

ed that the vessel was put into Belfast shortly after leaving Liverpool, all the passengers being in a pitiable condition, owing to an outbreak of cholera. Among the sufferers was Mrs. Cunningham, and she sank an early victim under the attack. Her orphans, who were also seized with the disease, were, with others, removed to the Belfast workhouse with a promptitude which ought never to be forgotten in the case of the gentleman who performed that work of mercy and charity. The little Cunninghams slowly recovered; but, as sorrow never comes alone, measles supervened, and one of them, a girl, died. The other, a boy, survived for a while, but was eventually carried off. The father of the children had, previous to this, been written to, apprising him of the death of his wife, of his children's location in the workhouse, and of their being in a fair way of recovery. How the poor fellow bore the shock of the unexpected intelligence of the loss of his wife we may surmise. The pain, however, must have been somewhat mitigated by the prospect of soon regaining his children whenever their state of health permitted their removal. In the letter alluded to above he transmitted the money to defray the expenses of the children's journey to New York. The poor fellow has now to learn that they also have been snatched from him forever by the grave!

One thousand one hundred pounds were recently paid by the Irish Incumbered Estates Court to the wife of a German teacher of languages, named Moll, as the representative of one Anne Garston. Shortly after it was found that the money had been paid to the wrong person, the wife of Moll was the representative of Ann Garston, spinster, while the person to whom the money belonged was the representative of Ann Garston, widow. In five weeks the money, however, was declared to have been all spent and the claim of the rightful inheritor of the sum met by declaration of insolvency on the part of the German; an attachment was issued, and the insolvent was sent to prison. On Saturday he applied for his discharge and the case was adjourned, with the view of coming to some arrangement.

MYSTERIOUS MURDERS IN BALLIBAY.—On the night Saturday the 24th ult., being the fair of Ballibay, a man named Forde was killed, and another man named Duffly was so dreadfully wounded as to die some hours subsequently. It appears that a party of persons had assembled in a public house for the purpose of playing cards, from which they were expelled by the police, about twelve o'clock at night. After they had proceeded a short distance from the town, on their way home, some of them remarked that two of their companions, who had remained behind them, had not come up, and one of the party proposed to return in search of them. On reaching the town he discovered Forde lying on the ground, apparently dying from the effects of a large wound in the lower part of the abdomen. He carried him to an adjoining house, where he expired in about ten minutes. At a short distance from the place where the murdered man was discovered, Duffly was found lying. He was stabbed in the abdomen, in three places. The wounds appeared to have been inflicted by a large case knife. Mr. Hunt, the resident magistrate, and Mr. Blockson, inspector of police, were shortly in attendance, but though the affair has been strictly investigated no clue to the murderer has yet been discovered. A man named Benjamin Ash has been arrested, but it is supposed that he had no hand whatever in the perpetration of the awful deed. Duffly has stated, it is reported, that he knows the man who stabbed him, but he refuses to disclose his name. He merely said, "The man that did the deed is not far off." The general belief is, that the two unfortunate men must have quarrelled, and stabbed each other. Dr. Robinson, who is in attendance on the wounded man, is of opinion that all the wounds were inflicted by the same knife. The friends of the deceased man made an attempt to take his remains home on Sunday evening, but they were followed by the police, who took the body from them, and brought it back to town, to await the coroner's inquest. Duffly died on Sunday night. —*Belfast paper.*

THE RETURNED CONVICTS.—On Thursday, 22d ult., a returned convict, pistol in hand, assailed a respectable man named Sheehy, on the banks of the Shannon, near Limerick, and forced him to deliver up all the money in his possession. The ruffian was subsequently arrested. His name is James Molony, recently discharged from the Depot at Spike Island, as a printed form in his pocket verifies. He was sentenced to ten years' transportation at Ennis assizes in 1847, for robbery of a large sum of money from an old man named Macnamara, near Kiltush. Molony admits having been transported after conviction; that he was at Bermuda convict settlement, and was sent back within the last year to the depot at Spike Island, where the government liberated him! He is fully committed for trial at the coming assizes. —*Nation.*

The reason why there is no 5th regiment of Dragoons in the British cavalry is as follows:—When the French, under General Humbert, invaded Ireland in 1798, the then 5th Dragoons formed part of the garrison of Castlebar. Humbert came up with the Royal army there on the 27th August; and a battle took place, early in which the 5th Dragoons fled, involving the army in a route so precipitate, that the affair was called "The Races of Castlebar." The government suspected that this panic was caused by disloyalty, more especially when, nine days afterwards, the victorious army, before whom 4,000 regular troops had taken to flight, was resisted for a whole day, in the pass of Colony, by less than 500 men, chiefly of the Limerick City Militia, under the command of Colonel Vereker, afterwards Lord Gort, by which the French invaders were led to march into Leitrim, where they were obliged to surrender by 20,000 men under the command of the Earl of Cornwallis, then Lord Lieutenant. The motto of "Colony" was granted to Colonel Vereker, and the thanks of Parliament given to his gallant little band; whilst the 5th Regiment of Dragoons was erased from the Army List, and has never been restored.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RELIGIOUS EQUALITY.—The Chaplains to the expeditionary army in the East are paid in the following proportions. The Presbyterians get three-fourths, and Catholic chaplains only one half, of the sum accorded to the Anglican chaplains.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—It is not probable the prorogation can take place before the first week of August. There are 88 votes in supply still to pass; and sundry passages of arms, in the declamatory line, likely to take place on other subjects.

In consequence of the Earl of Aberdeen's speech various rumors are afloat about changes in the Ministry. The *Morning Advertiser* actually publishes a programme of the new Ministry, transcribe.

First Lord of the Treasury, Lord J. Russell, vice Aberdeen who retires.
Chancellor, Lord Cranworth.
President of the Council, Lord Granville.
Lord Privy Seal, Earl Grey, vice Duke of Argyll.
Home Office, Earl of Clarendon.
Colonies, Sidney Herbert, vice Sir G. Grey.
War, Palmerston, vice Newcastle.
Board of Control, Lord Seymour, vice Sir C. Wood.
Commissioner of Works, Sir B. Hall, vice Sir W. Malesworth.
Secretary of War, Fitzroy, vice Sidney Herbert.

IMPRISONMENT FOR CHURCH-RATES.—The petition presented by Mr. Bright the other day has been printed with the votes. The two petitioners, parishioners of Ringwood, Hants, laborers, earning less than 9s 6d a week each, and each having a wife and two children entirely dependent on him for support, were arrested on the 24th of April, hand-cuffed together, though offering no resistance, and after being kept in hold till next day, conveyed to Winchester gaol. There they were treated as felons—stripped, washed, clothed in the prison dress, allowed no communication with their friends, even by letter, and kept in continual confinement in a cell measuring about 9 feet by 5, with the exception of about an hour daily for exercise, during which they were compelled to wear a mask. The state that they were subjected to this degradation because they were utterly unable to pay the church-rates demanded of them—1s 9d. and 1s 10d. They are now at liberty in consequence of a public subscription having been set on foot to procure their release. —*Times.*

FAILURE OF THE SUMMARY LAWS IN SCOTLAND.—**THE PUBLIC-HOUSE ACT.**—In some places attempts are being made to enforce its provisions fully. The result is grumbling and discontent, of which we have only heard the first accents. In other places, through accident or intention, it is only partially enforced, and grievous injustice is the glaring consequence. In one or two favored localities, the authorities have not felt called upon to enforce it at all, and there the publican and sinner alike enjoy their quiet laugh. In the meantime, the supporters of the act are boasting loudly that, where it has been enforced, the evidences of drunkenness have palpably decreased. Perhaps so, but we would warn those gentlemen not to halloo till they are out of the wood. It may take some little time before the thirsty population fall upon roundabout means of gratifying their desire; but that they will do so ultimately there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. Indeed, it is known that already the adjournment to private houses of good and bad fame—perhaps to both—is practised in several large towns, and there the drinking of spirituous liquors goes on unchecked even by the chance of a visit from a policeman. For a time, and perhaps even permanently, the vice may not thrust itself so prominently on the notice of the public, as it does now in the glaring gin palaces and stylish taverns, with their blaze of light, we question, however, whether the cause of temperance or morality will derive benefit from the change. We shall have something more to say on the subject by and by. In the meantime, we would just hint to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the gentlemen connected with the collection of the inland revenue, that unless they have made up their minds to put down taverns altogether, and abandon the license duty derived therefrom, leaving the drinking business to be conducted in hotels, by private bottles, in "temperance inns and lodgings," and, as often illegitimately as legitimately, in private houses of a certain class, they would do well to get an alteration of the provisions of Forbes Mackenzie's Bill. As enforced by the Edinburgh and Glasgow magistrates, it will put an end to nine-tenths of the regular spirit trade, and substitute a system of the most abominable and degrading smuggling. If the act is to be enforced, it should, we admit, be enforced with the greatest strictness. We do not, therefore, blame the south country authorities for the course they are adopting. Neither, on the other hand, can we find fault with some parties near home, who, taking advantage of a doubt as to where the ends of enforcement rests, have taken no very active steps in the matter. It will be well to leave it to the teetotalers and the gentlemen who think that they can prevent drinking on Sunday, by abutting up public houses, to take the initiative in prosecuting. —*Aberdeen Herald.*

The Liverpool Magistrates had prohibited any sectarian displays on the 12th July.

In consequence of the great advance in the price of paper, the newspapers of Glasgow are raised one half-penny each.

Attempts at incendiarism in Manchester and the neighborhood are again occurring.

CHEESE.—In the year 1853 no less than 396,403 cwt. of cheese was imported into Great Britain—327,390 cwt. from Europe, 68,696 cwt. from the United States, and 327 cwt. from our own colonies. In 1852 only 11,275 cwt. came to this country from the United States; our whole importation in that year was 289,457 cwt. Of the European import in 1853, 9,435 cwt. was re-exported.

A MISSIONARY OF PROTESTANTISM.—Joshua Champness, a gardener, was prosecuted at the Hammer-smith Police Court, on Thursday, for assault, by one Thomas Lee, of No. 4, Kent Cottages, South-row, Kensington, who had seduced his sister. The prisoner's counsel cross-examined the complainant in a severe manner, to elicit his character:—

Mr. Hendley—What are you?
Complainant—I am a traveller.
But are you not a preacher, and preach at the corner of streets? Yes, I am a preacher; but perhaps I ought not to call myself a preacher. I exhort, as I was formerly a city missionary.
You know the prisoner, I believe? Yes, I do.
And you know his sister, too? Yes.
Did you not put up the banus of marriage at St. Martin's church between yourself and his sister I did.
Now, I ask you, were you not legally married to another woman at that time? No, I was not.
You will swear that? I think I was married at that time.
Mr. Beadon—You perfectly understand the question, and answer it properly. Well, I may say I was legally married.
Mr. Hendley—Well, now I'll ask you if the prisoner's sister did not pass as your lawful wife? No, she did not.

But you lived with her? Yes.
Now, I'll come to the alleged assault. Did not the prisoner come up to you and say you ought to be ashamed of yourself? Such words might have been used.
Did he not also say you ought to be ashamed of yourself for seducing his sister, and getting her property from her? She had no property.
Did you not boast to him that you would seduce as many girls as you could? I did not.
Mr. Beadon—I have gone with the prisoner in the case, for the complainant's conduct has certainly been very bad. He is a disgrace to the Missionary Society. The prisoner was bound over to keep the peace towards complainant.

UNITED STATES.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY.—Dr. BROWNSON.—We understand that the invitation from the Very Rev. Dr. Newman to Dr. Brownson, to accept a chair in the University has been renewed. Our readers will remember that Mr. Brownson was invited by the Very Rev. President Newman as a Lecturer extraordinary for the University. Our distinguished countryman declined the invitation. Another and a more pressing call, seconded by several illustrious persons, has been received by Dr. Brownson. The chair for which he is wanted is, the Philosophy of Religion. We do not know whether he will accept this last invitation, we only record the fact of its transmission as a tribute of respect, which our illustrious Reviewer eminently deserves. Should he accept, the University will have reason to be glad. —*Boston Pilot.*

RESTITUTION THROUGH A PRIEST.—From present appearances, it would almost seem as if a detective police force could be dispensed with, so far as the Roman Catholic portion of the population is concerned. Another case has occurred of the restoring of stolen money through a Priest. At the St. Louis agency of an Insurance Company, \$375 was handed in by a Priest in restitution for what had been wrongfully taken. The name of the person who sent it was withheld. —*The Philadelphia Presbyterian.*

TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—Last week a return was printed, showing the imports to and exports from the United States of America, from 1847 to 1853. In 1847 the imports were declared value £10,974,161, and last year £4,898,545. The imports are given without a summary. In the year ended the 5th January last, 946 British ships, of 559,276 tonnage, cleared outwards; and 520 British ships, of 352,762 tonnage, entered inwards of the United States. In the same year 1,097 vessels belonging to the United States, of 901,575 tonnage, entered inwards; and 1,142 vessels, of 962,337 tonnage, cleared outwards.

In 1791 the population of the Union was some 3,000,000 of souls. Suppose the native stock to double itself every generation—it ought to have been in '21, 6,000,000, and in '51, 12,000,000. But in '51 it was only 24,000,000! Where did the other half come from? We answer from abroad—from emigration! If it had not been for that emigration, instead of standing to-day among first class nations, this Republic would rank only with Belgium and Bavaria. Remember that, ye prattlers about "foreign payers." —*Celt.*

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—We have little to boast of when we speak of the health of the city this week. To be sure Asiatic cholera has increased very slightly, probably, the deaths from the disease will not reach over 110 or 115. Last week the deaths from cholera were 98. The deaths from cholera infantum and cholera morbus are however, fearfully large this week. The total number of deaths from various diseases will not fall far short of 900. —*N. Y. Express.*

THE CROPS.—From all quarters of the country we hear the most encouraging accounts in regard to the prospects of the coming harvest. The backwardness of the spring excited apprehensions on the part of many that the autumn would leave us short of the necessary supply of grain and breadstuffs for the ensuing winter. The recent bountiful rains and the delightful weather for the last few weeks, have dissipated all such fears. The earth never gave better assurance that seed time and harvest should not fail. Already the farmers in our region are beginning to cut their hay, of which there is an uncommonly fine crop. We have not heard of any disease afflicting potatoes, and from all accounts we think we can safely rely on a large and healthy yield of this indispensable article of food. All about us the country is looking as richly and beautifully as can be desired or imagined. —*State of Maine.*

Private despatches from the West and South represent the ripening crops as unusually abundant and of excellent quality. —*Boston Pilot.*

AWFUL MORTALITY.—On the last up trip of the propeller Oriental, says the *Buffalo Express*, a large number of Norwegian emigrants were on board, among whom the ship fever had suddenly broke out, and before the trip was ended, carried off about fifty of them. They had endured a long and tedious journey from their father-land, the confinement of closely packed cars overland, and were fully prepared for the incursions of a disease which is never satisfied with a few. Every attention was paid to their wants by Capt. Squires and his crew, but for which many more must have perished. The deaths occurred principally on Lake Michigan and Lake Huron.

For the week ending 3d inst., there was the unusually large number of 470 burials at St. Louis.

There was a time when the phrase "New York merchant" was expressive of all that is honest and honorable in business, but of late years a spirit of demoralization has extended among them, until the term has become synonymous with all that is dishonest and fraudulent. Scarce a day transpires that does not bring to light some outrageous fraud or rascally robbery, committed by some person who hitherto has been held up as an example of integrity and virtue to the community. The ascertainment of causes which have led to this general demoralization, would be a labor worthy the attention of the philosopher and the moralist. —*Troy Times.*

KNOW-NOTHINGS.—These gentlemen are becoming quite outrageous. They are losing money on their poor tools, Orr, and the other street preachers, because the Catholics will not second their plans by attending the know-nothing street preachings and raising a disturbance. We laugh at them and let them go. This does not suit the know-nothing gentlemen, so they have betaken themselves to blowing up churches and school-houses. In Ellsworth the Catholics would not take any notice of the know-nothing vagaries, and so

the know-nothings blew up their school-house with gunpowder. In Bridgewater they forged a letter which purported to be written by an Irishman to the effect that if Bunline should speak in that town the place would be fired. In other towns they get up stories about stands of arms collected in Catholic churches, and it is an amusing comment upon common school education that the know-nothings believe this story. We recommend them to apply to the sextons of the several churches, and to ask to be shown over the premises, from the top to the bottom. —*Boston Pilot.*

CRIME IN CALIFORNIA.—The *Daily California Chronicle* of the 14th June, says:—"The violent deaths in this County (San Francisco) average one per day. Within four years there have been twelve hundred. How many of them have been murders we do not know—probably one-fourth—perhaps only one-eighth—one hundred and fifty persons—murdered. Only one man has been convicted and executed for all this ocean of crime, and he, we sincerely believe, more because he was a friendless creature, who had not the power to excite sympathy, nor money to buy counsel or jury. So he was hung like a dog, hung probably, as he asserted with his dying breath, for killing the man who attempted to rob him. This is a specimen of criminal justice.

GAMMON.—Ned Bunline issued a warning to all Americans to look out for the night of the 3d of July, as he had heard of a plot by which the "Irish help" were on that night to poison Protestants, and every one not poisoned was to have his throat cut "from ear to ear." We hope he breathes easier now that the fatal night has passed. He never will know how many old grannies he frightened "enymost to death," by his blood and thunder stories. Keep somewhere within the bounds of common sense and reason, Ned, and don't make a donkey of yourself and your "cause," by publishing such nonsensical alarms. Don't increase or inflame the prejudices of a people under false pretences. There is a magazine of fact and truth to draw from, without indulging in fables and scare-crow stories. —*South Boston Gazette.*

Copper belts, breast-plates &c. are used in New Orleans as preventives against cholera. A French physician, asserts that his observation assures him that dealers in copper, manufacturers of copper and brass, and, in general, all persons who habitually handle metallic substances, escape the cholera during the epidemic visitations of that disease.

NEW PROTESTANT CHURCH.—The most recent of the Protestant sects—that of the "Spiritual Rappers and Tipping Mediums"—has organised itself into a Church, or society. The following is the composition of its hierarchy, or office-bearers; for they seem to repudiate the old-fashioned names of Deacons and Elders:—Nathaniel P. Tallmadge is appointed President, and with a letter of high appreciation and thanks accepts the post. Judge Edmonds is one of the Board of Trustees, and Horace H. Day is an associate. The others—there are thirteen Vice-Presidents, three Secretaries, a Treasurer, twelve Trustees, and seventeen Advisers—are men of unfamiliar names. The advisory Board, it strikes us, is the body of much responsibility.

The "Angel Gabriel" preached on the 4th and 5th inst., at Bath, Me., the burthen of his rant being, as usual, "Jesuits and Popery." On the 5th instant, a mob of several hundred persons proceeded to the vicinity of the Catholic church, broke in the doors and windows, rang the bell, and, to wind up the cowardly act, set fire to the building, and utterly destroyed it; and like their confreres of Chelsea, uttered shouts of triumph as the cross—the emblem of man's salvation—sank amid the burning ruins. After glutting their revenge sufficiently, the mob paraded the principal streets, manifesting in the most boisterous manner their gratification at the achievement. Of course, no arrests were made.

At the late prosecution of Rev. Mr. Kroeger, the Assisting Prosecuting Attorney spoke as follows:—He stated, "that so far as the count in the indictment that charged 'assault with intent to commit a rape,' it should be withdrawn, as far as he was concerned; the evidence offered by the State would not warrant the charge, and he should not press it." —*Catholic Telegraph.*

A SWADDLER.—OSWEGO, N.Y.—The impostor G. Lafayette, alias J. B. L'hérant, who during a few months past, pretended to officiate as a Catholic French Priest, or preacher, in Colosse and elsewhere, disappeared a few weeks ago. He fled from fear of being arrested for the abominations he had been guilty of, and left his dupes implicated in law suits, and minus \$300, which he had borrowed from some of them. Good and well-deserved lesson! for they had been told, by good authority, that this so-called Lafayette was no other than the impostor L'hérant, who had played the same game in some remote places in Canada and New England. Lest the impostor, under some alias, should attempt the same game elsewhere, here is the description of his person:—G. Lafayette, alias J. B. L'hérant, is about twenty-four years old, and five feet six inches high. He is sparely built, and has black hair, with black and prominent eyebrows. His face is pale and of a bilious appearance: he speaks French and a little English. He studied in Canada, but never completed even his classical studies. With Catholics he passes himself as a French Priest, sent by some French Prelate; with Protestants he is Protestant, or reformer, and he is nothing with the nothingarians. A more corrupt and wicked hypocrite could hardly be found from the St. Lawrence to the Rio Grande. Catholic papers pass him around. —*Correspondent of the N. Y. Freeman.*

VAMPIRES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The *Norwich (United States) Courier* relates a strange and almost incredible tale of superstition recently enacted at Jewett City, in that vicinity. About eight years ago Horace Ray, of Griswold, died of consumption. Since that time two of his children, grown-up people, have died of the same disease—the last one dying some two years since. Not long ago the same fatal disease seized upon another son, whereupon it was determined to exhume the bodies of the two brothers already dead and burn them, because the dead were supposed to feed upon the living; and so long as the dead body in the grave remained in a state of decomposition, either wholly or in part, the surviving members of the family must continue to furnish the substance on which that dead body fed. Acting under the influence of this strange and blind superstition, the family and friends of the deceased proceeded to the burial-ground at Jewett City, dug up the bodies of the deceased brothers, and burnt them on the spot.