

THE ESTABLISHED SECT IN IRELAND.—Ireland has long enough exhibited an example not only of how much, but of how necessarily, it will endure. It is now time for her to say "Endurance has reached its limits; the wrong must end."

LORD PALMERSTON AND THE PERSECUTED IRISH PEASANTS.—The prosecution by the Government of Fethers Conway and Ryan will be either an empty thunderbolt to amuse the dark superstition of hypocritical Scotland, or a real blow at the well-merited influence of the Irish Clergy.

entitled to a legal preference. But if England and Scotland will have that for their Irishmen, be content with nothing less for yours. The First Minister presumes much upon your patience, not to employ less grateful terms, when he ventures to tell you, in this most insolent aggression, that your foreign landlords shall intimidate and bribe and cajole, to an indefinite extent, for the support of Protestant candidates for the Legislature; but that your Priests—those reverend men, raised many of them from the humblest classes amongst you, who have stood by you in every calamity, who have filled you with spiritual consolation, who have advised you when you could trust no one else, who have proved themselves fathers in the tenderest, truest, and most faithful sense of that endearing epithet, shall themselves up in their closets at every contested election, nor dare to show their faces, so dear to their flocks, upon the hustings, lest Lord Palmerston should prosecute them.

(From the Tablet.) Here is a letter from the Rev. Peter Conway, who seems to be a singular person in his generation, and to have little in common with the current tastes and feelings of the present day.

TO LORD PALMERSTON. St. Mary's, Ballinrobe, Feast of St. Peter's Chains, 1857.

My Lord—I see by the papers received here this morning that you are represented to have used the following words on Tuesday night in your place in the British senate:—"Sir, I am certainly prepared to vote for the amendment of the honorable member for Birmingham—namely, that Mr. Attorney-General for Ireland be directed to prosecute the Rev. Peter Conway and the Rev. Luke Ryan."

My Lord, you did not specify what crime their Reverences were guilty of, or what misdemeanour was laid to their charge; but that seems to have been unimportant, your manifest object being to revive the penal laws, to prosecute the Catholic Priesthood of Ireland, and to fetter with the bonds of your power those whom you fail to seduce by your arts. My Lord, the schemes for disseminating religious discord upon the Continent having failed, and the scheme for proselytising the Catholic people of Ireland having failed the efforts made during years of famine to extirpate the whole Irish race, you appear now disposed to play another game, and in my person, and that of my brother "conspirator," try to crush the spirit which has for so many ages in this country defied persecution and withstood the assaults of political and religious hate.

In selecting me as one worthy to be honoured by a state prosecution, you raise me far above the aim of my highest ambition. I had not deemed myself worthy to represent the pure, the steadfast, and unflinching members of the Irish Church. My lord, you flatter me by your decision, and be assured I shall not shrink from the result. My lord, if it be a crime to instruct the people and explain to them their moral duties, I am guilty. If it is a crime to exercise the franchise I possess in voting for a representative honourable and faithful as George Henry Moore has proved himself to be, I plead guilty.

My Lord, although I am but an humble Irish Priest, one of the people, having sprung from the people, and unsupported save by the voluntary donations of a faithful and generous flock, I yet fear not the consequences of a state prosecution. If you deem it politic, my lord, to increase my influence with the people, you are certainly adopting the proper course; but if by this means you design to stifle opinion, and remove all obstructions to your policy of fettering the Irish Church and giving a clear stage to your corrupt political agents, you had better be undeceived. My lord, the day is passed in Mayo when unprincipled place-beggars and pliant politicians, the mercenary tools of an unscrupulous minister, could find popular support. There may be a numerous band of corrupt voters ready at any time to sell their influence; but, my lord, the persecutor of the Catholic Church and the persecutor of her faithful Ministers may henceforward send his creatures to other counties, where the watchman may be sleeping and the fold become an easy prey.

My lord, you say you are prepared to prosecute me. I am ready—are you prepared for the consequences? I am. So God defend the right—I have the honour to remain, your humble servant, PETER CONWAY, C.C.

P.S.—Before you arraign me and place me on my trial, I claim as an act of justice and as necessary, for a fair trial, that you supersede the present High Sheriff, Captain Higgins, the father of Lieutenant-Colonel Higgins; also Mr. Isidoro Burke, the Crown Solicitor for this county.

The Native truly remarks that—"there is in England a great shout for vengeance on the Sepoys because of their revolt against the government of Great Britain and the East India Company, but it has been raised to a shriek by the intelligence brought by the overland mail, from which it appears that the mutineers have, in some places, butchered little children, and ill-treated, and then killed, a number of European women. But this conduct only shows that the Sepoys have imbibed a considerable share of British military education."

MURDER OF MR. LITTLE.—At five minutes to four o'clock the city grand jury came into court, and the foreman announced that they had found a true bill against James Spollen, for the murder of Mr. Little. Spollen was immediately afterwards placed in the dock, for the purpose of being formally arraigned. Instead of the working man's attire which he wore when undergoing the preliminary examination before the magistrate, he was dressed in a blue frock coat, dark vest and trousers, and altogether presented a very neat and cleanly appearance.

Prisoner—Yes, sir. Mr. Corballis, Q. C., applied to their lordships to fix Thursday for the trial of the case, observing that the Attorney-General was anxious that it should be fixed for that day.

Mr. J. A. Curran—I have a favor to ask your lordships on the part of the prisoner. We will not be ready to go to trial before Friday next. If that day would suit the convenience of the court, we will be perfectly ready on Friday morning.

Mr. Corballis—I would be happy to accommodate, but the trial will last a considerable time, and if it is not taken up before Friday it will go far into next week.

Mr. Curran—It will not be likely to conclude this week whatever day it is commenced. All the prisoner's counsel could not be present on Thursday.

Mr. Corballis—If you state any grounds for a postponement—the Attorney-General, Mr. Brewster and Mr. Fitzgibbon are in the case.

Mr. Curran—It is all the same to come down on Friday as on Thursday. I am sure there is no desire to take us to trial without being fully ready.

The Chief Justice—We will take up the case on Friday next.

Mr. Curran—I am much obliged to your lordship. Chief Justice of the Common Pleas—There is no obligation—the man will be on trial for his life, and the application is not one for a postponement from one commission to another, but for a day, in order that he may be fully prepared.

Mr. Curran—I have now to apply to your lordships that the sheriff may be allowed to give us a copy of the panel. I understand there is a very large panel summoned. We have information that certain gentlemen expressed such opinions on the case as would be a ground for challenging them, and the object of the application is to facilitate the selecting of a jury.

Mr. Corballis said that there could be no objection to allowing any one acting for the prisoner inspecting the panel in the sheriff's office, but that it was an unusual application to ask to have a copy furnished. The Chief Justice remarked that he did not see the difference between allowing a party to go into the office to get a copy for himself, and furnishing it to him.

It was then directed by the court that the parties representing the prisoner should have liberty to inspect the panel, and take a copy of it. The prisoner was then removed, and after some uninteresting cases had been disposed of, the court adjourned.

THOOPS FOR INDIA.—The military and naval authorities are busy at the great ports in shipping men for the East. Not a day passes without the embarkation of one or more detachments either of fresh regiments, or of reinforcements sent to supply the gaps that the terrible hot season, rather than the sabre of the bullet, will make in the ranks of our battalions in India. Further vessels are likely to be taken up by the authorities to convey more troops to India. It is stated that as many as 3,000 soldiers are at present at Portsmouth waiting vessels to embark for India.

THE MILITIA.—The government are about to take power to embody certain militia regiments during the recess. As the law stands at present, the militia can be called out and embodied; but should parliament not be sitting, it would be necessary to summon parliament to meet within fourteen days. Our militia law has undergone great improvements. Formerly invasion, latterly foreign war alone, warranted the embodiment of the militia. The remaining restriction, that involving the summoning of parliament, is about to be swept away for a limited time. The bill before the House of Lords does not provide that government shall call out the militia, but simply enables them to call out the militia without summoning parliament at the same time. "It is merely to give the government the power of doing that after parliament rises which they could do now that parliament is sitting."—Globe.

It is related that the British Cabinet has confidentially inquired of some of the continental Powers whether they will permit their subjects to serve in the English army.—Vienna Correspondent of Times.

In Notes and Queries is to be found an interesting letter, containing an account of a Brahminical prophecy concerning British rule in India. We give an extract from the letter, which is dated June 3, 1857:—"We are passing through a most critical period, such as I have never seen during my thirty-six years residence in India, and which I believe has not been witnessed before. It is strange that it should happen just a century after the taking of Bengal by the British under Lord Clive; the battle of Plassey, which decided the fate of the country, having been fought on the 23rd June, 1757. There has been for many years a Brahminical prediction, current among the natives, and which I have often heard referred to, namely, that the British rule in India would last just one hundred years; and I should not be surprised that this pseudo-prophecy may have had some influence in inducing the Sepoys to revolt at the present time."

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston, in reply to some remarks by Mr. Disraeli, stated that it was quite true there had been differences of opinion between the Governments of England and France; not, however, with regard to the union or non-union of the two Provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, but with regard to the regularity or irregularity of the recent elections.

QUAKERS IN PARLIAMENT.—Before the year 1833, when it was proposed to admit the Jews into parliament, a favorite Tory argument was, "If the Jews come in the Quakers will not consent to be kept out." The ready answer was, "We will open the doors to both." Early in the session of 1833, Mr. Pease, a Quaker banker, was elected as member for Darlington, presented himself at the table of the house, and claimed to make affirmation instead of taking the oaths. The clerk offered to swear him; but he refused, and was ordered to withdraw. A committee was then appointed, with Mr. Wynn in the chair, to consider his case, and it resolved to admit him, upon the ground, that if, by his entrance, he became liable to any penalties, the risk was his own, and in no way concerned the House of Commons. This being reported to the house, the question was put, whether Mr. Pease should be allowed to make such affirmation as was binding on his conscience? The "Ayes" were loud and multitudinous there were no "Nays," and the Quaker representative, clothed in a complete suit of brown, appeared at the table, and took his seat amid general and cordial cheering. There was no conflict between the two houses, or between parliament and the courts of law. Had a Jew been elected at the same time, and claimed the right conceded to Mr. Pease, what would have been the position of the legislature?—Leader.

John Bright has been returned for Birmingham without opposition.

SITTING THE ACTION TO THE WORD.—The latest pulp anecdote we have seen is the following, illustrative of the manner in which the celebrated preacher, Spurgeon, in London, attracts attention:—"Upon one occasion he told the assembled multitude that the way to hell was smooth and easy, like this," said he, and he straightway opened the pulpit door, put his foot over the banister, and slid down, as you have often seen little boys do. He then stopped for a moment, and said, "But the way to heaven is hard, like this," and pulled himself up again, which was rather difficult; but the congregation received this practical illustration with great applause."

EMBEZZLEMENT.—A LOYAL ORANGEMAN.—At the Liverpool police court on Wednesday a respectable dressed young man named William Morgan, about eighteen years of age was charged with embezzling the moneys of his employers. It appeared that the prisoner was in the employ of Ackers, warehouse broker, Fenwick Street, as a clerk, and had in that capacity been employed to collect money. In consequence of the way in which Morgan appeared to squander money, Mr. Storp, the manager was induced to look over the accounts, and found that the prisoner was upwards of £100 behind in his cash. Detective Scott was sent for, and on being questioned, Morgan admitted that he had been embezzling considerable sums. In the prisoner's possession, a gold watch, two gold Albert chains, a large quantity of tools, dogs, a gun, pistols, &c., were found. It appeared that a day or two ago the prisoner had bought and presented to a local Orange Lodge two flags, valued at £5 on the occasion of their walking. One case in which he had received 20 10s from Messrs. Dingham, corn merchants, on the 5th instant, was proved; but the prisoner was remanded for further evidence.

ANTI-MORMON RIOT IN BIRMINGHAM.—Dr. Brindley of Leamington, formerly well known for his crusade against Socialist doctrines, has for some months past devoted himself to the exposure of Mormonism in Birmingham. The result has been that for several weeks the chapels of the sect has been the scene of disturbance. On Sunday afternoon a man named Horsley, on leaving Allison-street chapel, was chased through the streets by more than a thousand men and women. His coat was torn to shreds, and having taken refuge in a cab, he and the cabman were pelted with stones. Later in the evening a more serious affair occurred in Thorp street, where the Mormons have another chapel. Dr. Brindley had been preaching opposite the place of meeting to a crowd of two thousand persons; the crowd rushed into the chapel and began a running fire of comment on the sermon, some of the language used being of not a very edifying character. President Aubry, who was preaching, was compelled to close his discourse abruptly and dismiss the flock. A most disorderly scene then occurred; the women were hustled, insulted, and bespattered with mud; the men had their hats knocked off, and were pushed about from side to side; and howlings, oaths, tin kettle harmonies, &c., lent completeness to a scene not often witnessed in Birmingham on a Sunday evening. Quiet was temporarily restored by the police. On Monday morning the chapel doors were again broken open, lock fast closets were ransacked, and a large number of music and school books were torn and strewn about the yard. The police are now in charge of the premises. Threats of an intention to burn them were freely circulated amongst the crowd on Sunday evening.

An assault case at Bristol has elicited the fact that there are persons in that city who profess to exercise the "black art" of witchcraft. A prosecution is to be instituted against them for imposition.

UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Surrogate Bradford, to day, rendered a decision in the Burdell Estate. The decision was very elaborate and lengthy, and concluded by declaring that Mrs. Cunningham is not the widow of Dr. Burdell; and directing that letters of administration be issued to his next of kin.

All \$5 bills of the Lee Bank, Massachusetts, printed in red, are counterfeit. As there are a number in circulation, people should be on their guard.

IMMIGRATION AT NEW YORK.—During the month of July eighty-three emigrant-carrying vessels, including seven steamers, arrived at this port, bringing 27,192 passengers—being 10,000 more than were landed here during the corresponding month of last year. Of this number 415 were first class passengers. The remaining 27,177 were taken to the emigrant depot at Castle Garden, and were sent thence to different parts of the country, but mostly to the West. Nearly one-half of the number of arrivals during the month were from the port of Liverpool.—Journal of Commerce.

THE HARVEST.—There can be no doubt that the harvest, taking the country through, is very large. Illinois alone contributes 280,000,000 bushels of grain. All the West groans under the rich yield. All the South is burdened with its crops. All the East and middle sections of the Union, albeit delayed by the late spring and by frequent and too much rain, has nevertheless a fair margin of products to show. Our own wheat region is not the abundant region of two years since, and corn, too, is kept back.—Rochester American.

THE POTATO CROP.—The potato disease is likely to prove very destructive in this vicinity, from present indications; some are losing almost their whole crop, while others escape with little or no damage. To dig early when there are indications of its appearance and store in a cool and dry place, and sprinkle with dry slacked lime, seems to be a protection where tried; they should be kept from the sun and light as much as possible. Those fields heavily manured in the hill with stable manure suffer most, while those manured with guano are far less affected; and those planted early and on dry ground escape much more generally than those planted late and on moist ground or in the shade.—Long Islander.

The chief book-keeper of the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York, has for sometime back been appropriating his employers' money to his own use. The amount embezzled is estimated at \$30,000.

T. O. Brayman, editor of the Chicago Democrat, has been arrested for stealing money letters from the Post Office.

A lawyer was shot dead by an actor in a bar-room in New York, on Saturday morning.

NEGLECT OF WORSHIP IN NEW ENGLAND.—At the general Convention of the Congregationalists of Vermont, some facts were strongly set forth. The account in the N. Y. Observer says:—"The report on the neglect of public worship in the State, was the most startling document presented during the meeting, and seemed to elicit the greatest interest. The number of individuals and families not connected with any religious society, and seldom or never seen in any house of worship on the Sabbath, is large and almost beyond belief. The report will probably be published, and then we shall have the statistics, which are not given here, lest there should be some error in the statement. In this respect, however, it must not be inferred that Vermont is widely different from the other New England States. In them all there is a large portion of the population having no real connexion with religious society and taking no part in public worship on the Sabbath."

LORD NAPIER AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—We learn from Washington that Lord Napier is urging on the Government to send more vessels of war to the Coast of Africa, to assist in suppressing the slave trade. By the Ashburton treaty America agreed to maintain eighty guns there, whereas she has now only sixty-three. It appears that the Secretary of the Navy has not the vessels to spare, owing to our miserably small naval force having more demands upon it than it is capable of meeting. But if this were not the case, we think the Navy might better employ them in any such foolish, intellectual service; and the best plan would be to terminate the treaty, and withdraw all our ships from the African Coast, seeing that they never prevented the traffic, and seeing that the British and French governments are openly sanctioning the worst kind of slave trade under the name of "free emigration." The demand of the British Minister under the circumstances shows a diplomatic coolness of "cheek" worthy of the reputation of Lord Napier.—N. Y. Citizen.

THE EQUALITY OF THE RACES.—If there is one thing more than another, not a party question, in this country—one thing about which there can truly be said to be little or no real division among our fellow citizens—it is that the negro shall not be elevated to political or social equality with the white. Define the point as you may, reason it as you may, talk of the aphorism that "all men are created equal," yet, at the base of society, in our country at least, this sentiment is to be found full of vitality. The very abolitionist who is fond of dilating on the subject of negro wrongs, is often the first to revolt from association with the negro. We do not write to supply reasons for this feeling—prejudice, if you please—nor yet to prove, as we believe, that it is right. Suffice it to say that it exists; that it is incorporated with the whole frame work and substance of every class and condition of white men; and that every effort to show that it does not exist, only adds a new evidence to the truth of this assertion. In the free States, the negro is shut out from communion with the white. The most violent fanatic, who shouts himself hoarse over the wrongs of the colored man, refuses to marry him to his daughter; and the most liberal lady of the new school of spiritual free love, recoils from the advances of her dark-skinned admirer. They are proscribed everywhere by an instinctive and ineradicable repugnance; at the play-house—in the Church of God—by bed and by board—in the coach and the car—on the high-way and the by-way. It is unnecessary that we should show that they are of an inferior race, with this living and constant protest against them before our eyes. They are as utterly shut out from contact and intercourse with the master race in the free States as their brothers are, the slaves of the South. The last proof is the most positive.—The Press.

WHY DON'T HUSBANDS WRITE WHEN AWAY FROM HOME?—A few days ago, a man returned to Lowell, after a four years' absence in Australia, and found his wife married again, and with a child by her second husband. The wife justifies her second marriage on the ground of the supposed death of her first husband, to whom, now that he has made his appearance she is ready to return. The second husband has taken possession of the babe, and the other parties will take legal proceedings for its recovery.—Boston Daily Courier, Aug. 20.

THE OLDEST MAN.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Elwood, K. T., says: "One who lives on his claim near the edge of this city is perhaps, the oldest man in America. He is Mr. James O'Toole. He was born in the county of Donegal, in the north of Ireland, somewhere about the year 1730. He was an old man in 1798, when, becoming implicated with Lord Fitzgerald, he fled his country, to seek freedom in our then young Republic. His life has been checked with many changes. He has been tossed about among various scenes and by many diverse circumstances. He moved to St. Louis 30 years ago, and established a brewery there. He moved to the Platte Purchase in 1838 and lived in Buchanan county, near Bloomington, until two years ago, when he came to Kansas and made a pre-emption, and he can now walk eight or ten miles with ease, to visit his friends or attend to his business affairs. He says his age is about 125 years."