

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.

How much of that do you get?—Three pounds a month.

Has there been no reduction of your salary since these pious and virtuous bankers of your society, Paul, Sirhan, and Bates, were put in gaol for swindling? (Laughter.)—None.

Had you that day any of those things that Mr. Laury calls bills; and in my ignorance, call tracts? You are not far mistaken.

I am not far mistaken. And you give these tracts to everybody?—Yes, to everybody that takes them.

You are aware, I suppose, that almost the whole of the people are Catholics?—I know they are Roman Catholics.

Roman Catholics! Well, I accept the name—you heard they were a very lawless people, I suppose?—I heard they *bate* Scripture-readers. (Loud laughter.)

Are they not a strange people not to receive with more grace your armful of tracts?—I don't carry tracts in my arms—I carry them in my bare skin pockets. (Laughter.)

When you went to Mr. Dobbs, you did not know the name of the man who threw the stones?—I did not.

And you got the warrant, nevertheless?—I did.

You arrested this man, and then swore informations before Mr. Crommelin?—Yes.

Mr. Russell—Counsel for the accused said I can prove here that this charge against my client is a case, if not of actual, wilful perjury, at least of rash and unswearing. After arguing the law of the case, Mr. Russell then went on to reprobate, in strong terms, the course taken by the local Clergy and gentry, including the magistrates then on the bench, in reference to these poor Catholics, he said—"I tell you, you will be responsible at the bar of public opinion if these doings go on. You preside there, where you have presided for many years, some of you; and you have been respectfully treated by the people. They have not mistrusted you—they have respected you—they have paid their rents to you as landlords—and they have done nothing to raise bad feeling between you and them. The vast majority of these poor people are Catholics, and the highest testimony that can be borne to the conduct of their Priests is that this portion has been always remarkable for peace and good order. Hearing that state of things with you, the next thing we come to is the descent on this district—this old Catholic district—of a number of Bible-readers, perambulating the country with pockets stuffed with tracts containing matter offensive to the majority of the people—backed up in their offensive proceedings by a society boasting an income of forty thousand pounds a year. I do not discuss people's right to contribute that money. They have liberty to throw it in the sea if they like. But I say that if, through mistaken benevolence, which I don't believe, or through mistaken bigotry, which I do believe to be their motive, these people are sent here among an old and peaceful people, trying to teach them to disregard their *Creed*, and flinging contempt on the things they hold sacred—if these people, who are so proverbially peaceful, are thus made angry and irritable, by these Bible-reading firebrands, who kindle religious animosity in the country, and set neighbour against neighbour—such a state of things must bring this simple, poor, unoffending, but well-instructed people, to have some respect for your judicial teachings, for they see that you do not discountenance these proceedings. You say you are bound by the law; and cannot interfere; but I tell you respectfully that it is your moral duty to discountenance these men. What have been the fruits of their doings? They have been here upwards of a year, and the only result has been the disturbance of the peace. They have not gained one adherent. Fortunately, the people here are not so poor that they can seduce them by thrusting bread and soup down their throats; and all their labours have been in vain; and surely, the Ministers of a religion for whose support the people will willingly pay should not insult and harass them by promoting the doings of these men to the serious damage of the peace of the country? Mr. Russell then went on to discuss the facts of the case, and to prove the unreliability of the evidence of the witnesses. He showed that, in former prosecutions of a similar kind, they had sworn what was not the fact; either committing wilful perjury or swearing falsely and rashly. He concluded by producing evidence to prove that Donald O'Leary was threshing corn all day in the house of James McCambridge, at Lenagh, at the very time when he was said to have thrown the stones at Clough.

Mr. Crommelin said the bench had decided on dismissing the case, as it seemed that the prosecutors had mistaken O'Leary for some other person!

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 found myself divested of almost all the ordinary interests of life; and therefore, naturally endeavored to create 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. If I had been able to command access to the requisite materials, it is probable that I would have undertaken to write a history of Ireland, or to connect my labors in some other manner with the fortunes of a country, to the service of which my life ever has been, and ever will be devoted. But, being entirely cut off from opportunities of research into matters pertaining to the nationality of Ireland, I was compelled by necessity to generalise my ideas, and to write as a citizen of the world, rather than an Irish patriot. The same quantities of literary resources prevented me from 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. As an Irish country gentleman I have been engaged during many years in the details of local administration, whilst performing the duties of grand juror; magistrate, guardian of the poor, and in discharge of other similar functions. I have been associated with many voluntary societies, both in England and Ireland, founded for the propagation of knowledge and for the advancement of social progress. I have undergone imprisonment of various degrees during a period of six years; and as a transported convict, I have witnessed not only many different forms of penal discipline, but also many of the earliest processes of colonisation. Under these circumstances, it occurred to me that I could not employ my time more usefully than in endeavoring to frame a synoptical view of society, and to develop in a summary manner principles of organisation, legislation, and administration, which are generally applicable to all free states, whatever may be the peculiar tendencies of their population. I am very far from imagining that I have given a true and satisfactory solution to all the problems which I have placed before my readers. If I have been taught nothing else by the experience of my past life, I have at least learned from it to distrust my own judgment. I have had reason to change several opinions which I formerly entertained; and with respect to some of the questions discussed in these pages, the arguments are so nicely balanced that I have sometimes found great difficulty in my own mind in deducing from them a peremptory conclusion. This work is intended to be suggestive, not dogmatical. I invite the political student to discuss with me a series of questions which present themselves for solution in the management of public affairs; and after placing before him the considerations which have influenced my own judgment, I leave him to draw his own deductions. In regard to a few fundamental principles, the dictates of natural justice appear to me to be plain, explicit, irrefragable; but in the great majority of cases the decision of the inquirer must depend upon the preponderating weight of arguments which counterbalance each other. This task has been brought to a conclusion during my residence in Belgium; and it has been highly satisfactory to me to find that many of the suggestions which I brought forward as theoretical ideas, while writing at the Antipodes, have been beneficially realised in the actual administration of the public affairs of this country.

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"Bruxelles, July, 1855."

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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 theirs.—*Drogheda Argus*.

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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 Constantinople—that the mouth of the Danube shall be given up by the Czar—and that he shall relinquish all rights to a Protectorate in the Danube Principalities. Such are the conditions which, it is said, the Court of Vienna proposes, as the basis of peace, to the Courts of France and England, and which Louis Napoleon, and a majority of our Ministers, are prepared to accept. In the first instance, there is as yet no reason to assume that Russia, the party most deeply interested, will consent to the conditions in question. Not one word, it will be observed, is here said of exacting from Russia an indemnity for the expenses of the war. The very idea of concluding a treaty of peace without controlling the criminal aggressor on the rights of Turkey, and the wanton disturber of the world's tranquillity, would be one of the most monstrous that ever entered the mind of a British Minister. The Czar must be made to pay, to the utmost farthing, the expenses to which the Western Powers have been put, in carrying on the war. Another and more probable rumour is that Austria would allow the restoration of Sebastopol to the Czar, the exclusion from the Black Sea of the fleets both of Russia and the maritime powers; the establishment of French and English consulates in Nicolaieff, Kherison, and Sebastopol; and the surrender of the *And Islands*. These terms supply not only a meagre outline of the conditions of a durable peace, but that in one respect, at least they are decidedly inadmissible—we may say, preposterous. For the example, what have the Allies to say to the establishment of a consul at Sebastopol? The remains of the stronghold of the Crimea in that case must be left in the hands of Russia, to be reconstructed at pleasure, and erected in a few years into a more formidable menace than ever to Turkey. This cannot and must not be; nor can we conceive it possible that such a proposal would for one moment be listened to by the French Government. Bating this portion of the rumour, however, there are strong probabilities in favor of the supposition that the remainder will be found to be a tolerably correct description of some of the propositions actually under consideration.

THE MILITIA.—According to official accounts, England has 79 regiments embodied; Wales 7, Scotland 17, and Ireland 45. Although many of the regiments are deficient both as regards numbers and progress of men, on the whole the government conceive they can reckon on, generally speaking, a very efficient body. The application for commissions, particularly from the junior sons of country gentlemen, have been very numerous, and they, unfortunately, require as much drilling as the law requires for the ranks. However, a considerable number of non-commissioned officers are attached to the force. Some of the regiments at Aldershot are spoken of in very high terms by the Commander-in-Chief.—*London Paper*, ed. 10.

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. Of the practicability of carrying out this delicate proposal it is premature to pretend to offer any remark; but it must be said that the honourable spirit in which it is submitted to the British government entitles it to the most serious and favourable consideration.—*Morning Advertiser*.

THE MORTAR-BOATS.—The success, as well as the indisputable utility of the mortar-boats, both in the Baltic and the Black Sea, 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, in 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.—*Liverpool Daily Post*.

RELIGION IN ENGLAND.—The *British Banner* (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 Hadrathimmon.—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 1500 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 Pralacy. I have not the book before me, so I can only state the purport of what it says.

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, "Oh, ever 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 pinions 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 social 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 Canadian friends continue to abuse our patience by insisting that we and all who think as they do, are "infidels"? How long?—*American Celt*.

The *Louisville Courier* says that a prominent Know-Nothing leader, during the late election in Kentucky, was indicted in Bracken County as a vagrant, was tried and convicted by a jury, and ordered to be sold out as a slave for three months.