

scarcely proper?—I mean my bare skin coat. (Laughter.) Do you read the papers?—I read a good many. Are you aware that the funds of the Irish Church Mission Society are forty thousand pounds?—I am glad to hear of it.

entering upon a new course of study, and induced me to turn to account the experience of my former life. During a period of more than twenty-five years I have had such opportunities of observation in regard of political affairs as present themselves to but few writers. I have been a member of the British Parliament during eighteen years. I have taken a part in the most perfectly organized, if not the most formidable, agitation that is known to recent history.

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN. "Bruxelles, July, 1855."

Alderman Farrell has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for the ensuing year.

GAZZI AND THE MORMONS.—We understand that Gavazzi, satisfied with the reception the Mormons met in Belfast, is about establishing a newspaper there as an expositor of his own opinions and those of Drogheda Argus.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSION.—The Plymouth Journal announces that the Rev. J. T. Somers Cooks, lately rector of Shevocke, Cornwall, has been received into the Catholic Church.

TRK PEACE PROPOSITIONS.—Rumours of an impending peace are more rife than ever. Even the very terms on which it is to be proffered to the Allies are specified. One account says that Austria proposes that Sebastopol shall never be reconstructed—that no Russian fleet shall exist in the Black Sea—that no other road shall be open to the Russians to Constanti-

There were two other very trivial charges preferred by the Bible-readers against a respectable-looking boy and girl, whose respective ages may have been twelve and fourteen years. The charge against the girl was for throwing a handful of clay, and against the boy for threatening to fight and beat the bigger of the two. The absurd charges excited mingled laughter and indignation. The case against the little girl was withdrawn, and that against the boy adjourned, the bench saying, amid some laughter, that they would take time to consider whether they would "bind" the boy over to the peace for threatening to "punch" a big stout man.

SMITH O'BRIEN'S BOOK.—The following is the Preface to the new work on the principles of government, by William Smith O'Brien:—"The greater part of the following work was composed during my exile in Van Diemen's Land, between the years 1850 and 1854. Whilst imprisoned in that colony I could myself divest of almost all the ordinary interests of life, and therefore, naturally endeavored to treat for myself some employment which would afford occupation and amusement to the many weary hours of leisure and listlessness which had been forced upon me by the circumstances of my destiny.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH ALLIANCE.—It is understood that the late visit of the Duke of Cambridge to Paris was principally in the nature of a military mission. Numerous communications have recently passed between the two governments on the subject of the naval and military commands. Our ally urges very forcibly the necessity of instituting an undivided command of the military forces in the Crimea, and on the ground of the immense preponderance of the French army, proposes that a distinguished French officer should be appointed generalissimo. The Emperor on this condition is quite prepared to transfer the French fleets in the Black Sea and the Baltic to the command of British admirals.

THE MORTAR-BOATS.—The success, as well as the indisputable utility of the mortar-boats, both in the Baltic and the Black Seas, have warranted a large increase in this description of vessel for war purposes. The limited employment of the mortars against Sweaborg was owing, not altogether to the paucity of ships, but rather to the want of mortars; for had we had a supply of those mortars to each of these mortar vessels there is little doubt that nearly three times the work could, if required, have been performed. We have now about 26 afloat and as many more building in various places in England and Scotland. We presume that should the experimental iron mortar fleet at Portsmouth prove equal to its requirements, we shall have 100 mortar vessels equipped by next March. At all events, we understand that more than 100 13-inch mortars are being manufactured under contract for the Ordnance department.

The London Morning Advertiser, in a leading article, says.—After all we have been able to learn as to the concessions which Russia is prepared to make, we maintain that they are dishonorable, delusive, and unsafe. They fall far short of what the Western Powers have a right to demand, and further still, of what will satisfy the expectations of Great Britain.

A NOVEL ASSOCIATION IN ENGLAND.—A new league has been inaugurated in England, bearing the title of the "Sunday League." Its object is to secure the "opening of museums, picture galleries and botanical gardens through the United Kingdom, on Sunday afternoons." The Crystal Palace, British Museum, National Gallery, Marlborough House, and all other national institutions, being particularly specified. The League has prepared and put in circulation petitions to Parliament.

COMMERCIAL PATRIOTISM.—We condemn the Yankees for doing contraband business with Turkey, but forget that Russia, at this moment, is obtaining materials of war from Englishmen. The trade is most extensive in the north, and we regret to say that the number engaged in it is incredibly large. The terrible fire at Newcastle-on-Tyne is not yet forgotten; but what caused that fire? Nobody will tell in Newcastle, but hundreds in Newcastle know that that fire originated in an explosion of yellow alkali. Now, yellow alkali was a disguised name for saltpetre and sulphur, which was shipped to the north of Europe in large quantities, and thence forwarded to Russia. On its arrival, nothing was required to make it into gunpowder but a proper addition of charcoal.

RELIGION IN ENGLAND.—The British Banne (dissenting organ) thus discourses on the state of religion in Protestant England:—"In several populous places which I have visited, the spirit of hearing has so abated as to remind one of 'Valleys full of dry bones—very dry' I was at—, a few days ago, and walked on ground once consecrated by the steps and tears of—. The attendance at the chapels wretched! No certain sound in the churches. Tractarianism the golden calf; more than 20,000, perhaps, in the whole circle, 25,000, and all places of worship together not able to accommodate, as I was assured more than 6,000 or 6,500. Terrible poverty, from past strikes, and power-looms, and the war, and long winter and high prices; 7,000 kept, or at least relieved, every week by charity until now; and yet God's house forsaken! So general a depression, and one so deep, in former days would have been attended with crowded sanctuaries, and a mourning as in the valley of Hadadrimmon.—People who cannot pay a farthing a quart for good soup, manage to roll drunken in the streets. Baths and wash-houses are unappreciated."

A ROWLAND FOR AN OLIVER.—A writer in the London Times, commenting upon Dr. Cumming's vigorous assault upon the concordat between Austria and the Pope, reminds Dr. C. that—There is a document prefixed to the authorized catechism of the Scottish Kirk, which declares that the only true Gospel is that which had been lately preached by John Knox. This is a pretty assumption of infallibility, and the promulgation of a rather late discovery made more than 150 years after Christ. The declaration goes on to lay down that it is the duty of all civil rulers to extirpate, even with the sword, all contrary doctrine, and especially all Popery and Prelacy. I have not the book before me, so I can only state the purport of what is said.

The Rev. Dr. Cumming of London has heralded the end of the world in 1865, yet his publisher's arrangements for the copyright of his books extend far beyond that period—and he has just entered upon a nineteen years' lease of his summer house!

ANECDOTE OF SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.—It is stated in connection with Sir Colin Campbell's recent visit to Windsor Castle, that in the course of the evening her Majesty made Sir Colin Campbell sit on the sofa beside her, and pointed out to him that the army in the Crimea could not get on without him, and that he must return. The gallant old soldier is said to have been so much affected by his Sovereign's kindly language as to have burst into tears, and to have assured his royal hostess that he would do anything for her, saying, "I'll even carry a musket for your Majesty."

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE ANGLo-SAXON.—If the British recruit could concentrate all the hidden aspirations of his soul into a single word, "Beer" would be that word. Give him beer in endless pewter pots, creaming with froth, and rich with illicit narcotics. From night till morning, from morning till night, he would be content to booze on; the pinnions of his soul enchained; his ardor, his ambition toned down; under the influence of that foaming draught.

UNITED STATES.

INTERESTING TRIAL AND VERDICT AT MEMPHIS.—A verdict has just been rendered in the Court of Memphis, which will be viewed as right by some and wrong by others, according to the preconceived opinions they are imbued with and the latitude in which they dwell. Several months ago a tragedy—a wild and fearful scene—occurred in Memphis.—Mary Moriarty, an Irish servant girl, attacked with a dagger and slew on the spot, John Sheehan, her seducer. Sheehan had insidiously and basely insinuated himself into the confidence of his victim, destroyed her virtue and blasted her hopes under promise of marriage, and then brutally forsaken her.—She sought him and reminded him of his solemn promise; she besought him by every consideration of honor to himself, and justice to her, to repair the great wrong done her as far as lay in his power by making her his wife, as he had promised. The seducer scornfully rejected the proposal, and added insult to injury by taunting her with her shame. She could not endure this. She went home, armed herself with a dagger, sought her destroyer and sheathed the glittering weapon in his bosom, and then drawing it forth, reeking with retribution, brandished it aloft in fierce exultation over the bloody deed. She made no concealment of the act; did not seek to palliate it by the least denial of deadly intent, but justified it on the ground of the terrible provocation that incited her to the deed—on the ground that the slain man had injured her far more by destroying her virtue, than she had him by destroying his life. The Jury took the same view of the case, and without consulting longer than five minutes rendered a verdict of "not guilty."—St. Louis News, Nov. 26.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM IN THE JURY BOX.—At the last Greene County Circuit, was tried for the second time the indictment of Martin Morrison for the crime of rape. The case excited great interest. On the first trial the prisoner had been convicted. This second trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury. They stood eight for conviction and four for acquittal. The Greene County Whig, commenting upon this result, states that the prisoner was the President of a Know-Nothing Council at Halcott, and the four disagreeing jurymen were Know-Nothings. It further states that the prominent members of the Order in Catskill, were anxious about the issue of the trial, and exercised an influence upon it detrimental to the course of justice. The guilt of Morrison was not denied in the jury room. But the refusal of the four to concur in a verdict was placed upon the ground that although there was no doubt about the commission of the crime charged, the evidence did not sufficiently prove it!—and that the punishment affixed by the statute to the offence, was too severe in their judgment. Know-Nothingism itself is now on trial before the people.—One of the gravest charges against this criminal is, that it hinders the execution of the laws, and corrupts the administration of justice, in the jury box and on the bench. The popular verdict, and the subsequent vindictive judgment, will be the estimate placed by all good men upon the enormity of this offence.—Troy Budget.

THE "AMERICAN" PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—That among the instigators of the Philadelphia Native American outrages, and later among the leaders of the Know-Nothing riots which have disgraced this country, there are found many Irish Orangemen, is a fact which no one will attempt to deny. The fruits of fanaticism here and in Ireland sprang in these cases from a common root. However this may be, the name of Protestant Association is, we believe, of English origin, at least when adopted as a designation by armed fanatics, whose object is to pillage and destroy Catholic property, as a preparation for assaults upon property in general. We of course, being good Catholics, do not hold to the heretical doctrine of metempsychosis. We do not believe that the souls of the old No-Popery English rioters passed into the bodies of the modern American Know-Nothings, that the spirit of George Gordon was vitally inherited by George Prentice, or that the Protestant Association of those days absolutely lives in the Protestant Association of these. But may it not be that the same unclean spirits who, in their hatred of the Church of God, found willing instruments in the English rioters, whose history we have transcribed are now busily employed at their old tricks upon American soil? If so, let our wealthy Protestant fellow-citizens learn to understand the history of the present and the future by studying that of the past. Is it likely that those who rob Priests of their watches, and churches of their silver plate, will scruple to lay hands on the money and bullion of banks and similar institutions, if they are allowed to grow strong enough to do so with impunity? The spirit of Lord George Gordon being duly called up and interrogated, raps out audibly:—"No!"—The celebrated clown, Mr. Grimaldi, who was in London during these riots, observing that many persons wrote over their doors the words "No Popery!" to protect them from the violence of the Protestant mob, in order to do away with all possible objections wrote over the door of his dwelling the words "No Religion!"—Freeman.

RATHER TOO HONEST.—At a late meeting of a County temperance association, members were asked to relate their experience of the effects of the new law. One aged and somewhat unsophisticated gentleman, on being imported to give his opinion on the subject of the local sale and use of liquor, said:—"Well, I guess about all I can say is, that I used to buy rum for two shillings a gallon, and now they tax me six, and it ain't more'n half as good as it was wont to be, either." He was permitted to sit down.—N. H. Patriot.

THE "PARADISE OF FOOLS."—Our very excellent cotemporary, the Leader, of St. Louis, in a critique, or, rather notice, of M. De Conroy's Essay on the Religious Communities of Women in Canada, candidly acknowledges that—"Canada itself, in a religious and special point of view, is the garden of North America," and in true civilization, which is spiritual, moral and social, not material and commercial, merely, far surpasses the United States." How long after this will our anti-Canadian friends continue to abuse our patience by insisting that we and all who think as we do, are idolaters and heathen? How long?—American Celt.