From our English Files.

has just been put into our hands, entitled The Reign of Terror in Carlow, and which we have reason to believe is an authentic in Carlow, and which we have reason to believe is an authentic history, capable of being proved in all its details by strict legal evidence, exhibits the condition of society throughout that portion of Ireland in a point of view as appalling as is presented by any of the records of dark ages or of savage tribes. Some of the facts contained in its pages were noticed by us shortly after the late elections, and the Whig-Radical press affected to make light of them, as the mere casual and partial overboilings of popular feeling in a season of peculiar excitement. We knew in armed masses upon Carlow. the evil to be much more widely spread and much more deeply seated than the abettors of Lord Normanby and Lord Ebrington would allow, but we confess that we were not prepared to find—and we think our countrymen in general will be utterly confounded when they read—the extent and enormity of the horrors which have really been committed in Ireland. They are such as to shock, to shame, and to warn us. We are shocked at the savagery of our fellow-creatures; we are ashamed of the Government that gave it impunity; we are warned against the further extension of political power to people as yet so unripe

Our object in the following notice is not to excite the feelings of our own countrymen against the deluded people whom super-stition and maddeniog agitation drive headlong into crime, but to deduce a wholesome and necessary caution from the exposure of the machinery by which this wild wickedness is got up, and from the proof of the regular connexion that subsists between

began to repent of having preferred strangers to their own land-lords, and thrown away a friendship ever available to them in time of need, accepting, in exchange for it, a mouthful of hollow promises, remembered by the utterers of them no longer than the day of the poll. The Carlow tenants found, upon reflection and by experience, that their oldest friends were the truest, and declared their anxious wish to be reconciled with their natural connexion. A vacancy in the county representation afforded, in December, 1840, the occasion for trying their sincerity; and they proved it by the triumphant return of Colonel Bruen, whose adversary resigned the contest in the midst of the poll.

Up to that time the O'Connellite game had been played in a

course of uninterrupted success, with the money and promises of strange candidates, ambitious of Parliamentary position, and with the spiritual appliances of the priests; and when the return of Colonel Bruen evinced that those instruments had lost their efficacy, the disappointment and rage of the defeated faction burst all bounds. It was then resolved to fight the desperate battle of revolution and superstition by downright force and bodily fear, and so to terrify and harass the whole country as to hunt down all chance of freedom at any future election The uncivilized state of the peasantry afforded unhappily an abundant and ready supply of instruments for the purposes of The more peaceable part of the inhabitants were overawed from giving evidence of the crimes they witnessed by the threat of still heavier inflictions upon themselves. And lest, nevertheless, it should sometimes occur that testimony would be forthcoming, and convictions actually be obtained, subscriptions were set on foot by which a fund was established for indemnifying convicted offenders. To all these earthly inducements and protections was added the ghostly influence of the priests; who threw themselves into the cause of the agitators with a zeal that burnt and wasted before it every feeling of human nature, and every scruple of morality or religion.

An instructive specimen of these proceedings will be found in the treatment inflicted on the family of a man named Hayden, who had committed the crime of voting for Colonel Bruen in December, 1840. We particularize this case, because the facts were sworn to before a bench of magistrates, who were thus enabled to convict the offenders, seven in number. The scene selected for the outrage was the Roman Catholic chapel of Tullow, and the time was that of the mass on the Sunday sucreceding the election. William Hayden says,—
"I was in the chapel of Tullow on Sunday last. I was on

'my knees, when I was surrounded by a crowd, knocked down "by a blow on my face, and dragged on my back out of the "chapel. I was then pelted with stones by the multitude. I "think there were 50 persons throwing stones at me from th "chapel to the police-office, where I ran for protection. The "stones were falling so thick on me I thought every moment would "be my last, as the crowd shouted, ' Don't let one of them escape I never did anything to anybody; but my father voted

James Hayden was in like manner dragged out of the chapel, stoned, cut, and bruised; and states that but for the arrival of the police he would have been hilled on the spot. He adds that the priest was in the chapel, and the mass going on at the time.

It may probably be thought by those, even of the Liberal

But the Car ovian agitators were made of sterner stuff. They deemed it their duty, the priest who was in the midst of mass acquiescing in that view, to include also in the example a female, a young girl of about 15, named Ann Hayden. most appropriately, a principal dispenser of Liberal "justice" was a woman. "I was at my prayers," says Ann, "when Jo-"anna Lalor came up and said, 'Here is another of them.' She "seized me by the bonnet, and tore it to pieces, with the hair off "my head. I was then surrounded by a crowd, dragged out of the chapel, and when outside Michael Fenlon gave me a kick "on the side, and knocked me down, when some persons leaped They dragged me then to the chapel gate, my clothes

The sentence of the bench on the seven ringleaders of this barbarous onslaught imposed a number of penalties, amounting in the aggregate to 22l. The criminals not being able to meet these fines were given into the custody of the police for conveyance to the county gaol; but in half on hour after the sentence the agitators in the neighbourhood held a meeting and transmitted the whole of the penalties to the chief constable, who was thereupon obliged to liberate the prisoners. Here, then, was a direct adoption of the outrages committed upon the family of the voter: excluding altogether the plea so often urged by the Radical press for such ruffianly acts, that they are the mere outbreaks of ferocious individuals, unprompted and disapproved by the agitators, we here trace the mischief to its true source, and connect the perpetrators of the crime with the pockets of its instigators.

Due steps, however, were taken by the masters of the mischief to prevent the expense from falling too heavily on the fund. The sufferers were presently apprised that, "unless they "paid back the amount of the penalties, they would never again "be allowed to enter the chapel, nor be suffered to reside in the "country." This intimation they seem to have neglected; for, on Christmas-day, having ventured into the chapel, they were again turned out and beaten, ordered to quit the country, and d by a crowd, who would have stoned them to death but for the timely arrival of a party of constabulary, brought from

Before the same bench of magistrates who convicted the firstmentioned offenders there was another charge for the inhuman beating of two persons named Eustace, one of them a woman But these poor people refused to prosecute. Their father gave testimony that the priest had interposed on the preceding day The woman said, that if she prosecuted it would be at the risk of life, and she and her fellow-sufferer both declared that they ild "go to gaol rather than tell one word about what took "place in the chapel."

We have not room to detail the siege of Darcy's house near Carlow town, nor the brutalities exercised in the course of the month upon electors and women in Hacketstown chapel; but we must not pass without notice the excommunication, pronounced about a week after the election, upon a Roman Catholic ed Kelly, and followed by the declaration of the priests, that the Roman Catholics who had committed the crime of voting for Colonel Bruen "were all damned, beyond the power "of the priesthood itself to save them: that they walked on " earth as accursed beings, whom no one should buy from "and that they were no longer within the pale of the church, "having voted against their religion and their God." Still less can we omit to mention (though its length prevents us from inserting it entire) the notice which, within a week from the poll, appeared upon the chapel-gate at Leighlinbridge, in the choicest style of the Corn-Exchange: —"Will you remain silent "spectators?" inquires this document of the people whom it addresses: "if not, rally round the standard of your priesthood. 'Oh, mark the base, the sordid Catholics, who have registered "their votes to return Henry Bruen, &c., thirsting as he is for

parony of St. Mullins. The Roman Catholic tenantry on that estate, a wealthy, brave, and intelligent race, feudally attached by ancient ties and customs to the family of Kavanagh, in THE REIGN OF TERROR IN CARLOW.

(From the London Times.)

We regret to say that there is no necessity for traversing distant lands, or re-ascending into early times, in order to behold haman nature in its attermost barbarism. A paniphlet which has just been put into our hands, entitled The Reign of Terror.

The Reign of Terror and intengent race, leadany attached by ancient ties and customs to the family of Kavanagh, in whom the property of the land almost exclusively resides, received him very coldly; and though he commenced his harangue at the head of an imposing force of bludgeonmen from the country of Kilkenny, he made no impression. During his work there are no intended and every Protestant within it nut to death should be hurned and entered that if any attempt when left the regret to say that there is no necessity for traversing distant lands, or re-ascending into early times, in order to behold human nature in its attermost barbarism. A paniphlet which has just been put into our hands, can be reduced and customs to the family of Kavanagh, in whom the property of the land almost exclusively resides, received him very coldly; and though he commenced his harangue at the head of an imposing force of bludgeonmen from the country of Kilkenny, he made no impression. During his work the property of the land almost exclusively resides, received him very coldly; and though he commenced his harangue at the head of cases where, towards the end of June, voters were taken prisoners, tied to cars, and hurried into confinement at Kilkenny and other places. At Kilkenny being the property of the land almost exclusively resides, received him very coldly; and though he commenced his harangue at the head of an imposing force of bludgeonmen from the with prisoners, tied to cars, and hurried into confinement at Kilkenny of hearing of cases where, towards the end of June, voters were taken to her necessary to her necessary when he was better. What a treat it is, 'I heard a decision of June, voters were taken to hear the land al address Mr. Doyne arrived with a party of freeholders, who cheered for Bruen and Bunbury, and against Repeal. Upon this the Agitator's lieutenant, Mr. Steele, made an aggressive movement, which it required all the personal influence of Mr Doyne to prevent the freeholders from resenting in a decisive He succeeded, however, in preserving the peace; and the orator was fain to retire, baffled and crest-fallen. But it was only to effect new and more violent results by organizing

His arrangements for this purpose being completed within a week, "a signal fire appeared on Clogrennan-hill, near Carlow, which was answered in less than ten minutes by others, along the chain of hills to Stradbally, on the top of Brandon mountain, and on the summit of Mount Leinster;" and so onward in a regular chain of communication, extending to the county of Tipperary. A number of the Roman Catholic clergy dined on the same day with their Bishop, "and it was considered a very unusual occurrence to have them break up at so early an hour as 6 o'clock, each priest flying out of town, and evidently hurrying to his post." All this appears to have taken place

evening of the 23rd of June The first objects of attack were the tenants of Colonel Bruen The dwelling of one of them, named Bergin, at Bawnree, was burst open at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 24th, by a gang of strangers from Kilkenny, who tore him from his bed, endeavoured to force him to the house of the priest. On his from the proof of the regular connexion that subsists between the movements of the conspirators and the infuriation of the populace. For this purpose we shall briefly relate the rise and the progress of "the Reign of Terror in Carlow."

The contest of 1837, which gave a temporary triumph to the enemies of their country, produced an important reaction. When the heat of the election had subsided, the freeholders began to repent of having preferred strangers to their own land-

> Another party, an hour later, attacked the dwelling of James Kelly, of Ballyloo, also a tenant of Colonel Bruen. They called him from bed, acquainting him that Father Tyrrell, his priest, wanted to see him. They brought him, in the midst of a mob, to that holy person, in whose presence one of them, a stranger, stepped out and said, "I want your vote, and will have it." Priest Tyrrell then cried, "Come on, boys;" upon which the mob seized Kelly by his legs and arms, threw him upon a car, and drove him to Leighlin-bridge. From that place he and some more freeholders were marched prisoners to a public-house in Kilkenny, under an escort of strangers, whose leader threatened to shoot any one of them attempting to escape. In the course of the day, however, Kelly contrived to get out of the public-house, and, scaling a wall, made his way, after many perils, from parties of pursuit, to Carlow, where he placed himself under the protection of his landlord till he voted for him. till he voted for him.

On the same morning Patrick Holden, another of Colonel Bruen's tenants, was dragged from bed by a party of men, who placed him on a car, and carried him prisoner to Kilkenny.— Armed parties on the same morning made attacks upon several houses, fired into them, wrecked the furniture, and beat the nmates cruelly. One mounted gang, from Paulstown, in Kilkenny, carried green flags, and were accompanied by a Priest, before whom a large crucifix was borne. This detachnent had a leader whose face was blackened or craped; and as they returned from their expedition, they levelled their firearms at several people, commanding them, on pain of death, to keep within their houses till the party was past. One numerous band, which visited the house of Patrick

Regan, of Ballyloo, found it fast; and Regan told them from within that he would take the life of any man who attempted to force the door. In vain they shouted to him that he was wanted by Mr. Steele, by Mr. O'Connell, by the Priest. The Priest without, finding the case a difficult one, gave a "scrape of his foot" at the door, denounced him as a persecutor of his Church, and added his curse.

Church, and added his curse.

That night various well-armed parties attacked the houses of Patrick Kelly and of Patrick Dowling, at Ballyloo; of James Holden and Michael Gorman, at Linkerstown; and of Lawrence Doyle, at Ballyryan. These men were dragged from their beds, placed on cars, and removed with strong detachments under the conduct of Priests to Leighlinbridge, whence they were sent to Kilkenny as prisoners, guarded by horsemen well

Next day, the 25th, an armed party, headed by a Priest, d the house of John Milea, of Aughabeg. This case will not bear abridgment: we must give it in the very words

"On hearing the noise, Milea, who is an old man, got out of bed, and took down an old gun to defend himself. Unfortunately it wanted a flint, and he (with his daughter and son-inlaw) was obliged to retreat from the door, which was battered in He made an attempt to barricade his bedroom, and made a determined resistance; but at length the poor man was over powered: he was knocked down, his arm broken, his ribs It may probably be thought by those, even of the Liberal party, who are not wholly callous to common feeling, that enough of admonition had now been administered to the Hayden family for the sacred object of inculcating "freedom of election "against the landlords," and vindicating "Justice to Ireland." But the Carlovian spitators were made of sterner stuff. They lead, the Priest and his party marched off, saying, 'He is done for now, he will never vote against O' Connell.'

Armed men were now traversing the county in open day, and threatening to burn every town in it if Mr. O'Connell's son were not returned. All business was suspended; some fearful explosion was momentarily expected. The bells of the Roman Catholic chapels continued to peal through the fivelong day, and thousands of men, when night arrived, were pouring in from all the borders of Kilkenny. These foreigners were systematically billeted on the farmers in the county The Protestants of Bagenalston, understanding that "being torn to pieces; and, while bleeding at the nose, I was their town (a stronghold of the Conservatives) was to b "knocked down by another blow, which blackened my side.
"The yard and street were full of people, and I thought I would themselves to a man, shut up their houses, and prepared for a siege. It was a fortunate precaution, for the Paulstown insurgents, hearing on their march what sort of opposition they were likely to encounter, turned back at 9 in the evening, and persed, for that night at least, into their own district. The town of Carlow was kept in similar alarm throughout the night, some of the inhabitants sitting up till daybreak in expectation of an attack. The houses of several electors in the town were visited, and their lives menaced. In the course of the night the barony of Idrone West was visited by a party of strangers from Kilkenny, who placed the electors on their knees swore them to vote for O'Connell, threatening that if any man violated the engagement, he should be burned in his house.

By the afternoon of the following day, which was the 26th. the tenantry of some of the disturbed districts found their nes so insecure against the insurgents, who were then scouring the country in all directions, that they fled to the moun ins, where they continued during the whole of the night. In the morning they escaped to the neighbouring town, or fled for

A body of electors, including a portion of these tenants, were collected on the 27th in the village of Kiledmond; and this village a force from Kilkenny now assembled to attack.— "Why common senso to be sure." When the song was over Videttes appeared at all points as if in preparation for the this village a force from Kilkenny now assembled to attack. assault, and the evening closed with every appearance of im-pending bloodshed. The gallantry of the besieged, however, ood them in good stead; for the insurgents, being informed by their spies that ammunition had been duly served to the and that every preparation was made for resistance, thought fit to defer all proceedings till the morning. About 10 o'clock on the 28th the voters marched out on their way wards Carlow town; but at a point of the road called Tomduff they were met by the Roman Catholic Priest of Borris, who uttered a whistle and a shout; and instantly, as if by magic, upwards of 300 men started from the ditches and other places f concealment, and carried off a party of the electors, the Priest directing the movement, and shouting to his followers

that they fought for God and their country. Meanwhile, during the night of the 27th, other Priests, with their attendant multitudes, had been equally active in the neighbourhood of Leighlinbridge, where they attacked the house of one Caleb Tyndal. Tyndal fired upon them, and was prosecuted at the following assizes for this act of self-defence. So grossly had the Priests deluded their flocks, that the witnesses whom they called against Tyndal seemed to have been arcely aware of any blame in the transactions of the night, and freely communicated facts, conclusively criminating them selves and their spiritual guides. For instance, Joseph Tuite says-"I went to Bagenalston that night with a boat-load of freeholders. I can't say how many we caught. We hunted them all Sunday. We put them into a lumber-boat; the chapel band was there, playing sacred music. The freeholders were tied in the boat, which was under the command of Father M'Mahon and Father Murphy, the Curates of Leightin-bridge." Nolan make similar admissions; James Keating and Michael and then comes William Hackett, who says, "I dare say I had 200 men with me: I thought it my duty to carry off the freeholders for Mr. O'Connell. THE WHOLE COUNTRY WAS

and strangers."

It would be an endless undertaking to continue the details than hearing he was better.

with pitchforks and pikes, and threatened that if any attempt were made for the liberation of the imprisoned electors, the city should be burned, and every Protestant within it put to death. In this state the town continued until a military force was at length sent to its protection. Meanwhile the various of the interaction of hearing all.

At nine o'clock the evening hymn was sung by all who chose to join, and the party broke up, with no other interruption than the loud sobs of one poor soul, who left the room crying like a great baby for "her doll." When the signal was given to go In this state the town continued until a military force was at length sent to its protection. Meanwhile the various apcoaches to Carlow were all beset with armed banditti, call themselves O'Connell's police, living at free quarters upon the farmers, eking out their time by the robbery of passengers, and spreading terror through the country. We will mention only ne of their outrages, which was perpetrated on the 30th of and soft mild eyes, which, while she smiled to herself, se June at noon day, hundreds of persons being present. An clector had escaped from the Kilkenny confinement, and had obtained protection in Carlow. His wife, a respectable woman, removed from the place or circumstances about her. She was the mother of a family, was stopped on the road, about a mile from her dwelling, by a body of the ruffians. They stripped her stark naked, and dancing about her in ferocious triu drove her to her home, where she was seized with hysterical fits, which nearly terminated her existence. Such was the state of the county of Carlow within the fort-

night preceding the election.

NEW YEAR'S EVE IN A PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Having received, and most cheerfully accepted, an invitation accompany a friend to an evening entertainment given, on the last day of the old year, to the pauper women in the County Lunatic Asylum at Hanwell, we started from town on Friday evening, just as the dull fog had thickened over Hyde Park for the night, and after a nine miles drive in the dark, drew up at the lighted gates of the Middlesex Madhouse, gave in our names, the lighted gates of the Anidicsex Madhouse, gave in our hances, and walked into a bright cheerful hall, leading by white stone passages to various parts of the house. Following one of these to the apartments of the resident physician, we found that the party had already met in a room below. We accordingly retraced our steps, and after threading several other passages came to a door which opened into the gallery where the lunatics ere assembled.

The momentary impression made by the sudden change from the coolness and quiet of the empty stone passage to the heat, and hum, and bustle of a long narrow gallery, dressed out with fresh evergreens, lighted with numberless candles, and lined from end to end with three hundred and fifty restless mad women, was simply shocking; but this first impression speedily wore away, and was followed by the conviction, which every other guest must have felt before he left the room, that the generous humanity which had prompted the system, of which this entertainment was only the result, had placed every one of these harmless lunatics in the possession of as much happiness

as her mind was capable of enjoying.

In the middle of the long vista of frilled muslin caps, evergreens, white walls, and mad faces, down which I looked on ntering, was a piano, and a crowd of dancers figuring away at ountry dances as mirthfully and with as good a heart as if they had been sane. We walked slowly down the room to where the dancing was going on, watched by many eyes that ou saw were mad the instant you caught them. A small proportion only of the women danced: the rest sat at the sides the gallery on benches, laughing or talking to themselves lost in sad reveries, or watching earnestly and distrustfully the scene before them; and here and there a face expressive of intense melancholy, as if the poor creature were pondering on some mental misery too heavy for her to bear, called you away from the listless expression of childish imbecility which charac-terized the bulk of the party. A few keepers were interspersed with the dancers, who helped to give spirit to to the dan but it was really difficult at first to say who was keeper and who was not. Every one of them seemed to enter into the enjoyment of the dance with so much good will, with so plain an intention of being amused, and so much light-heartedness, that at a little distance, and with the exception of a slovenly method of moving their feet, you might have fancied they were so many country people dancing at a village wake or fair.— There was no uniform or workhouse dress to mark them as the nmates of an asylum, but nearly as much variety in their dress as in that of an equal number of villagers.

The crowd altogether reminded me very much of a crowd of Wilful, natural, saying what they thought, careless or unconscious of other people's opinions, earnest in trifles sincere without concealment, inquisitive, eager observers of every passing thing, and in continual fidgetty motion, you might have imagined yourself in a school of foolish overgrown There were exceptions, of course, where excessive pride inordinate vanity was the insane indication. The Queen of the Netherlands, for instance, proud as Lucifer, looked down upon you as if you were only dirt; and her equal in purse-pride who carried a bag of gold,—foreign money, she said, but the Bank would know her pebbles were good foreign money, and would pass in the country she came from, —was as conscious o her wealth as the sanest money holder on the Stock Exchange She stalked about in her poor straw bonnet and short sorry gown, with a lofty stage stride, as if she had been the origina godess of plenty. Contrasted with her pride was the silly vanity of a feeble and somewhat delicate young person, who slipped in and out between the bystanders, and walked backwards and forwards incessantly in a stealthy self-conscious way. wishing to attract attention, yet affecting to disregard it. She had been pretty once, was better dressed than the majority about her, and, instead of the common frilled cap, she wore her hair in bands, and had less of the kitchen maid about her than the crowd that lined the walls. She was the wife of a professional man, gone mad one would think with excessive Whenever you looked at her she caught your eve, looked away suddenly with a complacent smile at having attracted notice, and walked on in her vain way, as if the eyes of all were waiting upon her. I thought I detected an expres sion of uneasiness at her being seen among so many common people. Many of them were very loquacious, and pleased at an opportunity of talking to strangers. A placid middle-aged woman, of the Mrs. Nickleby genus, with a weak flow of soft eligious words, and a still weaker stream of namby-pamby old me innocently that she had a sweet heavenly host of pretty little scraphs three inches long, pretty little creatures that sh fed and nourished; they were up stairs now, she said, but she had been burrowing in the ground after them in the morning which was the reason why she was not quite so well as usual. her earnestness and minute description of particulars showed how completely she was living in a world of her own, where she saw the scraphs she described. She was fully impressed with the notion that she was sane, and that the rest of the

ple were mad, The music or songs played in the course of the evening were very weil received by the patients; on some of whom it produced sadness, and on others unnatural gaiety. In the middle of one of the songs, to which all were listening very quietly, an earnest, voluble woman standing behind me, to whom all things seemed possible, whispered in my ear, with an air of familiar truth, which was almost startling—"You know I've been in heaven, and the songs they sing there are better than that, I can tell you." It was taking her too literally, perhaps, to follow up such an assertion by any further inquiry; but her answer to the question, what sort of music they had there, was a rather singular one. She considered a moment, and then said, as if she had been merely recalling past impressions patients sat who appeared slightly more irritable than the rest; and among these was a silent, feeble girl, having a look of ejected imbecility on her sharp coarse face, which seemed as her spirits had been broken down by want. She was one of he numerous class of patients who had been confined in that cruel bondage of restraint-chairs, sleeves, strait waistcoats. muffs, or leg-locks, (how rare it is to call things by their right ames,)-from which the judicious humanity of the Physician and the Magistrates had at length released her. Her wrists were deformed by the hard leather cases in which they been confined; and so habituated had she been to wear them at night, that for some time after they were removed, she held up her hands to be bound whenever she went to bed. Now she was permitted to wander about as she pleased, and although nder the old system she had been tied up to an iron bar, or bench, or a heavy restraint-chair, as a dangerous maniac, she conducted herself this evening with propriety, listened to the vision with much apparent pleasure, or sat near some friend, to whom she seemed attached, watching, with a various expression of shyness, or sadness, or apathy, every stranger's face saw in the room. She was not the only instance of the happy effects of removing restraint. There were forty-seven person present, all of whom had been previously confined in so r another, who now behaved with as much decency as the

harmless patients who were always at large. Before the dancing had ended, Dr. Conolly, whose illness had prevented him from seeing his patients for some time pre-viously, and who for the same reason was unable to join the party earlier, made his appearance in the gallery, a through it, noticing nearly every person as he passed with some appropriate kindness. I have never witnessed before so affecting a tribute to unassuming genius and worth as was paid by these pauper lunatics to their resident physician. With few exceptions the women rose as soon as they saw him, and cagerly "the blood of your priests?" After other truculent appeals, the notice proceeds to name eight individuals, the most obnoxious to the agitators, and winds up the enumeration with the significant query—"Why are they allowed to live?"

On the 17th of June, Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by a retinue of priests and agitators, made his inauguratory visitation."

Jreenotders for Mr. O'Connell. The whole country was to the mames of the people who accompanied me. They were all strangers from Kilkenny.—

The people commenced rising that night about 9 o'clock."—

Sub-constable Makin adds the following evidence:—"They retinue of priests and agitators, made his inauguratory visitation."

Sub-constable Makin adds the following evidence:—"There is an insurrection. There is a first word of their respectful affection for him, if not in words, at least in manner, or by voice or look, or by the cheerfulness caused by

to the stronghold of the Conservative franchise in Carlow, the were about a thousand men, and they appeared mostly armed, his merely coming among them; the sympathising courtesy "What a treat it is," I heard a

to bed, the women left the room as obediently as children shaking hands and wishing good night with much simplicity Among the last to go was a poor Irish girl, who interested me exceedingly. She was a fine hearty creature, well made, buxom, and high spirited, with a full round Irish face, a brogue full of wilful gaiety, and then on a sudden became very sorrowful, an uncertain patient, it seemed, and occasionally became re-fractory; but to-night she was only in unnaturally high spirits, dashed with these sudden fits of sadness. When we were going away, she called out loudly "Edward, Edward," as if expected him to come. She was supposed to have been the bride of a soldier who had married and then deserted her. She said, with inexpressible pathos, while a song was singing near her, "I had rather hear Edward play the guitar than sit under

a canopy of gold and have ten thousand a year."

I find a difficulty in expressing what I felt on leaving this singular scene. Here were three hundred and fifty mad women, of whom perhaps no less than three hundred were incurably of whom perhaps no less than three hundred were incurably mad, having temper and dispositions requiring the most constant and rigid self-restraint to treat with proper forbearance, in some cases impatient of all restraint, listless spendthrifts of their time, or lazy and indifferent to the common every-day necessaries of life, without the means or disposition of earning a subsistence, and either without friends or lost to them, or alienated from them by a malady worse than death, who were treated with a kindness and concern which they would not their own kinsmen or friends. Instead of harshness, they find a charity which "suffers long and is kind:" where impri ment and violence were once thought necessary, liberty with firmness, or with merely occasional seclusion, is all that is required, -Athenaum

HUMAN SACRIFICES IN INDIA .- An exceedingly interesting aper is published in the Athenaum, taken from the report of the proceedings of the Asiatic Society, compiled from the private letters of Lieut. Macpherson, of the Madras Survey Department, "On the religious practices of the Khonds," a mounain tribe inhabiting the higher ranges of the Gumsoor, at the extremity of the Northern Circars, and at no great distance from Calcutta, from which it appears that human sacrifices are

ommon even at the present day!

The Khonds are a wild race of mountaineers, inhabiting the higher ranges of the Gumsoor country, which lies between the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras, and who are, according to every probability, descended from those aboriginal tribes who peopled India before the emigration of the races who brought the Brahman religion and the Sanskrit language from the North West. Two other wild tribes, the Koles and the Sourahs, also inhabit Orissa; but the highest land, and the most extensive territory, is in the almost undisputed occupation of the Khonds. The religion of the Khonds differs essentially from that of the people of the plains, in having no idols. Like that of most uncivilized people, it has no reference to principles of morality. Certain prescribed ordinances only are pleasing to their gods; and neglect of those ordinances is offensive to them; but nothing further is contemplated. It is also to be observed that, like many other tribes in a very low social state, the Khonds consider their supreme god to be a malevolent being, only to be propitiated by cruelties, while the subordinat deities are appeased by adoration alone, or by the sacrifice of cattle. The sun and moon are worshipped by simple reverential beisance; the god of arms is propitiated by offerings of sheep, bigs, and fowls; the Jugah Pennu, or god of small pox, by the ood of buffaloes; but the god of the earth, who is their sureme divinity, cannot be appeared without human blood. This earth god, named by the Khonds, Bera Pennu, rules the sons, sends the periodical rains, and communicates fertility to the earth. He also preserves the health of the people, and watches over the safety of their flocks and herds. All this favour is to be obtained on no other condition than the frequent effusion of human blood; and by this alone will the wrath of Bera Pennu be appeased. A victim must be immolated at the season of sowing; every farm belonging to the community must bear the cost of providing a proper object: and each of the principal products, such as rice, mustard, and turmeric, requires a separate sacrifice. These bloody rites are to be repeated at the season of harvest: and it is essential that several sacrifices should intervene between these epochs, to prevent the attention of Bera Pennu from flagging. In consequence, a greater num-ber of victims are offered when the seasons do not promise well, than when appearances are favourable. During the hot months, when agricultural labours are nearly suspended, these sacrifices are not made. In addition to the periodical immolations, more are not made. In addition to the periodical immolations, more victims are called for when the population is sickly; when any malady breaks out among the cattle; when the ravages of tigers have been unusually frequent; when any misfortune happens to the priest or his family, or, in short, whenever the priest declares that such is the will of Bera Pennu. The victims, who are named Merias, are always procured by purchase from a class of Hindus called Panwas, who obtain them from among the more are sale in the plains, either by kider. the poorer people in the plains, either by kidnapping, or by put the poorer people in the piants, enter by kidnapping, or by purchasing at a lower price than that given by the Khonds. These people always keep a few victims in reserve, to be used in case of sudden emergency. The *Meria* must be bought with a price by the Khond, or otherwise the sacrifice is an offence to the deity. He is brought blind-folded to the mountains; and when there, he is lodged in the house of the priest, fettered if grown up, but if a child, at perfect liberty. He is, in all cases, reve renced as a sacred being, and is sometimes allowed to marry, and hold land, on the understanding that himself and children are subject to the usual fate of their class. When a sacrifice s about to take place, a large concourse of people assemble, and three days are passed in feasting, drunkenness, riot, and ob-On the second morning the victim is washed, clothed in a new dress, and led forth in solemn procession, with music and dancing, towards a sacred grove, where he is tied to a stake. anointed with oil, ghee, and turmeric, and adorned with flowers. During the whole day he is reverenced with much solemnity and the slightest relic of his person, or of the turmeric paste, with which he is smeared, is looked upon as a valuable sion. On the third morning, the brutal orgies, which fatigue had somewhat diminished during the night, are loudly renewed, and continued until noon. The horrid sacrifice is then to be consummated. The Meria's arms and legs are barbarously broken in several places to prevent his resistance at the place of sacrifice, as he must there appear to be a voluntary unbound offering. He is then borne to the fatal spot, which is some accidental cleft in the earth, through which the god is supposed to manifest his presence. The riven branch of a tree over his throat or chest, and then tightened by ropes until the wretched victim expires. The assembly immediately rush upon his body, exclaiming, "We have bought you with a price," tear his flesh from his bones, and each man carries away a bleeding The assembly immediately rush upon shred to his own fields. For three days the inhabitants of th village which have offered the sacrifice remain mute, and com-municate only by signs. At the end of this time a buffalo is sacrificed, and all tongues are loosened. It is not possible to estimate the annual number of victims thus slaughtered: but, in the valley of Borogucha, about two miles in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth, the party which attended Lieut. Macpherson on a survey of the localities, discovered seven victims, whose slaughter had been determined upon; and would have taken place but for their presence in the vicinity. It was intended by the Khonds to consummate the horrid sa-

refine immediately on the departure of the troops.

We understand that Lord Elphinstone's government has evinced the most zealous determination to put an end to the practice; and that Lieut. Macpherson has been again despatched o the Khond country in furtherance of this object.

[The above extraordinary account was read on Saturday week at the Asiatic Society, the Right Hon. Sir Alexander Johnston in the chair.]

Advertisements.

Mr. S. WOOD, SURGEON DENTIST, CHEWETT'S BUILDINGS, KING STREET.
Toronto, February 5, 1842.

A. V. BROWN, M.D. SURGEON DENTIST KING STREET,
ONE DOOR EAST COMMERCIAL BANK.

Toronto, December 31, 1841. WANTED. A STUDENT in the profession of DENTAL SURGERY, by
A. V. BROWN, M.D. Toronto, December 31, 1841.

DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,)

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET.
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Mr. HOPPNER MEYER, Miniature Painter and Draughtsman, LATE STUDENT OF THE

British Museum and National Gallery, LONDON.
Office at the Corner of Temperance and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

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PROSPECTUSES, Tables of Rates, and every information, not be obtained by application to FRANCIS LEWIS. No. 8, Chewett's Buildings, Toronto.

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ALEX. MURRAY. HOME DISTRICT GRAMMAR SCHOOL THIS Institution will be re-opened, after the Christmas reco on Monday, the 3rd of January, 1842. The business of Mrs. Crombie's Seminary will also be resumed

M. C. CROMBIE, Principal, H. D. G. S.

Toronto, 24th December, 1841. TORONTO AXE FACTORY,

HOSPITAL STREET. THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his and the public for past favours, and would respectfully hem that in addition to his former Works, he has purchased the stabli-hment, formerly owned by the late HARVEY SHEPPAR CO. where he is now many the stable of the stabl stable-ment, formerly owned by the late HARVEY SIAM.
scentily by CHAMPION. BROTHERS & Co., where he is now manufacturing CAST STEEL AXES of a superior quality.
ont to the Factory, or to his Store, 122 King Street, will be than all the stable of the stabl

Toronto, October 6, 1841.

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J. P. respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock of the best West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, &c. &c. Also—a selection of Superior Vestings, all of which he is prepare to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderal

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Velvet, French Chine, Satin, & Marsella Vesting They having bought for cash, at reduced prices, are able to the TEN PER CENT of their usual charges. Clergymen's and Barristers' ROBES, made in the neatest spik Toronto, July 14, 1841.

OWEN, MILLER & MILLS, Coach Builders, King Street, ronto, and Store Street, Kingston. All Carriages builders warranted twelve months. Old Carriages taken in exchange N.B.—Sleighs of every description built to order.

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by him.

Feather Beds, Hair and Cotton Mattrasses, &c. furnished on the shortest notice. Window and Bed Draperies, and Cornices, descriptions, made and fitted up to the latest fashions with nearest contracts. and dispatch.
Toronto, Nov. 1, 1841.

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THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the above premises, an extensive and choice assortment of every description of the interior line, among which are handsome China, Tea. Breakhast Dinner and Dessert Sets; Japan and fine Printed Earthenward Sets of ditto, fine Cut and Common Glassware, and a large supply of Ware suitable for Country Stores. Persons wishing to purchase will find it their interest to call.

Toronto, October 30, 1840.

Toronto, October 30, 1840. Tea, Wine, and Spirit Warehouse.

No. 197, KING STREET, TORONTO. THE Subscribers having now completed their extensive STOCK of Groceries, Wines, and Spirits, offer for Sqle the mentioned articles, which having been purchased on the most able terms in the best European and American Markets, they fidently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storel (2016) block Parts River and Colbs Sympton 2016.

dently recommend to the attention of City and Country Storekeep 200 hids Porto Rico and Cuba Sugars, 30 hids Lonion Refined Sugar, 85 cases New York Refined Sugar, 25 hids and 70 bbis London Crushed Sugar, 400 chests Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Souchonf, and Congou Teas, 200 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee, 200 bags and bales Mocha, Java, Laguira, and St. Domingo Coffee, 200 boxes, half boxes, and quarter boxes, fresh Muscatel Raisins, 20 kegs Spanish Grapes, 20 tierces Carolina Rice, 120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco, 185 pines and bloke Port Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Windship Control of the Control

20 tierces Carolina Rice, 120 boxes and kegs Plug and Cavendish Tobacco, 185 pipes and hhds Port, Madeira, Sherry, and Marseilles Wing from the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadis Madeira,

Madeira,
20 pipes and 40 hhds pale and coloured Cognac Brandy,
40 hhds Spanish Brandy,
20 puncheons East and West India Rums,
100 barrels London Porter and Edinburgh Ale,
Also, an extensive and general assortment of articles conneier business.

ALEX. OGILVIE

Toronto, December 8th, 1841.

BLACKING, BLACKING, IVORY BLACK, WATER-PROOF PASTE, BLUE & BLACK WRITING INKS, &C. &C.

THE Subscriber begs to return his sincere thanks to the public for a proof of his gratitude he has determined to lower his price above article, 20 per cent. The great increase lately experience his commencement in business, for the described his price of the subscribed his price of above article, 20 per cent. The great increase lately expering the demand for his **Blacking** having enabled him to enlar business, he now offers his manufactures to Merchants and Shopers at the following prices:

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per dozen...nge Blacking, per gallon....

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Merchants purchasing to the amount of £25 or upwards w

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AGENTS—The Clergy in Canada, and Samuel Rowsell, Esq'r.

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