THE ESTABLISHED SECT IN IBELAND .- Ireland has ing long enough exhibited an example not only of how much but of how unnecessarily, it will endure: It is now time for her to say "Endurance has reached its limits, the wrong must end? "We say advisedly, in Ireland: has the power of righting herself in her own hands. The Constitution under which we live has placed it there. She is not only permitted to exercise it ; nor invited to, only, but it is imposed upon her as a political duty. It is not to be wondered at that a hideous apostacy should make the most of a temporary triumph over a religion that offers the unsmitten cheek unto the smiter: it is no wonder that it should trample her under its feet, rob her of her lands and possessions—the trust-property of the poor—descerate and divert to other uses her ecclesi-astical edifices, render penal the exercise of her worship, and deprive her professors of the rights and privileges of citizenship. But that condition of things, like other insolence, has had its day. The temporary success of those arbitrary and irresponsible principles of government, whose ascendancy is contemporaneous with the so-called Reformation, has rielded to the advance of those principles of political liberty which, whether their modern advocates admit it or no, owe their origin to the Church. An linexorable logic of pure reason, to which the political reformers of these days alone appeal, has procured for Catholics a share, although not a full one, nor that ungrudgingly conceded, of the general en-franchisement. The will of the majority is now the ruler, in the actual British Constitution. It is the sovereign power; checked, and restrained from immediate action by a cumbrous machinery of delays, the final residuum of endless Constitutional concessions and compromises. 'A majority, therefore, in this country, which permits itself to be the sport of a minority, has itself only to thank. And it must not be the surprised if his friends as well as his enemies suspect it composing members, in such a case, of a lukewarm indifference to great questions of common interest, and an overweening devotion to private ends. The position of the Established Sect in Ireland at this moment is strictly and literally unconstitutional. That the religious peculiarities of a small minority should enjoy an overwhelming preference and ascendancy-should be made by law the national religion, at the expense of the deep religious convictions of the vast majority of the community-is a flat contradiction of the recognised constitutional principles of the government of these countries. If a heartless, selfish, indifferent, or cowardly majority choose to submit to such a pernicious usurpation of their most fundamental rights as citizens of the British monarchy or republic, or whatever it be, we know of no expedient provided by our Constitution against an emergency so ante-cedently improbable. But this is not the character of the Catholic Irish people; and we trust that they are about to set to work in right earnest to confiscate that affront to modern civilization, the sect by law established in Ireland. If it were an absolute monarchy we were living under, where our only remedy would be through riot, revolution, and bloodshed, we should be the last to counsel active resist-

ance to the de facto government of the day. Pas-

sive obedience, up to the point where the law of

God forbids, would be the clear duty of Catholics.

But our case is widely different. Here-under the

regime of governing-majorities-inactivity, sub-

missiveness, are coldness of charity, lack of zeal

indifference to our holy faith, worldliness, selfishness, cowardice, anything but a virtue. That the Irish people should not immediately have hit upon the wisest and most effectual way of using the new

powers with which they find themselves invested is

not surprising. Nothing incapacitates a people so

much for the prudent exercise of political freedom

as a long course of oppression, insult, and tyranny. Nor is it wonderful that in the first dawning of their

new liberties some designing parasites should have

imposed on their simple credulity, and have turned

the political instincts of young freedom to their own

selfih profit. But we do earnestly hope we have seen the last of this. Why does not all Ireland unite in one unhesitating, firm, temperate, and un-flinching resolution that the small sect of Protestants

in that country shall no longer enjoy the name and position of an Established Church? The late infa-

mous riots in Ulster afford only the last of unnum-

bered proofs, if any such were wanting, that such a

fare of Ireland and of the United Kingdom. Doubt-

less some measure is wanting to regulate the exist-

ing relations between the landlords and tenantry in

Ireland. But this is not the monster grievance.

Why waste years of fruitless agitation in quest of

at the root of the evil-a grievance which is par-

ticularly out of the reach of popular sympathy in

England—when you have one, to redress which is to redress all, in behalf of which not only will you

state of things is utterly irreconcilable with the wel-

possess the sympathy of a large party in this country, but which many persons of rank and influence are pledged to support, which would command the cordial and united support of the entire Catholic party in England.—Weekly Register. LORD PALMERSTON AND THE PERSECUTED IRISH PRIESTS .-- The prosecution by the Government of Fathers 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. It depends very much upon our brothers over the Channel which it shall be. Lord Palmerston is high in the lugubrious Hosannas of Scottish psalmody. But the children of that abandoned criminal Knox exhibit an invariable preference for the stronger side; and the First Minister must keep up his majority if he would retain the fidelity of his Presbyterian phalanx. No one knows this better than the venerable joker who administers England; and, since all religious come alike to him, we do not in the least blame him for seeing how far he can insult the Christianity of Ireland and wrong her children with impunity. But it is as infallibly certain that he will equally promptly withdraw, the moment he finds that he has passed the limits of even Catholic, of even Irish forbearance. But whether he choose to withdraw from the rash course he has entered on, or whether not, this one thing we say, that it is the duty of united Ireland to insist on his withdrawing, It might be the duty of a Catholic in Ircland to wear the fetters of the most servile bondage, to be loaded with insults as well as fetters, to behold his religion reviled, his home perhaps, and tenderest feelings violated, and to bear his lot meekly, unrepiningly, even cheerfully. But it is not so. He is a citizen of a form of Government whose motive principle is the will of majorities, tempered by that of minorities. In matters imperial, a majority of the Irish nation might have to yield to the will of a majority of English, Scotch, and Welsh. But in the matters of religion this is not so. At the will of the majority of the English and Welsh—if this be really the case, which we doubt-an Episcopal seet of Protestantism is the religion established by law; at the will of a majority of Scotch, a Presbyterian sect became the Established religion of Scotland. The overwhelming majority of Irishmen are believers in, and members of the Church of God. Will any one tell us why that majority should alone not be respected ?why a form of unbelief which the Irish nation loathes and repudiates should be placed in an offensive legal ascendancy over that Truth which captivates the hearts of the Irish people as of one man? Are they in Babylon? Does an Assyrian autocrat hold them in a magnificent captivity, that they should hang their harps upon the willows and weep, whilst soupers and spinster-proselytisers to self-sufficiency ask for one of the songs of Zion? Not so. Irishmen, you have the same right to the legal establishment of your Church, that England and Scotland have to the establishment of their respective sects. Resolve, then, to assert that right! Speak as majorities are

entitled to a legal preference. But if England and Scotland will have that for theirs, then 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 lock 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. Lest their presence should prove too strong an influence for the bribes or even the menaces of an unscrupulous and tyrannical landlord, and the well-advised constituencies should prefer to be ejected, or worse, rather than betray their faith by their vote. It is Ireland's duty to say, "This shall not be." And we do hope to hear that the most active steps are being taken for the purpose of re-solving upon the wisest and most efficient course to be adopted under the circumstances. We need scarcely add that we have only in view those constitutional means which our form of government places in our hands. They are quite strong enough for our purpose, and we hope there will be no flinching in their application. The object of this prosecution, as truly explained by the Press, is simply an attempt on the part of Lord Palmerston to sustain his popularity by wheel-about and march towards Exeter Hall; but if he expects a prolongation of power by such means, he will soon find himself undeceived .- Weekly Re-

(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. Whether he is behind the age, or in advance of it, is more than we can tell, knowing but little of the past, and nothing of the future. But that the spirit of his letter, and the spirits of "the times we live in," are by no means in harmony is most manifest. The letter is as follows :-

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 My Lord, the schemes for disseminating religious discord upon the Continent having failed, and the scheme for prosclytising the Catholic neople 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. But, my lord, you will fail in this also.

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 untainted 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. If it is a crime to admonish and advise my fellow-electors to withhold their support from one who had proved himself unworthy of their confidence and unfaithful to his solemn pledges. I confess the crime but of the outrageous charges brought against me by unscrupulous and interested witnesses, needy place-hunters, and aspirants for government notice of these I plead not guilty-and no matter what may have been the result of the inquiry before the committee of the house as regards my conduct at the late election for this county, your lordship will find a different verdict when the case comes for trial before an unprejudiced jury, enlightened by the legal acumen of an experienced and learned chairman, neither vain, weak-minded, or prejudiced, and who will not allow loose, hearsay evidence to guide

him in his charge. 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 unde-ceived. 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 numer ous band of corrupt voters ready at any time to sell their influence; but, my lord, the persecutor of the Catholic Church and the prosecutor 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 instice and as necessar, for a fair trial, that you supersede the present High Sheriff, Captain Higgins, the father of Lieutenant-Colonel Higgins; also Mr. Isidore Burke, the Crown Solicitor for this county.

It is well worthy of remark that among the innumerable influences which may be brought to bear upon a voter in the way of intimidation, the fear of God should be the particular influence which the Whig Government employs its Catholic Attorney-General to prosecute as "undue." That the fear of God is an undue influence is an article of the Whig creed, and the Whigs take the first opportunity of "putting it down" by law. To threaten a man with the loss of your esteem or your friendship, or with the forfeiture of the good opinion of his neighbours, is certainly moral intimidation of very powerful effect. To threaten a man with the loss of his place, or his salary, of his trade or his work, of his house or his farm, is material intimidation of a very common and most formidable sort. But the honours of a State prosecution are not lavished upon slight of-What every good Whig heartily detests and fences. abhors, what fills him with indignation, and what he is determined to prevent or punish whenever he apt to speak. That is, take no refusal. According to the actual constitutional principles of the country, no religious sect, not even the Catholic Church, is the existence and the justice of the Living God.

The Nation 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 shrick by the intelligence brought by the overland mail, from which it appears that the mutineers have, in some places, butchered the bullet, will make in the ranks of our battalions little children, and ill-treated, and then killed, a in India. Further vessels are likely to be taken up number of European women. But this conduct only go to Spain to learn the moral character of a British army, nor to Kertch, nor to any part of India, lest there may be any mistake about the matter. We can ask at home. '98 is not yet forgotten in Ireland. The public records of the time, and men yet living amongst us can tell the deeds daily and hourly pernetrated by the licentious and blood-thirsty soldiery of England. Not a deed of horror has been done in Bengal, for which we cannot find a parallel and a master piece in the history of British cruelty in Ireland. In some cases, indeed, the acts of the Sepoys have been so completely after the pattern tried in this country; that we could almost fancy the mutineers have had Irish history read out to them every day on the parade ground. For instance, the late report inform us that at one place little children were tossed up into the air and received by the Sepoys on the points of their bayonets-why, that was a British pastime in Ireland! The Sepoys have murdered British officers, but they have not yet exhibited the ferocity of those ruffians of the regiment of "Ancient Britons," who cut open the dead body of Father Michael Murphy, took out his heart, roasted it, and oiled their boots with the dripping They have burnt the officers' bungalows, but they have not yet burnt down an hospital full of sick and wounded, and then stated by way of explanation, that the burning was accidental, the bed clothes being set on fire by the wadding of their guns when shooting at the patients in their beds! No; the Sepoys are not yet the equals of their masters in the arts of murder and spoliation, though they have learned something.

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. He advanced rapidly to the bar of the dock, looked steadily towards the bench for a short time, and then glanced somewhat hurriedly round that section of the court which was in front of him, but did not, during the short time he remained in court, betray any symptoms of uneasiness. The Clerk of the Crown then formally indicted him for having, on the 13th of November, 1856, at the Broadstone, wilfully murdered George Somuel Little, and asked him if he were guilty or not?

The prisoner, in a low but perfectly audible voice, replied, 'Not Guilty.'

Clerk of the Crown-Are you ready for your

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 ordships 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. Gorballis—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

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 post-ponment—the Attorney-General, Mr. Brewster and

ir. 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

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 gen-

tlemen 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 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 ad-

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Stamford Mercury announces that Lord Boyle cldest son of the Earl of Shannon) and the Hon. Chomes Lyttleton Powys (eldest son of Lord Lilford) lave embraced the Catholic faith.

At Oxford, the recent changes in the University egulations have been taken advantage of by several Catholics who are now pursuing their studies in that ancient seat of learning. At Lincoln College, we believe, there is now at least one Catholic undergraduate, and he is not only excused from "Chapel" and allowed to attend Mass daily at St. Clement's, but we are even informed that communications have passed between his Catholic paster and the Head of his College as to the regularity of his attendance. The little Church of St. Ignatius, in St. Clement's suburb, is, we hear, now constantly attended by several members of the University.

Thirteen Catholics, or representatives of Catholic constituencies, voted in the minority against the second reading of the Divorce Bill. They are—G. Bowyer, S. De Vere, T. Esmonde, Golonel Greville, J. Hatchell. Lord E. Howard, J. M'Cann, J. Macguire, W. Monsell, P. O'Brien, D. O'Connell, The O'Donoghue, L. Waldron, Mr. Bruen, Mr. Brady, Mr. Cogan, and Mr. M'Mahon, (all Catholics), paired off against the bill. The only Scotch member who voted against the bill was the Hon. F. Scott. Thirteen voted for it.

THE DIVORCE BILL.-The decisive majority, more han two to one, which Government obtained in the House of Commons for their Divorce Bill, renders it all but certain that it will become the law of the police. land. This result, however deeply to be regretted, it was easy to foresee. It is the natural conclusion

to which Protestantism must lead. The Union states, on authority, that the very coniderable number of 16,000 signatures of the women of England had been attached to the address to the Queen against the Divorce Bill; and that fresh signatures were being daily added to the declaration. which will be presented to her Majesty by one of the Peers.

TROOPS FOR INDIA .- The military and naval authoritles 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 or by the authorities to convey more troops to India shows that the Sepoys have imbibed a considerable. It is stated that as many as 3,000 soldiers are at share of British military Education. We need not present at Portsmouth wanting vessels to embark for present at Portsmouth wanting 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 parliamilitia law has undergone great improvements. Formerly invasion, latterly foreign war alone, war-ranted 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 Plassy, 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.

QUARERS 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 kent 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. 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?—Leuder.

John Bright has been returned for Birmingham

without opposition. SCITING THE ACTION TO THE WORD .- The latest pulpit 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 embozzling 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 prisoners 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 £6 10s from Messrs. Dingham, corn merchants, on the 8th instant, was proved; but the prisoner was remanded for further evidence.

Anti-Mormon Riot in Birminghan .- Dr. Brindley of Leamington, formerly well known from 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 hootings, 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.

York, August 24.—Surrogate Bradford, to New day, rendered:a decision in the Burdell Estate. The decision was very elaborate, and lengthy, and concludes by declaring that Mrs. Cunningham is not the widow of Dr. Burdell : and directing that letters of dministration be issued to his next of kin.

All \$5 bills of the Lee Bank, Massachusetts, printed in red, are counterfeits. 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, includ-ing seven steamers, arrived at this port, bringing 27,192 passengers—being 10,000 more than were landed here during the corresponding month of last ment not be sitting, it would be necessary to summon year. Of this number 415 were first class passen-narliament to meet within fourteen days. Our gers. 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 staple 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 Hote!, 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

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 be better employed than in any such foolish, ineffectual 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. Refine 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 asso-ciation 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 playhouse—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 Re-public. His life has been checkered 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.