THE REFORM BILL-PRIMET-HUNTING.-The work of reformation and reform in religion and legislation has been going on for the last two or three centuries in England, but if both sides of the question were duly argued, it would not be difficult to prove that the reformers of religion have gone on in their vocation till there is little or no religion left, and that the reformers of the law and the constitution would in nine cases out of ten have conferred quite as much benefit on the community at large, if they had allowed matters to go on as of yore. In our own times law-making and law-breaking have been running races till the latter has left the former at a vast distance behind, and this is perhaps not to be so much wondered at, when we consider that whilst the lawmakers are sitting in parliament one half the year, the law-breakers, including that model class, the ticket-of-leave men, are moving about as peripatetics in their calling all the year round. But ever since Lord John administered his famous 'Russell Purge,' people have been amazingly luke-warm about their ancient hobby, reform. Whether this apathy has arisen from the nausea created by the Russell medicament or from a lack of men honest and powerful enough to effect such reforms as would really benefit the masses, we will not stop to enquire, but that they were for a considerable period excessively indifferent about the matter no one can pretend to deny. Embers will, however, remain a long time after the flames of a vast conflagration have been extinguished-and thus has it been with Reform. The ombers of the flame still retained some slight heat as for instance at Reform Associations, in after-dinner speeches, and maudiin gatherings at general elections. Fortunately for these dying sparks of a once raging fire, the Premier, until the outbreak of the Indian mutiny appeared to be looking out for some popular cry which if responded to by the government would tend to keep him in office; and it so happened, more-over, that the parent of the last Reform Bill had prepared the country for another, which was, of course, intended to reform its predecessor. In brief a new Reform Bill was promised last session, and though the promise awakened no enthusiasm, still some curiosity, a little anxiety, and a vast deal of writing and talking about the matter ensued. But, so far and no farther has the question proceeded, though parliament has met for the despatch of business, and though the Queen's speech did actually glance at it. There for the present, as the wily prompter of the said speech well knew, the matter must end. India if-re-conquered, better governed, and put in a position to pay its tribute to the future Empress of Hindoostan-that trifling affair once arranged to the Premier's satisfaction, the Sovereign will again " call the attention of my lords and gentlemen to the laws which regulate the representation of the people in parliament, with a view to consider what amendment may be safely and beneficially made therein." Meanwhile, the people will have to wait with their wonted patience till the Income Tax has been increased for an indefinite period, and the unreformed parliament has voted away the hard-carned substance of those who have to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. As to the franchise in its present state, it is the veriest delusion ever practised upon any people. Landlord coercion, and government and every other influence render it a mere nullity. There has, indeed, been some cobbling and patching of what was misnamed Reform in the election system. The Bribery and Corruption Bill has been grafted on the original abortion, but all that it has effected, and all that it was intended to effect, is the arbitrary prosecution of two Catholic priests, the only stumbling blocks in the way of government intrigues, and landlord oppression. This is the sum and substance, the aim, and end of modern reform-Under the plea of freeing the electors from all undue influences their best friends, their most confidential advisers, in Ireland at least, are bound hand and foot by the meshes of the law, and silenced and paralysed at the very time when they are most required. It matters little, therefore, while such men as now guide the helm of state are in power, whether they introduce their measures of delasion now, or never. Come when it may, the country may deem itself fortunate if it should not deprive the people of more than it will ever confer .-Dublin Telegraph.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES COURT .- The sale of the vast estates of the late Marquis of Thomond has been completed, and the gross amount realized each day stood thus:—First day, £56,540; second day, £67,905; third day, £100,831; to which is added the sum produced by the lots sold by private contract, £131,401. Rostellan Castle and desmesne, Cork estates, but the sale was adjourned when the biddings had reached £21,500, or about 21 years' purchase on a valuation of £1,009, a year. The following few particulars in connexion with the sale of subdivision of the estates may not be without interest. They are taken from the Irish Farmers' Gazette:-" One of the greatest proofs that late years have afforded of the increasing prosperity of this country was given during the sale of the estates vested in the trustees of the late Marquis of Thomond. This sale exemplified the truth of a statement often made, that the spirit of providence and anxiety for independence and security of tenure was now the rule among the holders of land in Ireland, and that, were a favorable opportunity offered, the small farmers would, to a considerable extent, become proprietors of the soil on which their labour was expended. With a property circumstanced as this was a division into small lots was worth at least a trial. The trial was given, and the result has proved as beneficial to the seller as, we have no doubt, it will ultimately be found to aid the progress of improved farming. The Clare estates, having an acreage of 18,595s producing a nct rental of £3,914, and valued at £4,985, were divided into 183 lots. Of these, two lots were chief rents, producing £3 8s 10d annually, the valuation being £91. They brought the sum of £91 128 6d. Of the remaining 181 lots six were held under leases and one under an agreement for a lease. At the sale by auction the Clare property realized a sum of £124,445. The portion previously sold, as appears by the figures already published, brought £120,828. The sale of six lots was adjourned. The Cork estates were divided in 77 lots. Of these 35 lots are held under lease; the residue, as in the case of the Clare property, being held by the tenants from year to year, or at will. The contents were given at 8,831 acres; the net rental £4,766; and Griffith's valuation, £8,479. The amount realized by the sale by auction was £100,831; by private offer, £10,573. One of the fancy lots-part of the Rostellan demesne on which the castle is situated, containing 849 acres, valued at £1,009, held under three tenancies at will and from which is derived a net rental of £1,074formed the subject of a spirited competition until the biddings reached £21,500. This sum being held inadequate by Mr. Commissioner Longfield, the sale of this desirable lot was adjourned. It will be thus seen that the total produce of those well-circumstanced estates was £356,537."

In the matter of the estate of Thos. J. Fitzgerald, (owner and petitioner,) the Commissioners have sold the property, which is held in fee simple, and is situate in the barony of East Muskerry, Co. Cork, in the following lots :- Lot 1-Part of Coolflugh, containing 108a lr 18p, statute measure; nett rent £61 16s 8d, sold to Mr. Bindon Scott in trust for £1,500 .-Lot 2-Part of Coolfligh; 304a Ir 13p; not rent, £297 1s 4d. Bought by Mr. Carey in trust at £6,-225. Lot 3—Part of Gortdonaghmore; 264a 3r 5p; nett rent, £146 13s 8d. Mr. Seymour bought in trust for £3,010. Lot 4-Part of Gortdonagmore 310a lr 20p; nett rent £146 4s. Same buyer in trust for £3,000. Lot 5-Killeen; 264a or 30p; nett rent, £163 28 11. Sold to Mr. Corcoran in trust for £3,000. Lot 6—Part of Dromin; 207a 2r 37p; nett rent £171 7s. Rev. Mr. Gallock bought for £3,250.

Mr. W. Clarke, an Irishman, and a native of Limerick, has purchased 300,000 acres of land in Melbourne, for £140,000.

to the Irish Incumbered Estates Court there was one which shows a remarkable disproportion between the extent of the property and the burthens with which it is overladen. The owner of the estate is Mr. Clement W. Sadleir. The rental is estimated at the modest annual value of £72, while the incumbrances stand out in bold relief to the figure of

SEITHPIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW--IRISH PRODUC-TIONS .- Though last not least, will be found in the west gallery the stand of the Royal Dublin Society, which is neatly arranged under the direction of Mr. Corrigan, the curator. The specimens exhibit the capabilities of the land of the sister country under proper culture, and it is firmly believed that through the operations of the society in effecting this object during the last ten years two millions and a half of British capital has been expended in the advancement of agriculture in Ireland. There are specimens of roots, samples of cereals, pulse, wool, butter, &c., not exhibited for trading purposes, but to show the power of production by Ireland, contributed by the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Charlemont, Col. Kane Bunbury, Marquis of Waterford Major Quentin, Dr. Taylor, Lord Talbot de Malabide. the Commissioners from the Board of National Education in Ireland, and other members of the council, and patrous and friends of the society .- Observer.

A large store in Castlelyons, co. Cork, the property of counsellor Barry, of Carrigtwohill, was com-pletely destroyed by fire on the night of the 3rd of

On Monday week the extensive milling concerns at Pilltown, county Waterford, near Youghal, the property of Mr. Peter Fisher, were totally burned

At the prosecution of the Excise, Mr. T. Moran, tobacconist, Thomas street, Dublin, has been convicted in a penalty of £50 for having two and a half pounds of adulterated snuff on his premises, and a quanty of burned oatmest for adulteration purposes.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, a verdict of £75 damages, was had against Mr. Walshe, at suit of Mr. Brady, one of his clerks, for imputing that he had robbed him of a large sum of money.

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION .- A King's County correspondent of the Dublin Express states that an attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Denis Egan, of Brooklawn, near Dunkerin, on Sunday last, whilst that gentleman was on his way to Dunkerin Chapel. Three men, one of whom presented a pistol, attacked Mr. Egan, who received three cuts on the head, but the wounds are stated not to be of a serious character. A man named Breen has been taken into cus-

Dr. McNice, of Tullyallen, Dungannon, was accidently drowned on Wednesday night, Dec. 2nd, while crossing by a foot-stick over a large stream, after attending professional business.

A man of eccentric habits named John Walsh. aged 70, was found dead, in the cellar of his house, 29 Tighe street, Dublin, on the 3rd of December.

SHIPWRECK OFF CAPE CLEAR,-At break of day on Sunday, the 6th inst., a ship's long boat approached the southern coast of Cape Clear, and was observed by some persons from the island. The crew called piteously for relief, and were directed by signs to the nearest landing place. The sea at the time rolled very high, and with great difficulty the boat was brought near the shore. The crew, consisting of 10 men, were perfectly unable to get on land, and were taken bodily out of the boat by the poor men who came to their rescue. They belonged to the Grecian brig Epaminondas, Captain Guzman, laden with corn from the Sea of Azoff to Cork for orders. The crew consisted of 12 men, and arrived safely to within 120 miles south-west of Cape Clear, when, on Tuesday night, the 1st inst., she sprang a leak, foundered, and went down. At this time six men were on watch, and six below. The bulwarks were carried away and, labouring under a heavy sen, her hold was filled with water. The crew became instantly alarmed and betook themselves to the long boat. So precipitate was their haste that they brought with them no compass, sails, clothes, or money. In launching the long boat from the bridge a part of her keel was taken away, and the few garments they possessed were employed in staunching the leak. They had no food or water on board, and in that condition they floated on the surface of the sea four days and nights at the mercy of Providence and the winds, without General will grant a licence to any divorced person hope of succour and despairing of salvation. When to be married again; and he piously chuckles over at length, on Sunday morning, they were brought on shore by the poor fishermen of the eastern end of Cape Clear, no more melancholy spectacle was ever presented to human view. On the first day after leaving the vessel one of the men died of cold and hunger in the boat. On the second day the captain's brother died from the same causes. When the 10 men remaining were taken out of the boat, with limbs bruised and broken, and, on being moved, uttering the most piercing shricks, it caused a sensation in the minds of those who witnessed the scene which they will never forget. The escape of the crew was most providential, considering the desperate state of the weather during these days. If they had been thrown on any other part of Cape Clear, or if they had reached the shore at night, there could have been no probability of their safety.—Cork Paper.

Perilors Position .- A Russian vessel, laden with corn, was driven into the Bay of Tramore about 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, and has anchored about a quarter of a mile from the shore, opposite the Rabbit-borough. Such is the awful agitation of the sea, that it is as yet quite impossible to hold any communication with her. A pilot boat from Dunmore endeavoured to near her, but found it impossible to do so, such is the tremendous violence of the gale blowing from the south-west. It is feared she will be driven ashore before morning.-Waterford Mail.

Informations have been taken in Cork against Dr. Cæsar, at the suit of the Attorney General, for having corpses in his anatomical establishment, without having given the required notices to the Inspector of the District.

LETTER FROM T. B. McManus .- The following letter from Terence Bellew McManus to J. F. Maguire, Esq., M.P., appears in the Cork Examiner:-

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 18th, 1857. My Dear Sir-From the general tone of the Irish press, and from other sources, I perceive that a movement is on foot for the purpose of inducing the British Government to extend to us ("Three of the Irish Traitors to British rule in Ireland,") a pardon-

-viz., Mitchel, Meagher, and myself. As far as I am concerned, I beg to be excluded from any participation in that movement. I do so for two reasons-First, I desire to place myself under no obligation, either acknowledged or implied, to a government that I believe to be Foreign to the spirit, the genius, and the Liberty of my native land. Secondly. I am now a Citizen of the United States. and feel the proud confidence, that every Citizen of this Republic feels, that wherever her tlag floats is he sure of protection. In pursuance of this feeling, I shall, at any time it suits my convenience, visit either England, Ircland, France, Germany or Australia, and in the lawful and ordinary pursuits of life feel myself perfectly secure under the protection of the flag to which I have sworn allegiance.

I take the liberty, sir, of addressing this to you, knowing and feeling the warm and manly sympathy you have on all occasions evinced towards us, even in the darkest hour of our adversity, and at the same time, believing you to be one of the truest and most fearless of Ireland's representatives in that place called the British (not Irish) Parliament.

Assuring you, my dear sir, of my warmest esteem and friendship, I subscribe myself,

Among the petitions for sales presented last week The town of Athy, Co. Kildare, is now lit with

persons in the county Cavan.

Threatening notices have been served on several

On Thursday, the 3rd inst., at about eight a.m., a small boat containing six men, was seen making for the west end of the Great Saltee Island. A beavy sea struck and eapsized her, when quite close to the land. On the boat righting, only one of the crew remained, and was soon drifted towards the Ballyteigue beach, where on the following morning was found the stern of a boat, bearing Daniel M'Kinnon, painted on the inside in yellow letters. It is supposed that some vessel foundered off Concybeg, and that her crew, taking to the boat, were thus lost .-During a heavy fog on Sunday morning, the large ship Melbourne, from Quebec for Liverpool, got em-

bayed off Ballyteigue. When quite close to the shore she was boarded by the active crew of the life-boat belonging to Edward Mendows, Esq., and safely piloted it through the sound, for which service the master of the ship handsomely remunerated the boat's crew. -Wexford Independent.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH AT BATHGATE, SCOTLAND .-A new Catholic church was solomnly opened on Sunday, December the 6th, at liathgate, by the Right Rev. Dr. Gillis of Edinburgh. At the conclusion of the Benedictio loci, secundum Rituale Romanum, High Mass-coram Episcopo-whs celebrated by the Rev. Eugene Small, of Glasgow, the Rev. William Smith, of St. Mary's Chapel, Edinburgh, being Deacon, whilst the Rev. John Macdonald, of Falkirk, assisted as Sub-deacon. The Gospel being sung, the Rev. William Smith ascended the steps of the altar, there being as yet no pulpit, and delivered a most eloquent and impressive discourse, taking for his text John. iv. 24-"God is a Spirit," &c. The music was very select, and the execution worthy of the accomplished musicians who kindly gave their valuable services on the occasion. At the conclusion of the Mass, the Right Rev. Prelate addressed a few eloquent words to the congregation, congratulating them and their indefatigable Pastor (the Rev. Andrew Smith) on the success which had that day crowned their selfsacrificing efforts, and inviting them to come regularly to that house of prayer, to pray for themselves their children, and this country, which had once been so Catholic. The church was formerly a Protestant one, but has been greatly extended, with the addition of a handsome chancel and stained-glass windows suited to the simple Gothic, which was the only style that could fit into the former building. The church was well attended, but not so much so in consequence of Sunday being the Sacramental Fast at Bathgate, whereby many Protestants were deterred from being present. The edifice is comfortably scated for 800; the Catholic population, we understand, is upwards of 1,000 .- North Briton.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND THE NEW DIVORCE LAW .-- There is always something exhibarating in a speech, a charge, or an admonition delivered by the Bishop of Exeter. At the ripe age of four score, his Lordship is really the salt of the Episcopal beach. It seems that the Clergy of five deaneries, through the Archdencon of Barnstaple, recently requested the "opinion and advice" of their diocesan on a subject which "greatly disquiets and distresses them"
—namely, the 58th clause of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, by which "any Clergyman entitled to officiate within any diocese is authorised to intrude into any other parish in the same diocese, for the purpose of performing the marriage service between the parties." The Clergy of several other deaneries having joined in this request, the old Bishop has roused himself, and is once more in his glory. While his Lordship sympathises with his Clergy, he does not in the least share in their terrors. No Clergyman, he tells them, could be so wanting in decency and self-respect as to "hire himself out for the express purpose of calling on God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, to bless a union founded on the notorious violation of the marriage vow-a union little better than one continued life-long adultery-a union which implies an utter abnegation of repentance for past sin." Thus, by anticipation, the veteran Prelate has prepared his Clergy for giving a warm reception to the Reverend hireling who may be bold enough to give effect to the new act of parliament. For his own part, neither the Bishop nor his Vicarwhat a woman will be made to feel when "her shame is proclaimed again and again in the house of God, at the time of public worship, and in the hearing of all the people, who are thereby invited to de-clare whether they knew any cause or impediment why she, an adulteress, and her paramor should not be joined together in holy matrimony." Without expressing any opinion here respecting the principle of the Matrimonial Causes Act-and we beg to say that we entertain a very strong one-we strongly protest against the yoke which it imposes upon the consciences of the Clergy of the Established Church We say that it is monstrous that they should be compelled either to celebrate such marriages, or to allow their churches to be used for any such purpose And, therefore, we regard it as most creditable to the Bishop of Exeter that he has the courage to support his Clergy in determining to maintain their freedom of conscience against the arbitrary decision of the Imperial Parliament. If adulterers and adulteresses want to marry, there is the registrar's office open for them. Parliament has already qualified officers to perform such marriages as are of legislative necessity. And such candidates for matrimony will fare none the worse for escaping the committing of a little gratuitous sacrilege. If they escape the wrath of God it will be something for them to feel that they are united in wedlock by the full consent and authority of the three estates of the realm .-Hull Advertiser.

It has leaked out that the committee conducting Dissenting services at Exeter Hall is composed of 'members of the Church of England, Baptists, Independents, and others:" and to this fact we must attribute the extreme condescension of Messrs. Brock and Allon in retaining the "Liturgical form," used at the first series of services, "under the sanction of the Lord Bishop of London." Lord Shaftesbury we perceive, has not yet succeeded in obtaining a concert-room; but surely there is balm in Gilcad yet. Why not abandon his idea of setting up an opposition-shop, and give in his adhesion to the services conducted by his " Dissenting brethren?"- Union.

Coining at the Royal Mint .- In former times when the coinage was in the hands of the Company of Moneyers, and the machinery of the Mint was worked by them, the production of 1,000,000 sovereigns a-month was considered an extraordinary accomplishment. The late sudden demand for sovereigns has put to the test the capabilities of the catablishment and the efficiency of its machinery under the existing system, and the result has been most creditable to the officers and men employed in this important department. 3,000,000 sovereigns have been coined and forwarded to the Bank of England within five weeks; and in one week not less than 840,000 have been turned out-a feat altogether unexampled in the history of coining .-- Civil Service Gazette.

Friday, in the discussion on the Bank Indemnity Act, that " there is an attraction, a charm, a fuscination about the currency question which drives men mnd;" in England as love;" and that he "is not sure whether there ought not to be established a special asylum in which that particular mania could receive the best and most effectual mode of treatment." (" Hear, hear," and laughter.)

In consequence of certain ducal negociations, it is not anticipated that Lord John Russell's Oaths Bill will this session be rejected by the Upper House.-Serious diseatisfaction has been created, howevereven among those who are personally interested in the issue-by Lord Palmerston's abandonment of the principle as a cabinet question .- Leuder.

NEW POWER FOR THE PROPULSION OF VASSELS. An important discovery has just been made with reference to the propulsion of vessels. It is now found that the immense amount of resistance encountered at the head of ships and steamers can be turned into a useful power, instead of being all sustained as dead loss. A method for achieving this has been patented by Mr. Robert Griffiths, engineer, London, (inventor of a screw-propeller bearing his name) which consists in forming the lower part of the head of the ship with a revolving cone, around which are wound spiral flanges. The resisting water, instead of falling on the ordinary bows, impinges [when the ship is in motion] upon the flange screw, and this causes the cone to revolve. The force thus obtained is transmitted by shuffling and multiplying gear to work a screw at the stern of a sailing vessel, or to go in aid of the engine if a steamer. We understand that a series of experiments have been made, in connection with this invention, by a gentleman in Manchester who has an intimate knowledge of shipping combined with a competent acquaintance with mechanics, and he finds that the theory started is fully borne out in practice—that a very large proportion of the resistance can be counteracted by a screw turned by this costless nower. Confidence is entertained that not only will the speed of steamers be greatly increased, but that the invention must lead to the creation of a class of profitable selfacting screw-clippers, whose speed will far exceed that of the best modern-built ships .- Communicated to Glesgow Bulletin.

UNITED STATES.

The Rev. Mr. Durand, of St. Mary's (Catholic) Mission, in Kausas, Mr. Patterson, of Nebraska, and s gentleman from Maine, were drowned on the 9th ult., by the upsetting of a skiff ten miles from Kansas city.

WALKER'S EXPEDITION QUASHED .- General William Walker reached town on the 27th ult. ! He came in the steamship Northern Light, having been forcibly interrupted in filibustering operation in Nicaragua by Commodore Paulding, who sent a force of American sailors on shore and compelled his immediate surrender, with all his men, as prisoners of war .-General Walker complied at once with this 'request,' and was permitted to go free, upon giving his word of honor that he would repair immediately to New York and put himself in custody of the United States Murshall. After breakfast this morning, therefore, the General will walk down to the office of Captain Rynders, and as soon as Mr. McKeon [in default of a successor] can prepare the necessary papers, he will probably be put on trial for a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. It is possible, indeed, that he may be remanded for trial to the District within the limits of which his alleged offence was committed. There can be no doubt that this vigorous action of our Government, so far as its results are concerned, will be received with general satisfaction. No special interest was felt in this new expedition of Walker in any part of the country, though news of his triumphant advance would undoubtedly have created on his behalf that public sympathy which always follows success. But the general sentiment of our whole people was against him. It was felt that he was bringing our Government into reproach,-that it was beginning to be universally regarded as either too weak to repress crime, or too dishonest to make the attempt. Paulding's action, if directed or sustained by the Administration, will effectually repel this imputation .-

Walker, now that he is in the power of the Government, will probably be tried-but we presume there is very little chance of his conviction or punishment. It is always very difficult to prove the precise offence which constitutes a violation of our neutrality laws -in cases, we mean, where our own citizens are concerned, though it takes little enough to establish it when charged upon the Ministers and Consuls of foreign powers. Walker will probably chafe some-what at the loss of time which his trial may involve, as he will naturally be anxious to enter upon the organization of a third expedition. It is barely possible, however, that he may have learned something by experience, and concluded to devote himself here-after to peaceful and legal pursuits. Perhaps he may settle in Nicaragua as a physician; the people there may be more willing to take his pills than his balls. -N. Y. Times.

Six hundred and thirty-one indigent persons were accommodated with lodgings at the various Station Houses, New York, on the night of Tuesday, the 22d

The Wyoming, from Philadelphia, lately, took 250 passengers back to Ireland

Two women were frozen to death recently, near St. Joseph, Missouri, in an old open shanty.

FALL OF A BUILDING .- A building at the corner of Sixth Avenue and Forty-seventh street, New York, occupied by Messrs. Clark & Bogert as a manufactory, came down with a fearful crash early on Wednesday morning last. The accident was owing to the amount of material stowed on the various fluors. Fortunately no person was injured.

The uncertainty of evidence, both direct and circumstantial, is illustrated in the case of Charles E. Sage, a lad some eighteen years old, supposed to have been murdered last winter in Connecticut. Some months after the disappearance of young Sage, a man named Benson stated that one Nugent was the marderer; and he saw the deed done and helped the disclosure. About this time, a hody was found in the Connecticut River, which was identified by certain marks on it, and by the clothing, as that of to foot." Of course he was guilty; and at the courtterm of this month, was to be tried and condemned when, providentially, the murdered lad turned up alive and well in the interior of Pennsylvania. As the finale, Nugent is set at liberty, and Benson confesses to the crime of perjury, which will send aim to State Prison for life. His object was to obtain the reward of \$300.

Senators Stuart, of Michigan, and Broderick, of California, have broken ground pointedly, in the nor of an idolatrous festival! Senate in opposition to President Ruchapan on the Kansas question. Broderick was peculiarly severe and telling in his remarks. He charged on the President and his advisers the entire responsibility of glass hottle, holding a pint; pour into it a gill and a all the troubles in Karsas. The rights of the people half of water; then drop in half a drachm of phosof that Territory had been outraged at every step, | phorous. Then hang up the bottle in such a manner and they had exhibited an astonishing forbearance. If they had seized the Lecompton Convention, cut off as the water is warm, streams of fire will dart from their ears, hung or drowned them, he would have the bottom of the water, resembling sky-rockets; felt obliged to applicad the deed. He had helped to some particles will adhere to the sides of the glass elect the President, and should hold him responsible for his acts.

A SHOOKING SCENE. - Greenbury O. Mullenix was executed at Greencastle, Ind., on Friday, for the murder of his wife. He protested his innocence to the last. When the drop of the gallows fell the rope CURRENCY FASCINATION .- Mr. Gladstone said on broke. Blindfolded and choked, Mullenix still appeared to have reason and presence of mind, and walked in the direction of the steps as if to re ascend the scaffold. A horrid sound, like the rattle of death | again, and the same will be performed over. The that he "really thinks it has made as many lunatics escaped from his mouth In a moment Mullenix was in the arms of men who held him while the sheriff blowing out the lamp a few times. The liquid in the tied the rope together and drew him from the ground, In a moment more the object of the law's vengeance was swinging between earth and heaven .- United

A collision has occurred in the southern part of Kansas, between the Free-State men and pro-Slavery men. Five of the latter were killed. Twenty-three of the former have been saized and confined at Fort Scott. The affray is said to have grown out of the seizure of the Pree-State men for taxes.

An express from the Utah expedition brings intelligence of the concentration of the whole force, with the exception of Col. Cook's command, at Black Fork, from which point they were moving very slowly toward Fort Bridger. The teams were giving out hourly, and it was thought all the animals would perish during the winter. The supply trains were all up, and provisions were plenty.

The Mormons in Utah have assumed an attitude of defiance to the U. S. troops. Accounts to Nov. 6, state that they had destroyed Fort Bridger, on the approach of Col. Johnson.

A young man of Keekuk, Iowa, recently married a young, pretty and modest woman with whom he lived in much happiness till one day, opening a letter, addressed to his wife, he discovered that she had another husband in Ohio. Rushing home to his pretty wife, the enraged husband showed her the letter and asked explanations, when she quietly remarked that she had nothing to say only that she had a third lord in Penusylvania. The victim has sued for a di-

PROTESTANTISM AND IDOLATRY .-- We copy from Blackwood for November last, a few paragraphs of an article on the East Indies, as amusingly illustrative of the consistency of the British Government, in religious matters. Whilst busy persecuting Catholicity at home as "idolatious," it seems that at the same time it was not only encouraging the obscene rites of the lascivious Hindoos, but that its officers were actually taking an active and prominent part in the lewd abominations of Eastern idolatry. It would be impossible to adduce more conclusive testimony to the statement that Protestantism, is far more closely allied to heathenism, than it is to Christianity. Speaking of the encouragement given by the British Protestant Government to idolatry, Blackwood says :-

" It is not to be denied that this has taken place to a lamentable extent. The details may be found in the appendix to a memorial presented to the Government of Madrus by Bishop Corrie in 1836, and afterwards published in a pamphlet, which is now lying before us.* It is there stated, and proved by instances—I. That salutes were fired by our troops in honour of heathen and Mohammedan festivals, and that not unfrequently on the Lord's day. ? 2. That Christian soldiers were compelled to attend in procession at such festivals. 3. That in some places the pagodas were actually managed by Government; the revenues and endowments being vested in their hands so that all the ceremonial, including the appointment of priests and dancing girls, the decking of the idol, its procession, &c., was directly ordered and paid for by the European officers of Government. At Madras an idol which had been forgotten by the natives for thirty years, was evoked from its obscurity by the zeal of the European superintendent of police, and its festival re-established in great splendour at the cost of the Government! the admiring Hindoos positively refusing to pay the trifling charge demanded of them for this piece of ancestral worship. 4. Direct acts of worship were publicly performed to the idols by the officers of Government, in the name and on behalf of the British nation. Lord Clive, in person, affered a jewel worth £400 to the idol at Conjeveram, a templo stated to be 'assumed by the Government, and the festival performed by the Honorable Company. The Collector publicly adored the Madeus goddess with the offer of a take (a necklace used fur the same purpose as our ring at a marriage), in the revived festival of 1818. In Canara the Collector customarily ordered Poojah (worship) to the idols in time of droughs, for the protection of the ryots and the coming of rain!

"This connection with idolatry appears to have been carried further in the Madras Presidency than in any other It originated apparently with one Mr. Place, a collector, whose zeal was moved by the peculation of the Brahmins, and the indifference of the ryots to the duties of their religion. The Pagodas being largely endowed with lands and offerings, he found the Brahmins appropriating the revenue and starving the idols. The ryots, on the other hand, whose tenures bound them to attend and drag the cars, preferring their case to their religion, often left the gods in the lurch. The church revenues (us Mr. Place singularly denominated them) were disappearing-the 'clergy and churchwardens' all corrupt-the irreligious peasantry sinking fast into infidelity. In good truth there was some reason to think that, had it been let alone, Hindoo idolatry would have perished, in some places, under its own corruption. But extensive endowments could not be allowed to disappear in this way. British equity demanded the due execution of trusts, and Mr. Place set himself to enforce their obligations on the reluctant trustees. It was impossible, however, to make the Brahmins honest, or to inspire the people with a proper sense of religion; so it ended in 'assuming' the pagodas for Government, taking the revenues into their own administration, appointing the officers, providing for the ceremonies, fetching in the worshippers by gentle messages through the colletors' peons, and such is the excellence of British administration-carrying a very pretty 'surplus' to Nugent to conceal the body; and that he was now the public account, after performing the festival compelled by the loss of his peace of mind to make with a magnificence unknown to the Hindoos. Never was there such an example of the maxim, 'Do as you like, or I will make you." Mr. Place's toleration extended to a pretty active coercion of the 'spirityoung Sage. Of course there could be no doubt of less outcasts, who would not stand up for theke Nugent's guilt. He was seized, confronted with his rights; and, seriously speaking, there is no doubt accuser, denied the charge, but" trembled from head | that an energy was thus infused into the idolatrons system, which was a scandal to the cause of Christinnity."

* Connection of the East India Company's Government with Idolatry, &c .- Hulchards, 1838.

We shall not easily forget hearing the clergyman's voice drowned the first time we attended the Holy Communion in India, by the thunder of the cannon fired from the neighbouring ramparts in ho-

MINIATURE FIREWORKS .- Procure a clean white that you can place under it a lighted lamp. As soon representing stars, and will display brilliant rays. These appearances will continue till the water begins to simmer, when immediately a beautiful auroraborealis begins, and gradually ascends till it collects to a pointed flame; then blow out the lamp, and the point formed will rush down, forming beautiful clouds of fire, rolling over each other for some time; when disappearing, a beautiful hemisphere of stars presents itself. After waiting a minute or two, light the lamp stars may be increased by alternately lighting and flask will serve for the same experiment several times.

Why is wit like a Chinese lady's foot? Because brevity is the sole of it.

Very faithfully yours,

T. B. McManus.