

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman says:—At the last petty sessions of Oarrick-on-Shannon, information was received against Bridget and John Corcoran, mother and son, who are now undergoing confinement in the county jail for a similar offence proved against them at last assizes for the embezzlement of two money orders in May last, one for £5 from America in favor of a man named Pat Corcoran and another for £3 in favor of John Maguire, a farmer, residing in the county Roscommon. It was proved that the woman had got the orders cashed in a bank, and it appears that the son was at the time of those robberies the letter carrier between Roskey and Dromod, in which latter place he and his mother resided until the discovery of the case upon which they were convicted. They were returned for trial at the next assizes for the county Leitrim, and at the termination of their present term of imprisonment.

The British Government have offered a reward of £100 to any one who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension of the persons who attacked two of the constabulary near Olooghordan, county Tipperary some days ago, and so maltreated them that Oostable Toles' life is still in great danger.

LEGEND OBVIOUSLY VERIFIED.—Tradition informs us that when the old Abbey of St Francis, the remains of which are still extant, existed and flourished in Limerick, it possessed a chime of silver bells sixteen in number, which were celebrated for their purity and sweetness of tone and that, on the night before the church fell into the hands of the reformers, the friars took them away and hid them in the Abbey river. For three centuries has the story been handed down to posterity, receiving absolute credence from many, while others viewing it in the light of a legend considered that it had no foundation in fact. The tradition, however, which has formed the subject of many poetical effusions, both by the Bard of Thomond and others, and which has received historical notice, has just been to some extent verified, and in the following singular manner:—It appears that a man named Michael Abern who resides in that portion of the old town known as the Abbey, and who is so celebrated as a swimmer and diver that he goes by the name of the 'Cormorant,' happening to be on the bank of the Abbey river, on Monday afternoon, with some friends, a discussion arose as to the greatest depth of the stream at any one point, with the bottom of every hole and cavern of which Abern justly professed his acquaintance. His statement that he had been to the bottom of the river, where its depth is said to be from 60 to 70 feet, was disputed and doubted by some of his companions, and a wager was made that he would not dive at the spot indicated and bring up something from the bottom.—Abern undertook to do so, and, divesting himself of his clothes, he went into the water. Having reached the bottom, with a few vigorous kicks, he came upon what seemed to be a stone embedded in the alluvial soil, and this he proceeded to displace and bring to the surface. The evidence of his visit to the depths below. On reaching the bank with his prize, it was found to be a curious looking bell-shaped trophy, which, from its blackened and discolored appearance the parties concluded to be brass or bronze; but being brought into town and examined it proved to be a bell of solid silver, weighing twenty-eight ounces, but minus the tongue, which is supposed to have become disconnected from the instrument by the corrosion of its fastenings. The bell, on being struck, gives forth a very harmonious sound. The discovery has created much interest, and it is said that the fortunate diver is preparing to make a regular exploration of the bottom of that part of the river, with a view of seeing whether he can come across any others of the traditional silver chime.

EMIGRATION.—LANDING OF SNOW AWAYS.—The National Company's steamer Denmark, which arrived at Queenstown on the 18th ult, from New York, landed among the rest of the passengers, who were very large, the unprecedented number of seventeen persons who stowed themselves in the vessel at New York and were not discovered until the vessel was some days upon her voyage. Several others were discovered on board and put on shore before the steamer left. They assert hundreds are trying to return home, but are destitute of means of doing so and cannot obtain employment in or about New York.—[Cork Examiner.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Pall Mall Gazette says it is informed that the Marquis of Bute has formally joined the Roman Catholic Church. PROSPECTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION.—The Nonconformist has carefully analysed the list of candidates for Great Britain up to the present time, with a view to form some rough estimate of the probable result of the appeal to the country next November. In order that our contemporary's calculations as to the prospects of the liberal party may not be too sanguine, 80 doubtful seats have been wholly assigned to the conservatives. All of those 80 seats con- tain the Nonconformist, are to be contested, and our readers will judge for themselves as to the whole of them. Assuming, however, for the purpose we have in view, that they should be so signally successful, and that the balance of parties in Ireland remains unaltered, although a gain of at least half a dozen seats to the liberals seems to be expected there—the following anticipation of the result of the general election may be formed: Liberals—England, 249; Wales, 20; Scotland, 51; Ireland, 56; total 396 Conservatives—England, 189; Wales, 13; Scotland, 8; Ireland, 49; total 260 This would give the liberal party a minimum majority of 136 in the new parliament. We say a minimum majority, because we have the fullest persuasion that, on the least sanguine estimate, the liberals will gain more votes out of the above long list of doubtful seats than will suffice to cover any mishaps in other constituencies which we have assumed, from all the information we have been able to collect, they will be able to carry. It will be strange, indeed, if Mr Gladstone does not have at his back quite 400 supporters in the next House of Commons.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—The Right Hon. Mr. Gladstone has issued his address to the electors of South Lancashire. After reviewing the progress of Reform in England, he proceeds to criticise the course of the Government, especially condemning the increased estimates. In regard to Ireland, he says the true policy would be to make the law the friend of the Irish people. He repudiates the proposition for a general endowment of the churches in Ireland and says the case against the Established Church is aggravated by the fact that it is the church of the rich. The arguments in favor of its continuance are a satire on misapplied funds, and the Established Church is a mark of passed oppression. Its disestablishment will give the clergy of that church more scope. The interests of the Irish people must be cared for. The revenue must be applied to public and social works, and not to religious establishments. Mr Gladstone closes with an appeal to the voters of South Lancashire, to support the only just policy which England can pursue.

The Nonconformist has put forth an estimate, according to which the Liberal party in the next House of Commons will, at the very lowest, be four hundred strong, and may be much stronger. Four hundred Liberals to two hundred and fifty-eight Conservatives, or a working majority of one hundred and forty-two members, is an almost inconceivable superabundance of strength; and most Prime Ministers prefer a more moderate, and manageable majority. These who are not with certainty upon seeing Mr Gladstone Prime Minister, before Christmas and they are many consider that the formation of the Cabinet and the task of satisfying and reconciling the claims of those of different sections of his supporters will be a

severe tax upon his powers than any subsequent difficulties about passing measures through Parliament. But all these speculations must be taken at their worth, which for practical purposes is not considerable.

BRITAIN'S PROSPERITY.—The Agricultural Labourer, according to Mr. Girdlestone's description, gets 8s. or 9s. a week for working ten hours a day. Even this pittance is not always paid in cash, but commuted partly for allowances in kind, on terms not invariably advantageous to the receiver. Out of these earnings the man has to pay 1s. or 1s. 6d. a week for house-rent, and that 7. or 8 a week remain for the keep and maintenance of himself and his family. Of course their fare is very different. Bread and water, enriched occasionally with milk for breakfast, bread and cheese for dinner, and potatoes or cabbage for supper—that is the labourer's dietary. Now and then the family may get a bit of bacon, but butcher's meat is rarely seen, except in the shape of a gift. Nevertheless these men, as a class, are long-lived, though they are rarely robust and are often prematurely crippled. In that event they go upon the parish, and parochial aid is so administered as to quench every feeling of independence. That is the description given by Mr. Girdlestone—and given, as he says, from his own knowledge—of the terms on which a large class of working men pass their lives. It need not be said that the description does not apply, and indeed, was not intended to apply, to more than a portion of England, but still Mr. Girdlestone did argue from general evidence that the condition of the Agricultural Labourer was more or less a reproach to us all over the country.

The London Times says:—Ever the parlor of the Bank of England has now echoed to the cry which has long been resounding throughout the land.—'Why is not capital put out to employment instead of being left to accumulate in stagnant and unprofitable millions?' Will the public, asks one of our correspondents, 'never recover from an irrational and discreditable panic?' Look at our unenclosed, un drained, un reclaimed, uncultivated lands; look at our mineral wealth, evident to the trained eye of the geologist, but left unexplored for want of capital; look at our boundless resources and our incumbered wants, and then turn once more to the spectacle of these unemployed hordes of money lying useless from year to year! Nearly three years have now elapsed since the financial panic set in, and confidence still seems as remote as ever. All this time capital has been on strike, and very dim are the signs of its return to work. Can nothing be done to accelerate the consummation?

AN ANTI-PAPAL LECTURE PREVENTED.—On Sunday afternoon in consequence of the announcement that a Mr Flynn, an anti-Papist lecturer, would hold forth at the Market Cross, Stockton-on-Tees, the High street was thronged with persons more or less in an excited state, there being somewhere about 2,000 and 3,000 present. Mr Flynn had been in the neighborhood about a fortnight, and has succeeded in exciting the Irish population. On Sunday, before the time appointed for the lecture, the Cross was taken possession of by a number of half-grown Irishmen, most of them known as the worst characters in the place. Flynn's presence was the signal for an outburst of bad feeling; shouting, derisive cheering, and low epithets, reaching the air for some minutes, notwithstanding the presence of several policemen immediately before them; and such was the disturbance that the lecturer, after a few inaudible utterances, took his departure for another stand. Mounting a pump lower down the town he spoke a minute or two, but not without being disturbed, principally by Irishmen. Ultimately he retired to a field in Yarn lane, followed by several hundreds of his friends, where the lecture was delivered. Some slight disturbance took place, but in most instances the offenders were run out of the crowd and down the lane. At four o'clock a large crowd of Irish remained in High street, but the police still remained among them afraid of any outbreak occurring.—[Post.]

IRISH AFFAIRS.—Mr. O'Connell's Fortescue was present at a meeting held at Midsummer Norton on Monday to promote the election of Colonel Pinner and Captain Haxter for East Somerset and spoke at some length upon Irish Affairs, chiefly dwelling upon the Irish Church question. He had, he said, been astonished very lately to see in the charge of the head of the Irish Church, the Primate of Ireland, a statement to the effect that, in this matter Ireland were to be treated as he (Mr Fortescue) contended it should, it must be treated as a separate community, as Scotland was treated, and that in that case the union of the two islands must be dissolved. The Primate of Ireland, however, forgot that it has been said by a still greater authority than himself in political questions—the late Lord Macaulay, who gave a most masterly history of these events in writing of these two countries—that England and Scotland had been maintained one country because their Churches were two, and because in each country the wishes and feelings of the people in that country had been consulted and held sacred. No doubt there were difficulties—unavoidable difficulties—in the situation of Ireland, which more Acts of Parliament were not able to remove. It was a difficulty that a very great proportion of the lands should be in the hands of another. But this was a difficulty which changed hands rapidly and there was now a large number of Roman Catholic owners of land. It was also a great difficulty that there existed in some parts of Ireland a revolutionary class whom we knew under the name of the Fenians. But these were things unavoidable, and not to be cured by us in a moment as if by magic. The Parliament of England could not violate the sacredness of property by taking it from one owner and giving it to another. It could not satisfy the feelings of revolutionists by sanctioning the separation of these islands. Such a course would be fatal and ruinous to both countries. But there was something we could do. There was this great question, and this unjust system of the Irish Church Establishment which it was absolutely necessary in the power of Parliament to suppress, and with which it was, therefore, our duty to deal. The very announcement of the policy of the Liberal party, and of Mr Gladstone strengthened the bands of the loyal and well-affiliated in Ireland, and diminished the power and influence of the disaffected. Our only hope was to continue boldly and firmly in that policy—a policy which of course would not remove in a moment all the evils of Ireland; but which would make a real beginning towards that great result, and by its moral effect upon the mind of Ireland would smooth the way for other questions and prepare for a just, and he hoped, successful dealing with the controversies which remained behind.

THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.—The Hon. Mr. Warren addressing the electors of Mid-Downshire at Seale on Saturday, referred to the Irish land question. He said it was no doubt an intricate one, but he thought it might be dealt with satisfactorily to all parties. The real remedy was not so much a legislative remedy as one of improving and widening public opinion in Ireland. In Ireland the landlords had too much their own way; they had not a wide and comprehensive public opinion which, in England, kept landlords straight. In this country, the landlord allowed the tenant the benefit of unexhausted improvements and it was his object to keep up a good name in the neighborhood. In this country there was not so great an amount of small holdings, whilst in Ireland the smaller farmers starved. If they could only introduce a healthier tone of public opinion amongst the Irish landlords, they should, probably, have done as much towards settling the question as any legislation could do. But still much could be done by legislation. The Allocation which legislation could take was plain. They should devise a better system of leases and secure the tenant from capricious eviction.

THE HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.—The Star says: 'As is well known, the Government of the Hudson's Bay Territories has long been offered to Canada, and has been accepted by the Legislature of that province, subject to certain conditions. Negotiations between the Imperial Government and the Hudson's Bay Company are in progress with a view to the settlement of the terms upon which the latter body will agree to the cession of the extraordinary privileges conferred upon it under the charter II. As these negotiations may at any moment bear fruit, and the country be opened up to settlement, a number of gentlemen, headed by Lord Rbury, Lord Alfred Ouburchill, and many well known members of Parliament, have addressed a memorial to the Premier, urging that the Indian title should be equitably extinguished, and extensive reserves of lands set apart for the use of the native tribes. The desire of the memorialists is, if possible, to avert the sanguinary border warfare which has been so injurious to one race, and so fatal to the other, in almost every part of the North American Continent. Mr. Disraeli, in a letter to Mr. Fowler, has promised to consider the matter.'

ARE MONKS QUALIFIED AS LODGERS?—A curious question has been heard at the Marylebone Registration Court. Mr. Parson, who represents the Conservative interest referring to some cases disposed of on the previous day, said he had seen several Roman Catholic gentlemen, who were all of opinion that the court had been done by the monks who were put on the list of lodgers at the Priory in Kensington, for although ladies paid large sums for living in nurseries it was not the custom for monks to pay anything for living in their establishments. It may be interesting to state in explanation that several priests and a cook of the Priory, Southampton-road, claimed to be placed on the list of voters, as lodgers paying more than £10 a year. Their claim, although opposed, was passed, for want of proof of joint occupation. The claim upon which the question was decided was made by William Albert Buckley, clergyman in respect of a private bedroom and use of sitting-room at the Priory, Southampton-road. The Rev. S. Austin Rooke, of the Priory, Southampton road, was entered on the claim as the landlord. The Revising Barrister, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Parson, said he had started out with the rule that in absence of evidence to the contrary he should take the form of declaration of the lodger and his witnesses as prima facie evidence of a good claim. Mr. Parson objected to them, as evidence was offered as to a joint occupation. Under such circumstances it was impossible to strike them out, as the claims were prima facie good. He would be willing to still receive evidence on the subject. Mr. Parson declined to interfere any further in the matter.—[Standard.]

The Liberal journals in Ireland seem to think that the fate of the 'alien establishment' has been sealed by the report of the commission. The Cork Examiner says it has put beyond question what the revenues of the Church really are. Its net income is about £551,000, or fully one pound sterling per head of the Protestant population of Ireland. 'Search the world over and nothing like this is to be found.' The Examiner urges upon the different constituencies to return to Parliament none but those who, despising petty reforms, and rejecting mild palliatives, will assist the Liberals of England and Scotland in laying the axe at the root of the evil; thus putting an end, once and forever to the Anglican Church of Ireland as a state institution.

UNITED STATES.

We regret to learn that the Right Rev. H. D. Juncker, Catholic Bishop of Alton Diocese of Illinois, whose illness we announced in our last issue, died on Friday the 21 of October, in the Episcopal residence at Alton Illinois. He was consecrated first Bishop of Alton on April 26, 1867.

In our last we announced the death of the Bishop of Covington. It is our melancholy duty to announce this week the death of another Prelate of the Church—Right Rev. Henry Damian Juncker, first Bishop of Alton, Illinois. This saintly and beloved prelate died at his episcopal residence, on Friday evening, Oct. 2nd, Feast of the Guardian Angels, after a long and severe illness. Deceased was born in Fenestrange, Diocese of Nancy, Lorraine France. His ecclesiastical studies were made in Cincinnati where he was ordained priest by Most Rev. Arch. bishop Parcell, on Passion Sunday, March 16, 1834, and consecrated bishop by the same on Sunday April 26th 1857.

During his seminary life he was a most zealous teacher of catechism and instructor of youth, as well as diligent and edifying student. After his ordination he was pastor of the first German Catholic congregation of Cincinnati, and subsequently of St. John's Church, Canton, and of Dayton, Ohio. In these different positions, it may be truly said of him, 'he did all things well.' In Alton he built a beautiful Catholic hall and residence—intended for a seminary—and all this without leaving his diocese one cent in debt. It would be superfluous to add that he established schools and convents, and institutions of charity, so that his days, if few in the ministry, were full, and his devoted clergy and people have cause to hold, as they doubtless will, his memory in benediction. They will pray for his speedy admission to the reward he so richly merited, or for the increase of his glory.—[Catholic Telegraph.]

NEW CHURCHES IN PHILADELPHIA.—One of the finest pieces of ecclesiastical architecture now in the course of progress is the new Church of Our Mother of Sorrow, erected at the Cathedral Cemetery. The bold strong outlines are beginning to assume a well broken form from the cheerful tone of the stone, it being erected in the most durable manner of light gray granite from the quarry of Mr J. King, opposite Fairmount. The stone work has reached above the main floor, and slightly indicates the effect that will be produced when the entire masonry work has been completed. The internal arrangements are to be finished with the picturesque detail of the Romanesque. Father Sharkey, the pastor, has buckled on his armor, and is working with a will, which will crown his efforts with success. The building will, when completed, be a noble ornament to his well-known zeal, and to the generosity of the Catholics of Philadelphia, who are so willing to assist in this most laudable enterprise.—[Standard.]

The work on the foundations of the new Church of St Charles Borromeo at 20th and Christian streets has been commenced, and will be pushed on with vigor until the walls are up to the pavement height, which will take from now until the cold weather sets in. The building will be very large. The frontage on Twentieth street, covers 81 feet at the towers, the general depth being 150 feet on Christian street.—The main body of the building is 66 feet in width. The walls that are now being put in are of the most substantial character of solid masonry. This splendid building is destined to be a fitting monumental testimonial or offering to the glory of our Holy Church, by the people of St Patrick's Church; for it is mainly through their efforts that the desire of Bishop O'Hara was so nobly seconded, and the good work commenced. The pastorage of this fine church has been entrusted, as our readers know, to Rev. James O'Reilly, who is to labor and perfect the project, and become connected with its historical record, and with his incessant energy and activity, backed by the liberality of the people who can doubt his entire success.—[Standard.]

Our recent visit to the design-room of Mr John H. Devereaux, architect, we saw there amongst a host of others, the plan of a Catholic Church to be erected at Aiken S.O. The church is to be a wooden structure, measuring in width 35 feet and in length 80 feet, with handsome portico front supported by four columns. The design is plain but very neat

and the building will present a pleasing appearance when completed. To Right Rev. Dr. Perotto, who has been laboring on the Aiken mission for some months, is due the present undertaking.—[Charleston Gazette.]

The finest church in Connecticut, is now in course of erection. It is in the city of New Haven, and is to be called the 'Church of St Mary's.' The Catholics of New England will be proud of this monument of their devotion.

The Catholics of Birmingham, Pennsylvania, are erecting a new church on the hill back of the Passionist Monastery near that city. It is dedicated to the service of God under the name of St. Joseph.—The Right Rev. Bishop Domec led the cornerstone on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 4th.

The Very Rev. J. A. Corcoran V. G. of the Diocese of Charleston, sailed from Baltimore, on the steamer of the 1st inst. He goes to represent the Province of Baltimore, among the Theologians and ecclesiastical Secretaries charged with the examination and preparation of questions to be submitted to the great General Council of the Catholic Church that is to assemble next year.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—The track of the Central Pacific Railroad is finished in Reese River Valley, five hundred miles east of this point and about sixty-five miles north of Aust. The grading is ready for the iron—hundred miles beyond, and it is said the requisite grading to Salt Lake will be done by the 15th of December. The earnings of the road for September were \$163,000 in gold. In a few days Wells, Fargo & Co's stages will connect with the railroad at Gravellyford on the Humboldt river.—This will shorten the stage route nearly two hundred miles.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.—In the 3rd Ward, Washington Hamilton, a notorious character created a disturbance at the polls. A policeman attempted to arrest him when Hamilton drew a revolver, the policeman then shot him in the neck inflicting a serious wound.

Locks Co. P.—A private letter received from a Kentuckian by a gentleman of New York city says:—'Very many people here are buying Confederate bonds at 10 cents on a dollar, in anticipation of the election of Seymour and Blair, in which event they believe the bonds will be at par, or at least at a value approaching par!'

Two negroes have been arrested charged with the recent murder of Mrs Stewart and her overseer in New Kent county, Virginia. The chain of circumstances evidence against them is very strong.

A Mormon female Seminary was recently started in Salt Lake City, which succeeded very well, until the principal eloped and married the whole school.—[American Paper.]

The Charleston Courier of the 9th inst. states that Mr James Martin, one of the Republican members of the House of Representatives of South Carolina from Abbeville, was recently murdered in the public road near his residence by a person in disguise. A jury of inquest has failed to elicit any clue to the murderers.

New York, Oct. 13.—The Times' Georgia correspondent states that on account of the caterpillars and the worms the cotton crop of 1867 will not be much more than half that of 1867.

Religion!—A Helena, Arkansas paper of last week tells of a preacher who, on the previous Sunday, exhorted his colored hearers to renounce a political meeting he was to hold in a few days, and there re-venge themselves for the killing of a negro a few days before. The negroes followed this preacher's advice, and a murderous riot was narrowly escaped.

The Nashville Republican tells of a preacher who having in vain tried every other means known to him to 'convert some sinners,' employed poison as a last argument. He said perhaps they would be converted when death strided them in the face; and if not, at least their continuing infidelity upon the part of the congregation would be removed! The preacher has been arrested and held for trial.

Memphis, Oct. 18.—The steamer Heeper, which left yesterday with four thousand stand of arms, which, it is alleged, were for the negroes in Arkansas, was boarded by forty men when some twenty-five miles below. They seized the arms and threw them overboard.

Four thousand stand of arms arrived at Memphis for Little Rock on the 5th instants, but as it was supposed they were for arming negroes, no steamer would take them further.

In nine days during September, 1,310 persons were naturalized in Philadelphia.

General Sherman is earnestly calling for more troops to chastise the Indians into quietness.

The New York Trades' Unions have appointed committees for each ward in the city, with instructions to support only eight hour candidates for the Assembly.

MR ANTHONY TROLLOPS ON AMERICAN RECONSTRUCTION.—There is an article in 'St Paul's' on 'American Reconstruction,' from the pen of Anthony Trollope, who in a recent visit to the States on Post Office business, has looked round the political situation as closely as he could. His sympathies with the north during the war, and in principle he is Abolitionist; yet he draws a fearful picture of the condition of the reconstructed States of the South referring to the control of South Carolina by a negro majority in the Legislature who have neither education nor property, he says: 'There never was a tyranny attempted so wide in its reach and so cruel in its measures. The Pole can submit to the Russian—not, indeed, without national degradation, but without disgrace. The Italian who was accustomed to see the Austrian soldiers in his streets and in his theatres was subjected to a baser enemy; but there was no feeling of individual loathing against his master. In each case the tyranny has been very bad. But what was such tyranny to the subjection of the white man of the Southern States to the negro who was the other day his slave? The Russian too and the Austrian had some fitness for the task of dominion. Here they who are the least fit have been chosen so that the degradation may be perfect.'

MR BUTLER AND THE N. Y. SUN.—The N. O Picayune says, in order to aid the New York Sun in prosecuting its researches to find out whether General Butler was or was not 'a thief' we respectfully call its attention to a statement by the party most interested, after General Butler himself, in one case cited in its columns, which it professes to disbelieve. The contents of Mr Kenner's stables, when captured by General Butler, were twenty two fine blooded horses, the most valuable in the country. These were all purchased at a sale obviously arranged for the purpose, at ridiculously low figures, by General Butler's brother, in the name of George Wilkes, of New York. None of these horses were worth less than \$5,000, while some of them were worth larger sums. One, Panic, has since been sold at the North for \$18,000. As in the case of the silver, Mr Kenner has only once crossed the track of his stolen horses. Shortly after the war he met in New York Mr. Sandford, United States Minister to Belgium who informed him that he had in his possession a fine blooded mare, purchased from General Butler, which he fully believed was the property of Mr. K., and that he considered it his duty as a man of honor and a gentleman to tender him back the horse. The true owner, not to be outdone in courtesy, and at the same time to testify his appreciation of a Northern sense of honor, so much at variance with what had been before accustomed to, begged Mr. Sandford to retain the horse in his possession.

Such are the facts in relation to one of General Butler's operations, in substantiation of which the New York Sun can find ample evidence in New York or upon the shortest notice in New Orleans. We call upon it to prosecute the investigation.

PROTESTANT VARIATIONS.—It has been the custom for several Sundays for a lot of loafers, half-crazed fanatics, well-meaning but weak-headed Christians, and brainless disbelievers, to assemble on the courthouse steps, where the former would hoot and laugh and blaspheme, while the latter would scream and rave, until the strongest lungs won the day, whether they belonged to theist or atheist.

All these out-door meetings are free discussions, which are guaranteed by the constitution, &c., as no such noise was made anywhere else, the police would dissipate the crowd in ten minutes, free speech or no free speech.

The performances, yesterday, were commenced in the afternoon at five o'clock by a speech by some spiritualist. Since it was still daylight, he was seen and unintelligible. According to him the principal tendency impressed upon the soul was a continual yearning toward the ineffable, whereby it manifested its homogeneity with those elementary essences which formed a part of the primordial divinity. Rapt upon the chariot of holy musings, it was again blest with that from which it came. Life, then, was but a striving after life, not the life below, but the life above, that which existed for a space of which eternity formed but a part.

This harmless fudge was noursed in an unceasing flood, eliciting little notice from a few ushering bystanders, until the sun set and darkness began to cover the earth. Then the crowd began to increase, faces known to the police began to be visible, and a young man, whose name is unknown, but who has a disputatious friend by the name of Walker, to whom he frequently referred, took off his hat, thumped his breast, and told the crowd that this talk about Spiritualism and the Christian religion was all nonsense. There was nothing to talk to it all. It was absurd for Spiritualists to talk about the spirits of the departed hovering around this living. He had lost a mother, but she never hovered around him. A voice—You are a pretty looking orphan.

Somebody else—Nobody kisses you for your mother.

Now, continued he, after the cheering had somewhat subsided, the Christians read their faith on the Bible, a book full of blasphemy, obscenity and folly. [Voice, Where is your wisdom?] Just read about Noah's flood, and look at the Pentateuch. [A voice, Where do you get your big words?] It is said that Moses wrote it all and told himself how he died. He was succeeded by a spiritualist, who was not prepared to coincide with the views of his young friend. He himself believed in the divinity of the Bible, and thought that Spiritualism came only to maintain the purity it incalculates. Jesus Christ had come down and manifested himself to men. Chorus of women in the jail: Oh, ain't I a persecuted lamb? I wish I may be damn, Damn my eyes.

The crowd—There's where you get your religion. The tendency of the present age was back again to Judaism. Now the Jews were a half civilized people.

Somebody—Go to a pawnbroker and see.

All had derogated from the teachings of the Christian religion. Christ order'd men to sell all and give it to the poor. Did men do that now a days? [No, do you?] All men were becoming Jews. They did not offer up bulls, and goats, and heifers and calves. The had no altars. Spiritualism came to shake these dry bones.

A voice—Maybe it's die-throwing he's talking of. Another voice—No; he is playing at Pete Korwin's.

Spiritualism is the great lever of the world? [Leave her then, you fool,] by its aid we propose to elevate mankind, and make them what they should be. Now we promised the Executive and the authorities that this meeting should stop as far as we were concerned, at this time. We are going to the Music Hall, and we write you to follow us.

What's the price of admission? There is no price; you come in free. Who hands around the plate? There is no forced contribution, but if any one wishes to give any thing he can.

No never believe it. The next speaker was an orthodox individual, who said that his noble friend, the faithless young man, had made certain remarks to which he would reply in a still, small voice.

This statement was not correct for he bellowed like a bull.

His noble young friend did not believe in any hereafter. How would it be when he came before the dreadful judgment seat?

A voice—Milliken will find him \$10.

Then he would learn what it was to dwell forever in hell, and to ceaselessly gnash his teeth for eternity. Why should he not turn to Christ and lean on His everlasting love, instead of treading the path to damnation.

Women in the jail— My love he is a sailor lad Who sails along the shore.

Let them turn to Christ. What did it cost to get a pure and holy spirit? A voice—Ten cents a glass. Where do you get yours?

He regretted to hear such remarks. He feared there were many among them who were determined to be damned.

Voice All right; go on. We are for God.

His noble young friend had spoken against the Bible, and asked how Moses could write of his own death. Did he not know that every biography told of a man's death? The account of his last moments was written by his dearest friends.

Oh, he begged them to turn from the error of their ways. They were not long for earth, yet a little bit and they would depart forever. Did they not hope to meet those that had gone before?

A voice—No, not my wife.

The mother, that had gone a little bit before, was waiting to see them. The sister that had gone a little bit before, was waiting to see them. Would they not rather go to them than to hell? Did they know what hell was? There was where the devil dwelt.

A voice—Damn the devil. It was very hot here, and the torment endured forever. They should repent while it was yet time.

The young man who has a friend by the name of Walker again uplifted his voice and said the orthodox ones had evaded a discussion with Walker.

The Orthodox Man—You must be mad; you must be mad.

He invited him to discuss with his friend Walker next Sunday and see if they could arrive at truth. As for the Christian religion, at it was taught, was filled with folly.

A voice—Teach your grandmother to suck eggs.

On his honor, he was prepared to prove it. Astronomy taught that the nearest fixed star was thirty-seven millions of miles away. There could be no Heaven this side of it, and yet the Bible said that God feared men would build the Tower of Babel to Heaven. Was not that enough to convince any man? [Shut up.] Then, too it was said that Christ would condemn man to eternal damnation because he could not believe the Christian religion. Now, if Jesus Christ was an infidel, and he was Jesus Christ.

Here came a mass of cheering, hisses and laughter, which lasted almost to the end of his harangue.

Then the religious man went to the other side of the Court house, and on both sides for over an hour a mass of blasphemy, trash and infidelity was poured out. For that length of time a howling mob disturbed the peace of the neighborhood, and yet not a policeman was visible; not an attempt was made to preserve order.