## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. MAY 2, 1862.

REVENUE IN IRELAND. - The Customs' duties collected in Ireland in 1861 amounted to-£2,295,000 net, an increase of nearly £50,000 over the previous year; the amount collected in Dublin exceeded £1,000,000; at Belfast £391,000; at Cork £296,000. The Excise collection reached £2,991,000 net-an increase of £160,000 over the year before. stamp duties fell off from £537,000 in 1867 to £515,-000 in 1861. The Property and Income Tax produced £733,485, about a thirteenth part of the produce of the tax for the entire United Kingdom, of the population of which Ireland contains a fifth. The total revenue of Ireland last year, including £320,000 repayment of money advauced for public works, amounted to £6,883.557, about £11,000 less than in 1860. The receipts from the Orown lands in Ireland are not here included, but are brought into the general account of the Commissioners of Works, &c.

THE WHIGS AND CONSERVATIVES-ENGLISH ELEC-TIONS -THE CONTEST AT PRESTON -LOOK at the report of the Preston Election and see how the 'Liberals,' to wit, the Whigs, are again beaten, suffering disastrous and shameful defeat. They are beaten to stock fish. The Catholics and Conservatives of Preston co-operated, and routed them horse and foot. The former in England are influenced by no family and no personal interests, and they are inflicting constitutional punishment on the ministerial foes of the Pontiff, the patrons and advocates of Victor Emmanuel. What the Oatholics of Frauce have done to mar the hostility of the base Bonapartes against the Holy See, the Catholics of England are doing to counteract the rancour of the Whigs against the Vatican; and before this year is over, perhaps the sentence of five years penal servitude in the dreary exile of opposition, may be passed upon them .-That their own partisans have no head or heart in their service is shown by the confusiou in their ranks at Preston; and if even it were true that the Conservatives and Catholics pre-engaged all the carriages for the conveyance of voters, it only demonstrates their superior tact and greater determination to win the victory. This at Preston is as signal in its way as the victory at Longford; and the significance of the two so easily readable that any man who knows the political alphabet can understand it as well as if he were a London oracle, profound and prophetic.-Munster News.

EMIGRATION TO QUEENSLAND .- Another vessel intended to carry our emigrants to Queensland has arrived in our harbor. She is named the Chatsworth, and is of about the same size and build us the Eringo-Bragh, the vessel which some time since conveyed a large number of emigrants from this port to the same colony, and regarding whom and whose object we spoke at some length on the occasion. It will be remembered that the emigration to this colony is under the direct auspices of the Catholic Bishop of Brisbane, under whose direction and by whose solicitude a society has been established to assist immigrants to obtain places, give directions as to localities, farming operations, &c., and generally assist them when they arrive in the colony. The various advantages of climate and soil possessed by Queensland, and the favorable circumstances in which emigrants to it are placed, had their effect in inducing large numbers to quit their native country for it, in the case of the Erin go-Bragh, and in the present instance the numbers going are very large, too. Be-sides a considerable number of first, second, and third-class passengers which have come in the vessel from Liverpool, about 200 are about to embark at Queenstown. These are chiefly from Leinster, with a fair proportion from the county Cork. The Chatsworth, having got these passengers on hoard, will sail on Thursday. She is commanded by Captain R. Tooker, and is 1,038 tons burthen. She was towed to Queenstown by one of the Liverpool Company's steamtugs. - Cork Examiner.

BURNING OF SIR ROBERT PEEL IN EFFIGY .-- On Tuesday night Killarney was the scene of much excitement and merriment. As is usual on holidays, a large concourse of country people gathered in the town, who, on hearing that Sir Robert Peel in effigy was to be burned that evening, remained to take part in the proceedings, and at about eight o'clock were to be seen collected in every thoroughfare; particularly opposite the marketplace, where the victim was to be sacrificed. Between eight and nine o'clock the Trades' band appeared abroad, and added to the already great excitement of the people, by playing a variety of national airs. A tar barrel on a car, by a number of persons, soon lit the town, drawn preceded by the bearers of the effigy, which was decornted by an old hat, a black sheep:kin in front, and a fashionably cut procession moved on, the band struck up "The Dead furch," whose performances were much varied by the almost incessant cheers of the amused multitude brought together, and which was composed of all classes, ages, and both sexes. Having gone through Henry street, and the Main street, the crowd rested for some time opposite the police station in High street, and meeting with no resistance from the constabulary, the chief actors in the scene stirred up the flames of the tar-barrel by giving the effigy an occasional dip in them, which was the signal for further manifestations of delight on the part of the spectators. The procession then went through the New and Main streets, depositing at the end of the latter, the effigy, which was at once burned amidst the applause of the vast crowd. Having given three cheers for the originators of the demonstration and The O'Donoghue, the assemblage separated in the utmost order, which, added to the good feeling and decorum manifested throughout, speaks well for the character of the people of the town and its vicinity. At the conclusion of the above, the streets were patrolled by a party of police under the command of Mr. D. J. Cruice, R. M., but nothing occurred to call for their interference-Cor. of the Cork Examiner.

office of Calendarer of Foreign State Papers, in submission to the demand of persons for whose judgment and opinions the Premier was known to entertain the most sovereign contempt. Mr. Turnbull is a gentleman of European fame as a scholar, and is one peculiarly competent to render invaluable service to the country as a most accurate decipherer of documents so written as almost to defy the skill of the most learned modern transcribers. But his assailants hesitated not to charge him by implication with being capable, as a Oatholic, of garbling and suppresssing State Papers ; and yet, while compelled to stigmatise as abominable such an imputation upon the oure character of an upright and most honorable gentleman, Lord Palmerston-to win ultra-Protestant support - weakly accepted Mr. Turnbull's resignation. That was the first marked step in the downward course of the Premier; and it has been followed by several others since, not a whit more creditable. Here, for instance, is one other case, for the truth of which we are willing to be held persononally responsible : Some very short time ago, a gentleman of high honor and great literary attainments, well known to the Master of the Rolls, by whom he is held in great regard and esteem, applied to the Master to be allowed to edit for the series of chronicles now publishing, some papers of the time of Edward III. The Master of the Rolls answered this application by admitting, in the kindest and handsomest terms that the request was most reasonable -that he felt that the papers asked for could not pass into more competent or more suitable hands : but that much as he admired the applicant's ability and desired to secure his services yet, as he was a Catholic, he could not appoint him after what the Treasury had done in the case of Mr. Turnbull. He (the Master) had been rebuked once, and therefore he dare not expose himself to the like treatment a second time. Nothing daunted, the gentleman then wrote to Lord Palmerston, as First Lord of the Treasury, enclosing the letter of the Master of the Rolls, and in due time was curtly informed that his services were not required, as the Treasury was not disposed then to recommend the printing of the Papers to which reference had been made. This was a lame and an untrue excuse, the truth being that the gentleman was refused the editorship of these State Papers, having reference to no religious questions, solely because he was a Catholic. Now, the mischief of this conduct on the part of the Government is that it sets a most pernicious example, the baueful influence of which extends to every corner of the United Kingdom. Some six months ago the foreman of a boiler-making firm in this town (Hull) compassionating the carnestness of a lad to be apprenticed as a boiler-maker, admitted him to work on trial. The lad's services were much liked, and he was told he would be bound as an apprentice as soon as the partners of the firm were at leisure to attend to him.-This did not take place till he was five months at work. His mother attended the preparation of his indentures, and all passed off satisfactorily, till the poor mother made known that the father of the boy was a Catholic. When that terrible sound was heard, the writer threw down his pen to have a consultation with his partner, and that partner told the mother of the boy that if he had known he was a Catholic he would not have suffered him to cater his yard ; and that the time had come when it was the duty of all sound Protestants to combine to put down the Catholics ! Now, the man who uttered these words is an exceedingly ignorant, illiterate person, who served his time, as a boiler-maker, in Hull ; and who would not have dared to employ such language towards so large and influential a portion of Her Majesty's subjects, did he not believe that he was speaking the sentiments of Lord Palmerston .-Of course, we are well acquainted with all the facts, circumstances, and names of persons connected with this case, as we are with the one which preceded it. And we can assure all whom these things may concern, that instances of the petty oppression of Catholies are becoming exceedingly frequent, and that we can trace most of them to the influence of the exam-

friendship." PROSECUTION OF "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."-We are enabled to state that the third prosecution against the authors of 'Essays and Reviews,' the articles in connection with which were to be filed immediately after the commencement of Easter term, has been abandoned, and the whole case will be rested upou the prosecutions of Dr. Williams and Mr. H. B. Wilson, both of whom are awaiting the judgment of the Dean of Arches. It may be montioned that the third prosecution which was contemplated was directed against the Rev. Mark Pattison, B.D., Rector of Lincoln College, who holds in connection with his university office the rectory of Twyford, near Bucking-ham. 'It was thought, on carefully examining Mr. Pattison's essay, that there was little or nothing in t on which the promoters of a suit would stand any chance of obtaining a final judgment, and it is rumoured that the Bishop of Oxford, in whose diocese his benefice is situate, strongly objected to any suit being commenced against him. The judgment of the Dean of Arches in the cases already heard is not likely to be delivered before Michaelmas term, which commences on the 2nd of November .- Stur.

supplied by his lordship's removal of Mr. Turnbull, in Canada. The learned counsel submitted the long could not resist the impression that there must be an-the eminent mediaval scholar and linguist, from the delay that had taken place had arisen from the other undiscovered room somewhere in that wing of want of means on the part of the defendant, owing to the course taken by her husband, and that if the trial was postponed evidence would be forthcoming of a material character to the defence of Mrs. Wilson. Mr. C. Pollock, on the part of the prosecution, complained of the delay in these repeated applications for postponements; the case had been postponed by the migistrate two months, and again at the last session. The learned counsel said he was instructed to oppose any further postponement, and read a number of affidavits to show that the delay has been wilfully occasioned, and that if any further postponement took place no evidence would be forthcoming The Recorder said he could no find in any of the affidavits what steps had been taken to obtain evidence from Toronto since the 5th of March. If counsel could furnish an affidavit on that point it would be desirable.

Mr. Giffard having replied to the objections of Mr. Pollock.

The Recorder said he would read over the affidavits more carefully.

A CONVERTED PRIEST. - On Tuesday evening, a gentleman in black, white neck-clothed and spectacled, and got up in the true orthodox style, and calling himself John Tadini, L.L.D., of the University of Pavia, an Italian exile, and formerly a Romish priest, was announced to deliver a lecture in the East street United Presbyterian Church, South Shields, on "Auricular Confession, Jesuits and Nuns, Popery as it was and as it is." At the foot of the placard announcing the lecture was a note signed by the Rev. John Lawson, minister of the first U P Church, Sel-kirk, stating that Dr. Tadini had delivered a lecture on Romanism in his church. The note also stated that Tadini professed himself to be a friend of Mazzini, Gavazzi, and other well-known Italian patriots, to have fought with Garibaldi, been a lieutenant in the Sardinian army, and a member of the Parliament at Turin. The lecture, over which the Rev. Mr. Lawson was to preside, was aunounced to take place at half-past seven o'clock, at which time a considerable number of persons were assembled in the chapel. Previous, howevery to the commencement of the lecture, a Mrs. Armstrong, keeper of a commercial hotel in Pilgrim street, Newcastle, arrived at the chapel, and proceeded to the vestry, where were present Dr. Tadini, the Rev. H. Lawson, and two elders, Mrs. Armstroug who was greatly excited, accused Tadini, who had been staying at her house for about seven weeks, of having decoyed away ber daughter, a young woman about twenty-two years of age, and left without paying his bill, which amounted to £5. Mrs. Armstrong, at the same time, admitted that her daughter did not possess one of the best of characters, she having previously had trouble with her. Dr. Tadini, in reply, said that Mrs. Armstrong had ill-used her daughter, and that he had wished her to go to Edinburgh, at which place were his wife and two children. The Rev. Mr. Lawson, with the advice of his two elders, informed the persons assembled in the chapel, that in consequence of an accusation having in Scotland, 4,410,998; and in Ircland, 4,280,598 tained by loans, and the issue of demand notes. poned, but that a prayer meeting would be held instend. At the conclusion of the prayer meeting, the particulars of the accusation against for. Tadini having become known to the audience, considerable excitement was manifested, and on Dr. Tadini leaving the vestry, and reaching the street he was loudly hooted, and had his hat knocked off. Tadini made his way into King street, whither he was followed by a great number of persons, who expressed in load months of October and Nov., 1860, in consequence terms their disapprobation of bis conduct. On reaching King street, Tadini was roughly jostled by the crowd, and but for the timely presence of a policeofficer, serious consequences might have ensued. Tadini was subsequently taken to the Police-office, from whence he afterwards proceeded by a back route to the Market Place Ferry, and so succeeded in reaching his lodgings at North Shields, where he, and the daughter of Mrs. Armstrong, with a young child are now staying .- Newcastle Chronicle.

A DEFAULTING REVIVALIST. - The Blairgowrie Advertiser, under the heading "Hypocrisy Unmasked," try, and I heard a shout from near the pulpit, "Au-gives a long account of "a young man named Thos. other soul saved," or "Another soul to Christ." I Robb, who, two years ago, was engaged in the honest cannot say whether it was Mr. Gebbie who shouted. ples set to the people by the Premier, and by political persons in his confidence and enjoying his personal occupation of making drains and building dry-dykes, in a country district about five or six miles north of Blairgowrie, about this time become a revivalist," was accounted " a pious young man, and admitted | to the friendship of many good but too confiding peo- This singing was immediately followed by four or ple. Now the tide began to flow which was appa- five other parties singing in the different parts of the position, we forbore, in justice and charity, to do as rently leading Tom on to fortune. All at once, he church. The tunes were all secular, some of them seemed to have got possession of the philosopher's comic, and the motions were as if dr stone, and his command of gold seemed unlimited. | time to the tunes. I heard the hymn, ' Christ for mc, He bought property, dealt in cattle and grain, took a sung to the tune of "Silly, silly Tommy Tompkius, farm, and gov credit in almost every shop. The ci-devant man of ditches became owner of a handsome duet. Another hymn was sung to "Betsy Baker." farm, and got credit in almost every shop. The cidog-cart-he who used to drive the spade, came into I heard Mr. Gebbie tell them to go down upon their town driving a beautiful chesnut horse-and the backs. His words were that they were to go down modest gallant who was wont to go from a highland shanty to follow honest labour, became the occupant of a finely furnished country cottage, around which he collected large crowds to engage in acts of religious worship. A story was circulated that a wealthy lady had fallen in love with him, supplied him with money, and that the lucky fellow shortly to become possessor of her person and fortune. Latterly, however, he was less punctual in paying tradesmen's bills, and creditors became clamorous; but Thomas heard them with the greatest it in glory. I understood Mr. Gebbie to mean that meekuess, and returned not " railing for railing." He the people should literally lie on their backs; and I attended our last fortnight market (the 18th curt.) and transacted some business, and in the afternoon of that day he was seen to drive towards Perth, but no suspicions were yet entertained that the bubble was about to burst which was to show a course of pious fraud which has seldom been equalled. On Saturday last, it was stated that Tom had been seen in Perth at the market on the previous day (Friday), and that he had there sold his dog-cart and horse and suspicion now began to gain ground that he had "bolted." On Monday the news spread in town, and fell upon the cars of his numerous creditors like a thunderbolt, and as each told his story, it was seen with what consummate deceit and fulsehood he had managed to "do" them in sums varying from £1 10 £20 to £30. On the day he absconded he went to a clothier's shop in town, and got clothes to the value of £5, and on the same day he coolly went and partook of lunch with a tradesman whom he has swindied of about £30. He has also been accused of four cases of forgery for a considerable amount. As soon as this became known to the authorities, an officer was dispatched to Porth with his portrait, from which a number of others were taken, and forwarded to various parts of the country, and if he has not taken ship for America, we expect that he will soon be captured." A MODERN CASTLE OF UDOLPHO. - A correspondent sends the following remarkable story to the Dublin Evening Mail : -" This is the age of discoveries, and one of such a startling nature has just been made in an English county that it seems out of place in the region of sober fact, and to belong purely to the at-mosphere of the three-volume novel. Here are the circumstances; the names for the moment I am not at liberty to indicate :- The Earl of ----- married not along ago, and brought his bride home to one of the old family mansions which members of the Engish aristocracy regard with an affection amounting to veneration. The lady, however, being more contineutal in her tastes, after a short residence in the apartments appropriated to her use, expressed a wish to have a boudoir in the vicinity of her bedroom. The noble earl would gladly have complied with the request, but, upon examination, it was found that the rooms, as sometimes happens in antique buildings, vere so awkwardly distributed that by no conceivable plan of re-arrangement could the desired boudoir be fitted in. Thereupon it became necessary to invoke professional assistance, and an emineat archi-tect was summoned from London. He examined the house narrowly, and said there seemed to be nothing moral cowardice, on the part of the Government, was | she had been the wife of a Captain Gordon, who died | for it but to build one, though at the same time he

other undiscovered room somewhere in that wing of the mansion. The noble earl laughed at the idea; the east and the west. It will not, for a while, bethe oldest servants and retainers of the family were questioned, and declared that they had never heard | South, but indications are apparent that it will beeven a rumor of its existence. The ordinary methods of tapping, &c., were resorted to, but without effect. Still the architect retained his conviction, and de- | ern members intimated plainly that the West would clared himself ready to stake his professional reputa- soon be strong enough to get her rights in Congress tion on the result. The earl at last consented to let | without begging for them as a favor. The members the walls be bored, and, when an opening had been made, not only was the room found, but a sight pre- | pulation larger, by several hundred thousand, than sented itself which almost defeats attempts at descrip- ; those from the East. tion. The spartment was fitted up in the richest Frank P. Blair, jr., in some spirited remarks in re-and most luxurious style of 150 years ago. A quan- ply to Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, imputed a grasping tity of lady's apparel lay about the room, jewels were scattered on the dressing-table, and, but for the faded | rebels had, he said, been won by the Western troope, mystery. The couch held the skeleton of a woman, finally reduced to paid certificates, the money having and on the floor underneath the bed, half in and half been taken from the Treasury by the Eastern creditout, lay another skeleton, that of a man, present- ors of the government. ing evident traces of violence, and proving that,

before he expired in that position, he must have received some dreadful injury. The secret connected Western troops, but if Eastern soldiers had not been with this tale of blood has been well kept, for not victorious it was because they had not had an oppormerely had all tradition of the scene passed away, tunity. A Western man had been at their head, but even the existence of the room itself was forgotten. The survivors probably walled up the apart- i were victorious. - New York Herald,

ments at the time, and its contents remained hermetito the best calculations, after the lapse of a century this chamber of horrors."

PAUPERISM,-The February return of the Poor Law Board shows the increasing pressure in the manufacturing districts. There was not in other parts of the kingdom any such very considerable increase of pauperism, but the returns from these districts at the close of the month raised the excess in the number of paupers in receipt of relief in England and Wales to 11.81 per cent, over the corresponding period of 1861. In the north-western division, Lancashire and Cheshire, the increase over 1861, which had been 47.88 per cent. at the close of the first week of February, 52.54 per cent. in the second, and 57.42 per cent. in the third (81,064 in 1861, 127,607 in 1862), rose in the fourth week to no less than 86.32 per cent. (81,134 in 1861, 151,172 in 1862), owing, it is said, to a sudden increase of the numbers relieved in Liverpool to the extent of 22,233, an augmentation ascrib- was mounted on a mighty tast hoss." ed to the prevalence of easterly winds keeping ships out of that port.

Semits .- A parliamentary return, issued on Thurs-11,879,436; and in Ireland, 4,297,971; making a total of 23,942,733 gallons. The consumption of gallons.

FREAKS OF HERESY .- A Scotch clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Gebbie, is now on his trial before the presbytery of Irvine for his concern with the "revival" Stewarton gave the following testimony : -- I attended crowd. -- Boston Pilot. six "revival" meetings which took place in the Human paute is the of what I heard of the excitement going on there. The first meeting I attended was on the 22nd of October. Mr Gebbie was then in the precentor's desk, and gave an address on the "Prodigal Son." Part of the address was connected and part was not. The part which was unconnected consisted of short spasmodic sentences, such as "Come to Jesus." Mr. pew and taken along the passage leading to the vestry, and I heard a shout from near the pulpit. "An-

A party then began singing in another part of the church, "Glory be to Goa on high, Jesus Christ is passing by." I cannot say what the tune was, but I considered it to be reel time. It was a secular tune. eine 1 eepiar down, flat, flat, on their backs; and if they could not find room in the passages, they were to go out and lie down upon the gravestones, and to look up and they would see Christ. One evening I heard Mr. Gebbie say, "I saw Christ myself this morning ; I could not see His face, as it was covered with the was the folds of His garment." Mr. Gebbie spoke of the for- beauty of the Saviour's person, and of holes in his side. Mr. Gebbie pressed to see his face; but he was told that he would not see his face till he saw understood him also to mean that he had seen Christ. I remained that night till about two in the morning, and while I was there I saw both males and females going over the tops of the seats. This was carried to an extent of indecency, many females passing over the tops of the seats and exposing their persons when men were sitting in the pews. One girl passed in this way over the top of the seat between my friend and me when we were sitting. I saw young men and woman in groups, some with their arms round each other's waists, and others with their arms round each other's necks, and singing together. Whilst the men and women had their hands round each other's neck's, they were dancing and swaying backwards and forwards. The whole scene was beyond description. On the following evening there were the same scenes. The noise and confusion were greater on the Tuesday evening. I observed a big, stout woman, about 12 stone weight, lean her head down as if in a swoon, or as if overcome by the heat, on which a woman on each side of her held her by the oxiers, and bumped her up and down on the seat in the same way that a farmer would a sack of corn. At the same time time, some young women came before and others behind her, and commenced singing a hymn, ' Bo in time,' and ' Only believe, and you shall be saved.' Those behind knocked her on the back with their books, and those in front of her were singing and waving their books, and this continued for about an hour. The stout woman was perspiring very much.

ILL-FEELING BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST .- Sectionalism begins to creep out in the House between come as rancorous as that between the North and the come very strong in its political action In the debate to-day upon the Pacific Railroad Bill, the Westfor the West in the present Congress represent a po-

disposition to the East. The great victories over the aspect which everything wore, the chamber might and while the East had been paid in full for their have been tenanted half an hour previously. On sp- transportation of troops, the Western railroads had proaching the bed the most curious sight of all was been for several months delayed in receiving their seen, and this it is which affords the only clue to the just dues. Their bills had been reduced and they are finally reduced to paid certificates, the money having

Mr. Morril, in responding, had his fling at General McClellan. He said he gloried in the victories of the When Eastern troops had been led by a Buruside they

The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, says : - " A gencally scaled up till the present day, when, according | tleman who has recently made his escape from Nashvill; state that the Yankee Vandals who now infest and a half daylight has accidentally penetrated into that city have been committing outrages depredations on property. A few nights since the Catholic Church was forcibly entered, and every article of value stolen from the building and carried off. Among the articles were many precious relics generally held sacred by the most incorrigible, but it seems that there is no act too despicable for the Yankee mercenaries who are now invading the South."

The Evansville (Ind ) Journal tells the following at the expense of one of the Federal Generals :

PERSONAL .- Among the passengers who left our city on the cars yesterday was Gen. Sherman's bodyservant-a colored individual of no little function. He fourished around the depot to a considerable extent, narrating his adventures at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. A gentleman inquired if he ran dur-ing the light. "Yes," replid the darky, "I did ran; but I couldn't keep up with the General, though I

The expenditure of the Federal government of the United States for the quarter ending December 31st was 144,946,123. This immense sum, however, gives day, shows that in the year ending the 31st of De- no iden of the expenses of the government, as the cember, 1861, the number of gallops of proof spirits Treasury is only now paying off the claims matured distilled in England was 7,705,026; in Scotland, up to the 1st of November last; and giving certificates of indebtedness for four fifths of the later claims. The revenue from ordinary sources during the same proof British spirits in the United Kingdom for the time was only \$8,521 040, or about six per cent of the same period was as follows : - In England, 10,816,605 liquidation expenditure, the balance having been ob-Commercial Advertiser.

There are one hundred and fifty divorce cases pending in the Supreme Court of Boston. There are some people who do not quarrel publicly, but priwork of 1860. In the course of the evidence given a vately they live mighty unhappy. We will wager a at the sitting of the court, James Cunningham, clerk | ducat that there are not six Irish couple in the above

Human nature is the same in Catholics as in Protestants; we know that, unfortunately, grog-selling and drunkenness will be found among the former as well as the latter, and that where there is poverty, there is too often " filth." But at the same time w remember a reply which a shrewd old Maryland Catholic made to a broken Yankee merchant of Baltimore, who took occasion to jeer him, as a poor lrich Geode stated any of those present obtain salvation immediately, yea, even before they left the pews in which they were sitting. During the address I saw one young man carried, or rather assisted, out of a new and taken along the waves to be a site of a state of intrx-ication. "There goes one of your drunken Catho-lics," remarked the pious New Englander, " no doubt the priest will forgive his error." "Perhaps he may" was the renty. " hu? Pit tall wave where the Catholic came staggering along in a state of intexwas the reply, "but I'll tell you whom he won't absolve-a man with full pockets who compounds with his creditors at twenty-live cents in the dollar."-Ib.

HYPOCRISY, BIGOTRY AND ROBBERY. - The Methodist preacher and rampant Know-Nothing of 55-Professor Lippet, has perpetrated a second swindle. In our issue of March 26, when it was our duty to state the fact of his detection for plundering the post office of this city, where he had held a desirable our local cotemporaries of this city all did, and had a right to do, to give individual version of the crime uttering not a word of our own as to his guilt or innocence, but merely quoting one of our literary neighbors, though entertaining not a particle of misgiving as to the probability of the crime. The particulars of that quotation we need not repeat, but merely say that they and all the other versions of the fact, as given by our cotemporaries, have turned out to be strictly true. The culprit some two weeks ago was released on bail to appear last Wednesday before the U.S. Commissioner's Court in this city. The security amounted to \$1,500, every cent of which is forfeited by his escape from justice the day before that fixed for his trial ! Fortunately, the entire responsibility was not assumed by one individual nor by two nor twice two; the liabilities fall on no fewer than fifteen persons! Professor Lippet was a prominent persecutor of Catholics in this locality during the Know-nothing fury. He was a Methodist preacher and secretar; of its conventions in this part of Ohio. Though for pocket sake he has turned every way the wind hus blown, he was consistent in nolitical villainy - his abstraction of money-letters belonging to the Democratic Enquirer of this city having led to his detection, the Enquirer having been from first to last a fearless denouncer of that most unjust proscription. - Cincinnati Telegraph. A Down EAST JURYMAN - Ethan Spike contributes to the Portland Transcript a sketch of his experience as a juryman. The first cases he was called on to try were capital ones, the criminals being a German and a nigger respectively. 'Hev you formed any opinion for or agin the prisoners?' said the judge. perticular agin the Jarmin' says I, 'but I hate niggers as a general principle, and shall go for hanging this here old white-wooled cus, whether he killed Mr. Coper or not,' says I. 'Do you know the nature of an oath ?' the clark asked me. 'I orter,' says I. l've use enough of 'em. I begun to swear when I "You has enough of 'em. I begun to swear when I was only about.....' 'Tha'll do says the clark. "You kin go hum," says he, 'yon wou't be wanted now,' says the clark. 'What! says I, 'ain't I to try this nigger at all?' 'No,' says the clark. 'But I'm u jewryman,' says I, 'and you can't hang the nigger onless l've sot on him,' says I. ' Pass on,' says the clark, speaking rather cross. 'But,' says I, 'you mister, you don't mean as you says 1, 1'm a regular jewryman, you know. Drawed aout of the box by the seelick man,' says I. 'I've ollers had a hankering to hang a nigger, and now, when a merciful dispensatory seems to have provided one for me you say I shan't sit on him; Ar this your free institutions? Is this the nineteenth centry? And this is our boasted'-here somebody hollered 'Si-'I didn't fiuish lence in court. . The court be---- !' the remark,' says he, ' for a couple of constables had holt of me, and in the twinkling of a bedpost I was hustled down stairs into the street. Naow, Mr. Editor, let me ask what are we comin' to when jewrymen-logal, lawful jewrymen-kin be tossed about in this way ? Tatk about Cancers, Mormons, spiritualism, free love and panics-what are they in comparison? Here's a principle upset. As an individual, perhaps I'm of no great account ; t'ant for me to say but when an enlightened jewryman I was tuk and carried down stairs by profane hands, just for asserting my right to sit on a nigger - why it seems to me the pillows of society were shook ; that in my sacred person the hull State itself was, figgeratively speaking, kicked down stairs! If ther's law in the land I'll have this case brought under a writ of babea: Oorpus icksoy Dixit.'- New York Paper.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The Hall Advertiser says :- "During the whole of the administration of Lord Melbourne, Catholic gentlemen, when found to be duly qualified, were appointed magistrates-Catholic barristers were promoted in their turn to judgeships in Ireland and in the colonics - and Catholic aspirants for appointments in the Civil Service found no door closed against them on account of their religion. "But of late we are very sorry to observe there has been a revival of the spirit of the Penal Laws in high official quarters. The Premier having accepted the Earl of Shaftesbury as his Bishop-maker, has manifestly come to the conclusion that it is for the interest of the Government now in office to affect to be ultra-Protestants, and to repel any demand for fair play on the part of Catholics. We do not attribute even a shadow of individual bigotry to Lord Palmerston. We believe that to him all forms of religion are alike; and that he regards them simply as supplying part of the machinery by means of which statesmen govern the world. Lord Palmerston has no religious prejudices; and privately is a good-natured, kind-hearted, generous man. But in England of late the emissaries of certaia religious societies have been mischievously working upon the absurdly foolish fears of the people by revivals of the old lying legends about Popery ; and the Premier has not attempted to take advantage of the opportunity which the pretending to sympathise with those fears gave him, to acquire fresh popularity for his Administration. Formerly the Liberals were suspected of being practically and theoretically infidels; now, by means of a few skilfully inflicted rebuffs upon Catholics, and their marked exclusion from offices in the gift of the Grown, Lord Palmerston and his colleagues have acquired the name of being sound Protestants-equally removed from rank infidelity on the one hand, as embodied in the "Essays and Reviews" which Lord Shaftesbury calls a "Bad Book ;" and from Puseyism and Popery on the other. The

first marked evidence of the personal participation of

the Premier in proceedings which exhibited great

THE CHARGE OF BIGAMY AGAINST MRS. DARBARA WILSON .- In the London Sessions Court, on Tuesday Mr. Giffard, on the part of Mrs. Barbara Catherine Wilson, who stands charged with intermarrying Captain Le Hunt Wilson, her former husband, Authony Gotobed, being alive, applied for a postponement of her trial, on the ground that she had been without the means of obtaining the evidence of material witnesses from Toronto and elsewhere in Canada. The case had been postponed at a former session. The circumstance of the case have been repeatedly before the public. Mrs. Wilson had as long back as June in the last year come to this country, and appeared to an iudictment charging her with conspiracy in substituting a child as that of her husband who had been tenant-in-tail. Mr Sergt. Shee, and three other learned counsel had been engaged for her defence, but in the mean time the case had been removed by the prosecution, by writ of certiorari, into the Queen's Bench; and the trial being postponed, she returned to St. Leu, near Paris, where she resided with her husband, Captain Wilson, until the month of October, when she again came over, with a view of appearing at the trial, when she was arrested on the charge of bigamy. She had been induced to place her case in the hands of Messrs. Davies, as her solicitors, their London agent Mr. Smith, acting for them. Up to this time the husband had protected her, and the defendant, Mrs Wilson, in her affidavits, stated that she believed the mother of captain Wilson had gone over to Paris, and caused his arrest for debt, and one of the terms of his release was the sacrifice of his wife : and in consequence of his withdrawing his protection she had been left without means, the marriage deed under which she was entitled to £250 a year had been placed in the hands of Mr. Hathaway, the solicitor of her husband, and he refused to give it up to enable the trustees to sue upon it. Captain Wilson had originally given a power of attorney to act for him, but Mr. Hathaway had caused it to be made to him. There were a number of voluminous affidavits in support of the application for the postponement, and detailing the circumstance under which the charge of bigamy was made and the evidence that could be obtained from Toronto.

The Recorder asked where did the bigamy take place.

Mr. Giffard-The marriage with Gotobed took place in 1848 in Canada, and the marriage with Captain Wilson in 1851. The learned counsel then proceeded to show that the affidavits stated that evidence could be obtained from Toronto to show that the marriage was illegal, and that she was at the time of the second marriage a single woman, although

## UNITED STATES.

Recent arrivals bring intelligence of the death of Dr. Jed. Vincent Huntingdon, the author of "Lady Alice," "Forest," "Rosemary," and other works. Dr. Huntingdon sailed for Europe last November in a very feeble state, and passed the winter at Pau, in France, where the mild climate partially relieved his sufferings; but toward spring he sank rapidly, and died on the 10th of March. His first publication was a volume of poems of a contemplative character. "Lady Alice," bis first novel, attracted much atten-tion. This was followed by "Alban" and "Forest" After an interval of several years, during which he conducted the Baltimore Metropolitan, and established the Leader of St. Louis, he again appeared before the public with " Rosemary," a novel of modern New York life. Dr. Huntingdon was a classical scholar, a graduate of Pennsylvania Medical College, and afterward an Episcopal clergyman. For several years he had been a Roman Catholic.—American Paper.