliness to denounce the errors of the Government in the petition which we subjoin, and from the midst of the revolt to demand a free and constitutional Government for India under the sovereignty of our Queen, they have the wisdom to discriminate between national liberty and rampant licentiousness; and, while fearlessly exposing the evils which led to this revolt, they as fearlessly take up arms against the system of indiscriminate murder which the Sepoys would inaugurate, and their Irish sympathisers would have their dupes, if they could get any, to follow."

GREAT BRITAIN.

We (*Weekly Register*) are authorised to state that, in accordance with the decrees of the last Synod of Westminster, which have lately been returned from Rome with the approbation of the Holy See, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster has entrusted the preparation of a corrected version in English of Holy Scripture to the care of Dr. Newman.

Few of our readers will have forgotten the brutal anti-Catholic riots at Kelson a few months ago, and the wrecking of the Catholic chapel at that place—"Out of evil frequently cometh good." Although it will be a difficult task, and one requiring much sympathy from the Faithful, still one result of that onslaught upon Catholics will be, that before long a stately and commodious church will take the place of the miserable building which previously existed there. The erection of such an edifice has already begun, the works having been commenced on Monday last. The church will be of the early English style of architecture, from the designs of Mr. W. W. Wardell, of London. Mr. Andrew Black, builder, of Kelson, has undertaken the work. The smallest assistance rendered to the Rev. Mr. McKenzie, the resident Clergyman, to aid him in his laudable undertaking, will, we are sure, be gratefully accepted.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—Looking at the general character of the news from India, the public will not be surprised to learn that 10,000 additional troops are to be despatched to the East with all possible speed. The *Sunday Times* says:—"It is stated that the government has decided upon despatching 10,000 troops to India, in addition to the reinforcements already embarked, or under orders for foreign service. These reinforcements will consist of 1,000 Royal Artillery and Sappers and Miners; 1,000 Royal Marines for Madras and Ceylon, to replace regiments that may have been withdrawn from those places for service in the disturbed districts of Bengal and of the North-West provinces; two regiments of cavalry, of 750 sabres each; three regiments of infantry, from the Mediterranean; and three regiments from the United Kingdom, each numbering 1,000 effective men. Militia regiments will relieve those of the line who are to embark from garrisons in the Mediterranean. In order to despatch such a large force at once twelve additional regiments of militia will be embodied forthwith. Troopships for the conveyance of these reinforcements are required, each vessel not to be less than 1,000 tons; screw steam vessels will be preferred. The reinforcements will embark as soon as the vessels for their conveyance are ready for sea." It is the intention of the authorities at the Horse Guards to keep a reserve at Chatham of at least 5,000 men, for the purpose of being draughted to the regiments of the line serving in the East Indies. The number of men of all ranks given by the depots at Chatham this season for augmenting the regiments in India has exceeded 5,000, and there are now upwards of 1,000 troops of the line at that garrison ready to embark for India whenever their services may be required. Recruiting goes on as actively as ever. It appears, however, that the agricultural districts have thus far contributed but a small proportion as compared with the manufacturing towns.

A correspondent writes to the *Morning Star*, saying that the subscription list for the Indian sufferers apparently embraces all classes of the community, with the exception of the Clergy. "Lawyers, politicians, mechanics, and artisans have come forward with their contributions, but the Right Rev. Bishops and their followers (with few exceptions) may be looked for in vain. Neglect in the hour of tribulation is the surest way to cause estrangement, and if our pastors are anxious to promote that end their unfeeling indifference will, no doubt, bear its fruit."

At home, the people seem to be fully alive to the necessity of alleviating the miseries occasioned by the calamities in India. The Sultan, too, has generously followed the noble example of the French Emperor, and has directed his Ambassador at the Court of St. James' to pay into the Indian Fund (now increased to above £40,000) the handsome donation of £1,000.—*Weekly Register*.

Two gentlemen of Sheffield, members of the town council, Mr. Harvey and Mr. Broadbent, have offered to raise 500 men in the town within a month to serve in the army, paying themselves the preliminary expenses, and handing the men over to the government without any condition whatever. Lord Panmure, thanking them on behalf of himself and colleagues for their zeal and public spirit, has accepted the offer. The government, however, will pay the expenses usual on such occasions—that is, £2 per man bounty and a free kit.—*Spectator*.

Many of the 184 passengers who had arrived at Southampton in the steamer from India escaped from Delhi, Lucknow, and other parts of Oude. Fortunately, they started from these places at the commencement of these mutinies. The language of their husbands was "Get out of the country with the children as soon as you can, and never mind us." Many of them have never heard anything of their husbands since. Some of the ladies escaped nearly naked, lived in the jungle for days with their infant children, starving, and rarely able to get a handful of rice to satisfy the cravings of hunger.

LONDON Gossip.—**LONDON**, Sept. 19.—If the gyrations of the grasshopper on the top of the Exchange were perplexing to the Cockney mind this day week, they are twice as bewildering to-day. Nor head nor tail can mortal make of what sublimely comes into Corn-hill; and must be more than mortal who can make either of what overhead goes out. Here we are blown round the whole compass of conjecture by every other breath about India. One moment we are in ecstasy at the circumstantial slaughter of 800 Sepoys; then knocked down with the knowledge that the said slaughter was a hoax, and that, instead of 800 of the enemy being slain, it turns out to be 200 English. Next we are horrified at the retreat of Havelock, and presently we are told that it is no retreat at all, only a precautionary retrogressive move. Unfortunately the necessity for the precaution destroys the satisfaction of its being taken; for, instead of having only to relieve one large besieged Lucknow, it appears he has a hundred little Lucknows to besiege, all Oude being Todlebenized with West batteries, and the whole country a hornet's nest. Then the tidings of the British being prepared to fly to their ships at Bombay, and at Calcutta the consternation being so great that the Governor-General's Body Guard had been disbanded, beget the direst tribulation; but it is dissipated by an assurance that all in the former presidency are in as good spirits as people walking in the dark among pitfalls, with preserves of cobwebs, puffadders, and rattlesnakes around them, can reasonably be expected; and as for the disarming in the City of Palaces, we are told the Guards rather like it, though, unluckily, we are not told the reason why, and are sure to be told the wrong one in the long run, or rather the short one, for the crisis by this time has come to a matter of minutes. The upshot of all this is, that the last rumor, whatever it may be, fills the public ear to the exclusion of everything that went before. Yet, no sooner is it in, than a note of interrogation as to 'What next?' just as was raised by the Unadorned, who is, doubtless, enjoying, with a forty-Yeh power of hilarity, the sublime pathos of Elgin's exit from the Bocca Tigris, without bowing being any nearer to the peacock procession into Canton. All things considered, the news of this evening, provided one could believe it, which isn't easy in face of the earlier fabrications, is more encouraging, or at least discouraging, than what prevailed in the morning; and what with that consolation, and such other as philosophy and the Sabbath may supply, we await what Monday may bring forth. Meanwhile, a marked change appears to be creeping over the general mind, as expressed in conversation, though not in print. A triad of circumstances just now oppress the most sanguine of those who, by the retrospective light of experience, can look an inch beyond their nose into the serbian abyss of the future. 1st, when mention is made of exertions of the executive, the names of Panmure and Ramsden, of Wood and Vernon Smith, fall upon the ear like the eight o'clock chimes of St. Sepulchre's Church on the tympanum of the doomed in Newgate at an execution morning; the heart tumbles into the stocking feet, and how flies wailing at the sound. 2dly, the slowness of the enlistment abroad, cause the most uncomfortable cogitations among rank and file of the Wellington time, and put thoughts of press-gangs, cat-o'-nines, and all sorts of physical auxiliaries to patriotic sentiment, into the heads of these practical rumormongers of the Field Marshal school. Lastly, elderly Anglo-Indians here look the colour and combustibility of their own mulligatawnies as they interchange eloquently, silent glances on hearing that the two sheet anchors of Britannia in the East are, 1st, that amazingly old vagabond, Gholab Singh, now made a sort of special constable, in the southeast, and 2d, that still more astounding young scoundrel, Jung Bahadur, in the southwest. Our seeking aid from such is *Rudolph* calling in *Caspar* and *Zamuel* for the magic-bullet business in 'Der Freyschutz'; the last ball plays *Beelzebub*. Jung is the real master of British India this minute. A clap of his hand would have us Cawnpore in a twinkling, from Chittagong to the Chenab; and he'd no more hesitate to give that clap than snap his fingers, if it suited his purpose. He was once in Calcutta before. Dalhousie knows *why* he left, and what he said about returning when cheated of the price of his departure; not a word has ever transpired about that here, any more than about the warnings Lord Melville gave that what is happening would happen if something else that hasn't happened didn't take place. Jung's Gholabkas, for all their present Perenghee fraternizing, follow Brahminism, and are as thorough fanatics as any in India in their way, for they are to the Nevvairs what the Mahomedans were to the Genatoes—they fight, and make the others to hew wood and draw water, and hew them if they don't. However, sufficient for the day are the Jung and Gholab thereof.—*Cor. of the Liverpool Albion*.

In a leader claiming the support of the Evangelical Clergy for Lord Palmerston in consequence of his recent Church appointments, the *Record* urges against Mr. Disraeli that it has been publicly stated of him that he never yet submitted to Christian baptism!

We learn that the advance guard of the 740 Mormon missionaries extraordinary to Utah, with which England is to be inundated, has arrived. The Dreadnought, from New York, has brought twenty; the Columbia, also from New York, has brought three; and the Nonpareil, from Philadelphia, eight.

A Mormon 'Elder' has been preaching in the open air at Exeter; but last Sunday evening he was mobbed, had to run for it, and, becoming alarmed, sought refuge in the station-house. On the following day, the police superintendent obtained permission to bring him before the magistrates if he should renew his preachings.

MORAL PROGRESS.—Infanticide has lamentably increased. A few nights ago a child was found on a door-step in Lamb's Conduit-street, and another in Great Marlborough-street. At the inquest in the latter case the coroner remarked upon the lamentable increase of infanticide. Poor infants, he said, were destroyed, and scarcely an instance occurred where the offending party was brought to justice.—*Weekly Register*.

The *Halifax Courier* says:—"Edward Ball, Esq., M.P., for Cambridgeshire, officiated in the pulpit of the Rev. E. Mellor (Halifax) during the early part of the Service on Sunday night last. On account of a temporary indisposition he was prevented from preaching, as he was requested to do."

On the 26th of last July a discourse was delivered by his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, at Salford, which naturally attracted much notice, and a considerable portion of which has been given in these columns. Just seven weeks afterwards the *Times* of September 14th devoted a leading article to the task of insulting Cardinal Wiseman, and in his person the Catholics of the empire, by the charge that, "for the outrages, the horrors, the atrocities of the Indian mutinies, the Cardinal does not care one straw." The *Times* drew the inference that the Cardinal had no feeling for, and no sympathy with, his country or his countrymen. The further inference was left to be drawn (and if there had been a shadow of truth in the accusation of the *Times* it would have been a necessary inference) that the Cardinal was a monster who disgraced not only his country, but his kind. Every one who has read the discourse of the Cardinal Archbishop knows that the facts, whether assumed or stated, on which the *Times* founded the charge that the Cardinal cared not one straw for the outrages, the horrors, the atrocities of the Indian mutinies, "were mere untruths, or suggestion of untruths." The Cardinal, by a letter which the *Times* printed on Sept. 18th, called attention to the calumny; no reparation being offered, the Cardinal inquired, by a letter to the *Times* of 23rd, whether the editor withdrew or maintained his flagitious slander; and in the same number appears a leading article "maintaining the editorial criticism on the sermon of July the 26th." Of course the *Times* editor justifies his conduct, and his justification is one of the most remarkable pieces of clotted fraud and falsehood that the editor of the *Times* has ever yet put forth. The Cardinal, by a reference to the date of the sermon, which the *Times* had suppressed, showed that when he preached the sermon the full accounts of the atrocities at Delhi had not reached this country; but he showed by quotations from his discourse that he did refer to such accounts as had reached the country in a manner which disproved the charge that "he did not care one straw about them." Our readers will probably think such expressions as "murdered in cold blood" and "butchered in the most brutal manner," are not exactly the terms which would have been employed by one who "did not care a straw" about the fact. Now, the *Times* gives this version of the Cardinal's letter—viz., that he contradicts himself, and says that he knew of the massacres and did deplore them, and that he did not know of the massacres and could not deplore them. Is it not wonderful that an absence of all shame, and an entire freedom from all restraints of truthfulness, should help a man so little?—*Tablet*.

The church of St. John, near Bristol, was broken into last week. The thieves, while in the church, had regaled themselves with two bottles and a half of the sacramental wine, and having, like Lady Macbeth, made themselves bold, they put up the registers of marriages (happily, not so badly but that all will be able to be rejoined), and on the back of one of them wrote the following impudent epistle:—"This is two pence that has broken in here; God forgive them, but where is your money gone too. Sined by two house-breakers."

UNITED STATES.

The Iowa City *Republican* states that farmers are offering wheat in the city for forty cents a bushel and cannot find purchasers. The *Republican* adds, "the same state of facts is reported of the Muscatine and other river markets, and indeed we may say of the markets generally of the State."

STOPPAGE OF MILLS.—Nearly all the cotton and woolen mills of Philadelphia have stopped already, and the remainder are only working up the limited supply of material on hand. Some have ceased from a want of funds, while others, finding that goods could not be manufactured except at a loss, wisely resolved to let their mills stand idle until the times change and the products pay remunerative prices. With this latter class, comprising a third of the whole number of our mills, it is a question of time when they will resume. All kinds of material command very high prices, and many of the manufactured articles are almost entirely unsalable. These stoppages have thrown out of employment over four thousand males and females, whose weekly wages amounted to \$25,000, or about \$110,000 a month. If the other mills stop, as many more operatives will lose their employment, and the public will have to sustain them. The picture is a sad and gloomy one, and if relief is not promptly extended, the distress and suffering of our city this winter will be far greater than has ever been known.—*Philadelphia Press*.

AN INVERTED PUFF.—The Oswego *Pullidum* contains a notice, written by a correspondent, of a lecture lately delivered in that city by a lady medium. He says it was "composed of every possible combination of unmeaning and high sounding polysyllables, interspersed with circular gestures, and garnished with pulsations aemes, and elements, and throbbings, and essences, and outgrowings, and eliminations, and argute spiritualistic cognoscences. It was, if we can catch the rat, attenuated concatenation of mollicious syllabic accentuation, projected tangentially from chaotic nonentity, and pulsating in a harmonious circumambundus. It was in plain English, nonsense."

How they "Do" the "Helps" in New York.—It is found that among other moral duties for which New York is pre-eminent, that of swindling the female servants by "respectable" people has taken a decided place. The plan is to go to the intelligence office—engage a servant—get her to scrub and to do charring, and the heavy and coarse washing of the family—and then put her to do some fancy cooking—some gingham of the kitchen. The "help" not being skilled in the culinary art and mystery, fails; and being soundly rated for her pretentiousness, she is unceremoniously evicted, without receiving a cent for the labour she has gone through!

BLASPHEMY AND TREASON IN THE PULPIT.—Several of the most distinguished clergymen in New York and Brooklyn on Sunday last delivered sermons on the present financial troubles. Among those preachers was Dr. Cheever, of the Church of the Puritans, Union Square. His audience was Fifth Avenue, and his subject was two-fold—"God's hand in the shipwreck and in the financial panic." The drift of his discourse was to show that the wreck of the Central America and the wreck in Wall street were but parts of one whole—national chastisement from the hand of God, because the nation had not hearkened to his (Dr. Cheever's) advice last spring, when he counselled resistance to the decision in the Dred Scott case, even to the overthrow of the government. Such is the blasphemy and the treason promulgated from one of our most fashionable pulpits. If congregations paid any attention to what these clergymen say, we might expect disastrous consequences from such harangues; but the pulpit has almost ceased to exert any influence over the people for good or for ill; and no wonder, when instead of being the oracle of the Gospel it becomes a rostrum for politics and these of the most violent and revolutionary tendency. The main design of Dr. Cheever's sermon was to produce an effect on the State election. In New England thousands have become so disgusted with the political preaching of their ministers as to absent themselves from public worship, and their clergy are compelled to retire because left without pay. In the State of Massachusetts, as appears from recent statistics, there are 125 congregational churches, or nearly one quarter of the whole, whose pastors have either given up their profession, or there is no farther call for their services. In Vermont two-thirds of the churches are without pastors. Such is the result of abolition preaching, and making religion subservient to political demagogues. The time will soon come when many more of these congregations will disperse with pastors, and infidelity and immorality will overspread the whole face of New England.—*New York Citizen*.