

The Lord Chancellor has appointed John Gaynor, Esq., of Roxbury, to be a magistrate for Roscommon.

DEATH OF AN IRISH SOLDIER.—The following letter, from our venerable and gallant friend, Colonel Hyrie, tells its own story, and one that will be read with pride and sympathy in Ireland:—

Paris, 17th Feb., 1855.

Dear Sir:—I shall take it as a very particular favor if you will have the goodness to insert some notice in your excellent paper on the death of one of my most esteemed friends and comrades, John Allen, chief de bataillon in the service of France, and Knight of the Legion of Honor, who died on the 1st inst., at Caen, in Normandy.

Mr. Allen was born in Dublin, and the part he took in the memorable events of 1798 and 1803 belong to history, and must be still in the recollection of many of the good patriots of his native city. He was tried and acquitted at Maidstone, along with Arthur O'Connor and the unfortunate Father Ambley. After the unlucky attempt of the ever-to-be-lamented Robert Emmet, on the 23rd of July, 1803, Mr. Allen had the good fortune to escape to Cadix, and from thence he proceeded to Morlaix, where he was named Lieutenant in the Irish Legion, then organizing there for the expedition to Ireland. A few extracts from the notes I have kept of the campaigns made by the Irish Regiment down to 1815, in which Allen took such a distinguished part, will suffice to shew, that had poor Ireland had an independent government, she would have found in Allen, not only an experienced officer of the first merit, but a citizen free from all selfish ambition. If a momentary dictatorship had become necessary, that office might have been entrusted to John Allen without any danger of his betraying the trust confided in him. He had a sound understanding, and a head and will to make himself obeyed in everything for the good of the service and cause he sustained.

On the 21st of April, 1810, at the siege of Astorga, a battalion of chosen troops was organized to mount the breach of which Captain Allen's company of Voltigeurs, consisting of 150 men of the 2nd battalion of the first Irish regiment marched at its head. After Capt. Allen received his instructions, as he passed the Duke of Abrantes in the trenches, he divided his company into two sections, and at the head of the first he marched on to the breach. At five o'clock when the signal was given, he had to pass a considerable way uncovered before he got to the bottom of the breach, under the fire of above two thousand men; he, however, mounted it with such bravery and decision, that when he arrived at the top, he turned round and saluted the General and the army of above thirty thousand men; then pointing to his army to fire on the enemy that was on his flank, and to follow him into the town, he took possession of a house near the rampart, according to the Duke of Abrantes' instructions, in order to keep up the communication between the breach and the trenches, and this he defended the whole night. In order to facilitate the mounting of the breach to the rest of the battalion, he made a temporary rampart of the men's sacks on his left flank, from behind which he kept up a continued fire on the enemy, that approached the breach from the rampart, and who he feared might cut off his communication with the trenches. All the senior officers of the Battalion being killed or wounded, all orders were given by him during the night.

Captain Allen's conduct was so remarkable as to excite general admiration throughout the army assembled there; indeed it exceeded all praise that could be given him. The Duke of Abrantes, who was so brave himself, and such an admirer of heroic actions, was heard to exclaim, when he saw Capt. Allen on the top of the breach, "Good heavens! I would give two thousand Napoleons to see that brave man alive in the morning; but it is impossible for him to escape under such a tremendous fire." After the town surrendered, Captain Allen was ordered to return by the breach, as an honor, with the remains of the battalion, reduced from 900 to 150 men, the rest being all killed or wounded.

The General-in-Chief, Junot, Duke of Abrantes, accompanied by all the Generals present, Solignac, Lagrange, Thormier, St. Croix, &c., came to review these brave men who remained of the battalion that mounted the breach. Nothing could equal their expressions of admiration and praise; each embraced Captain Allen, the only Captain who had escaped.

But it would be too long for an article in a newspaper to record all the campaigns in which Mr. Allen distinguished himself, wherever the Irish regiment was, he was seen doing his duty in a very remarkable manner. After Spain, he made with the Irish Regiment, the terrible campaigns in Silesia in 1812-13, and was at the battles of Wurtzen, Bantzen, Lovenberg, &c.; at Lignitz, on the 27th of May, 1813, he was killed by the Emperor as he pursued the enemy into the town, at the head of his Voltigeurs. The Emperor asking what regiment they belonged to.

Mr. Allen was equally distinguished for his humanity and intrepidity at the great inundation at Flushing in 1808, saving by his extraordinary activity the lives of many, who would have otherwise been drowned, in that fearful breaking in of the ocean.

After the Battle of Waterloo, the brave Irish regiment was disbanded by Louis XVIII.—and the Irish officers were made to feel that Lord Castlereagh and English influence prevailed in the French councils.—Commandant Allen, who had retired to Melon, was ordered from that town to Rouen, and passing by Paris, was there arrested by order of the Duke of Felte Minister of War, and informed he must quit the French territory without delay. Thus, without trial or judgment, one of those officers whose gallant actions had gained such renown for the Irish Regiment, both in Spain and Silesia, was to be banished from his adopted country; by the orders of General Clarke, the son of an Irishman.—Lieutenant-General Arthur O'Connor waited on the Duke of Felte, and insisted that Commandant Allen should be brought to trial, saying, "It was too bad to see him worse treated here than he had been when tried and acquitted with him at Maidstone."

The Duke knowing well that on charge whatever could be brought against Mr. Allen, before a court martial, had no idea of having him tried; but, seeing that General O'Connor took up the matter so warmly, and fearing no doubt that he might have it published in the English and Irish newspapers, after much hesitation, consented to have him set at liberty, and allowed him to retire to Tours, on half pay. There he remained a sort of prisoner at large, like so many brave and distinguished officers of the Irish Regiments until the Revolution of 1830.

I remain Dear Sir, yours sincerely,
—NATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen has it is said, forbidden all fancy work at Court, in order that her Majesty and attendants may devote all their leisure time to the making of comfortable articles to be sent to the brave men in the Crimea.

LORD RAGLAN.—Sir F. Head has addressed a letter to the *Times*, in which he states that he saw in 1834 how the Prussians teach their soldiers the art of war, on the proper scale, and with all the requisites for making a man a real general or field marshal. He obtained an interview with the present Lord Raglan, and represented the necessity of similar training in our own army. His Lordship's reply was a few seconds' pause, a shrug of his shoulders, and the talismanic words "Joseph Hume!" Sir Francis argues, therefore, that the fault is not in Lord Raglan or the Duke of Newcastle, or anybody, excepting only the House of Commons, which, by enforcing Mr. Hume's well-intentioned measures of economy, has, bit by bit, limb by limb, gradually dismembered the British army of all its field departments, deprived us of an educated staff, and thereby itself reduced our army in the East from 51,000 men to about 12,000 effective bayonets.

SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—Captain Elliot, of H.M. steam-ship *James Watt*, has met statement made by Sir Charles Napier at the recent banquet at the Mansion House, that the fleet was very badly manned and worse disciplined, with a flat repudiation, in so far as his ship was concerned. He says, the *James Watt* had a most skillful pilot on board, of 20 years' experience in the Baltic, and was provided with most correct general Admiralty charts, and was navigated from England to the Gulf of Finland and home, both the outward and homeward voyages, without any assistance from Sir Charles Napier.

Speaking of the Committee of Enquiry into the management of the war, the *London Times* says:—"It is not the Duke of Newcastle, or Lord Raglan, or a few military gentlemen, who are the subject of this inquiry; it is not merely the army or the departments at home; it is not only the conduct and administration of the war,—nay, it is not a Government, nor is it even a House of Commons. It is the British constitution that is under trial. It is on trial not before the British people alone, but before the whole world. Everywhere it is spoken against. It is the jest alike of our enemies and our allies. Every Englishman who shows himself abroad is regarded as the representative of political stupidity and pretence. What is the value, they ask, of a constitution that can do nothing, and which is no sooner fairly tried in the common field of war than its best men are found pretenders to titles and professional rank they have no real claim to, and whose whole system is a miserable counterfeit? That is the talk of camps and of capitals, and every day these reproaches are endured we sink so much the lower in the opinion of the world, and lose all solid strength in the great contests of humanity."

PROTESTANT MISSIONS.—THE MORMONS.—A correspondent of the *Times*, gives the following particulars of the progress of this strange sect, whose doctrines profess to be based on the private interpretation of the Bible, and who may, therefore, be fully classed under the denomination of Protestantism. The writer signs the name of J. T. Hamack:—"While the recruiting staff of the army is actively engaged in enrolling spirited young men for her Majesty's service, it may not be generally known that an agency is at work beating up recruits of a different character—namely, unmarried young women—for the Mormon settlement of Utah. The missionary zeal of the disciples of Joe Smith is developing itself not only in our provincial towns, but in the remote parishes of the agricultural counties, where, among the poor and ignorant, their endeavours to make fresh converts, are it is to be feared, too often successful. It is computed that upwards of 30,000 persons have already departed from this country for the Great Salt Lake; and, as the Mormons are much given to marriage, and are not contented with one wife, the great necessity for keeping up a continuous supply of young women by importation from other countries stimulates the exertions of their agents, by whom a complete system is organized facilitate the transit of all newly enrolled ' Latter-day Saints' to America. Mormonism is thus not a mere theory or speculative principle, but a practical thing, in real and active operation in this country. The doctrines of false ' prophets' on the subjects of marriage are so pernicious, and are so plausibly presented to the laboring classes, combined with large promises of independence and profitable employment, that you will be conferring a benefit on society by exposing their odious and delusive character. Polygamy is openly advocated. A plurality of wives, say the Mormon preachers, is not only perfectly innocent, but highly expedient and commendable, being based upon nature, and God's everlasting covenant made with Abraham. To oppose objections founded on the approximate equality of the sexes at the usual age of marriage, together with the fact of more male children being born than female, they assert that, although such may be the case in England, it is not so in countries where a plurality of wives is allowed, and that in such countries the population increase much faster than in others. Assertions of this nature are utterly without foundation; for it is a fact beyond all question that Christian populations increase at a much faster rate than Mahomedan; while there is no reason to believe, although the assertion cannot be denied on the authority of records and registers, that in the East more females are born than males; indeed, in ancient times just the contrary seems to have been the case, if the families of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and other patriarchs mentioned in the Old Testament history may be quoted as evidence on the point.—That the poor should be deluded by such doctrines as those taught by the Mormon agents is deeply to be deplored; and the ministers of our religion would do well to warn the less educated portion of their people against these ' impostors and their abominable principles. The last census of the United States furnishes some particulars respecting the Mormon territory of Utah. In 1850 it contained a population (since largely augmented) of 11,330 persons, namely, 6,020, and 5,300 females. The Salt Lake county numbered 13,115 males, and 3,027 females, the return of married persons showing a proportion to the population double that prevailing in England. In the entire territory the 11,380 persons occupied 2,322 dwellings, each containing, one family: the births in the year ending June 1, 1850, were 482, the persons married 404, and the deaths 230. From these figures, and the returns of the ages of each sex, it is obvious that there

were by no means women enough to provide one wife for each man; most unfair, therefore, were the proceedings of those prophets and elders who manage to secure more than one wife, thus not only appropriating more than their proper share, but preventing others from getting any partners at all. It is not surprising that in a polygamous population, with the adult females in a minority, a constant cry should be raised for the material for more wives. The required supply cannot be obtained from the United States and doubtless the Mormons think that no better recruits could be obtained than from among us. Let us hope, however, that our countrywomen will be too prudent to be entrapped, and that, if no other considerations weigh with them, they will ask themselves how the discipline necessary to maintain peace and order in a family of joint wives is likely to suit them."

ARCHDEACON DENISON.—The *Record and Morning Advertiser*, which are considered as representing the party or the establishment to which the present Archbishop of Canterbury belongs, state that further proceedings against Archdeacon Denison are abandoned. "The principal reason being that the Bishop of Bath and Wells, in whose diocese the Archdeacon is beneficed, is averse to the prosecution, and that there are consequently some serious difficulties in the way of bringing the case to trial. The Archbishop of Canterbury has thought it prudent, under all the circumstances, to let the matter rest where it is." This termination, we suppose, can be satisfactory to no party concerned; certainly not to the Archdeacon, who rests with the sentence of the Archbishop's Commissioners, that his decrees are contrary to the declaration of the Established Church, neither confirmed nor set aside.

THE PEOPLE AND THE ARISTOCRACY.—There is at present a cry against the aristocratic system. That system we shall not attempt to defend. Its doom is pronounced, and it must fall unlamented. But who fostered the aristocratic system? Was it the aristocracy or the people? We say that, however much the aristocracy may have been to blame, the people—meaning by the word the men who possess and exercise the right of voting in the election members of the Lower House of Parliament—are not innocent.—If the people prefer to send aristocrats to Parliament—and our popular Constitution compels the Minister of the day to choose his colleagues from the members of the Legislature—it is not the people who are primarily the cause of the evil. And is it not a melancholy fact that our small boroughs are venal, and sell their privilege for a mess of pottage; that voters make a traffic of their votes—not money always—but for money's worth; and that their importunities for places—say in the Post Office or Customs—for their worthless and inefficient sons, brothers, and cousins—are daily and nightly inflictions on the time and temper of the men whom they send to Parliament. These things cannot be denied, and while they exist, it is in vain to expect that mere law can lessen the undue preponderance of the aristocratic element in our system of government. Parliament is the fountainhead of our system, and the Parliament can only be what the people choose to make it. And perhaps it will be found that the bunglers in our Commissariat Department, or the little 'jacks in office,' who allow no jurisdiction to compete with theirs, and other officials and sub-officials who have brought our army into peril, and our name into disgrace, are not aristocrats, but the creatures of that corrupt system which foists off poor relations upon the public service, and considers their salaries and emoluments as equivalent for votes at contested elections.—*London News.*

The *Liverpool Standard* has an editorial article, impugning the Protestant tenet that Rome Christian is the Antichrist of Revelation. In reply to a correspondent, who maintains that the laws of England declare the affirmative, he sensibly remarks:—"We expressly said that we knew not whether they declared the Pope to be Antichrist or not. We very candidly expressed our ignorance, nor do we care to have it enlightened; because, as Acts of Parliament cannot make the Pope to be Antichrist, if he is not so we consider it perfectly immaterial what they say upon the subject. If we are not, as is generally admitted, bound by every particular statement incidentally occurring in the Homilies, much less are we bound by those which occur in Acts of Parliament. We also object to what our correspondent says about our 'liberality to that dark system,' viz., Popery. He will see, upon re-consideration, that if we believe that the Pope is not the Antichrist, not liberality, but common justice, requires us to say so."

UNITED STATES.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT BOSTON.—The celebration of the 17th, passed off quietly in this city, with the exception of some disturbance that took place in one or two sections of the city, where bad rum maddened some foolish fellows to commit a breach of the peace. Apart from this, we never saw the day observed more rationally. There were no civic celebrations. The Charitable Irish Society met at the Merchant's Exchange to elect their officers for the one hundred and eighteenth time. On Monday, the Society's patook of a dinner at the Merchant's Exchange.—*Boston Pilot.*

NEW YORK, March 24.—The United States District Attorney has addressed a letter to the Marshal of this district calling his attention to the fact, that a recruiting office has been established in this city for the British service, which he considers is in violation to the neutrality law of 1818, and consequently directs the Marshal's attention to the penalties, and promises his co-operation in any measure that may be taken for the suppression of the office.

GONE A-HEAD!—The New York Chief of Police, in his 'semi-annual' report of crime in that city, announces that there were 43 arrests for murder, and 166 for assault with intent to kill, during the six months ending with December last.

The Anti-Liquor Law has passed the second reading in the Massachusetts Legislature by a vote of 284 to 41.

A project is rumored of laying out a new highway through the Ursuline Convent grounds, in Charlestown, in order to obliterate the ruins.—*Boston Pilot.*

On Sunday, the 11th instant, a medical gentleman, a stranger, visited the church, corner of Twelfth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, and had his pocket picked of four hundred and twenty dollars.

A letter from Berlin says that the English Government has given an order in that town for 10,000 military uniforms.

An earthquake was felt at Tampa, Fla., on the 7th. The houses were shook with much violence.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS AND THEIR RECENTLY SAINT-ED MARY, "BILLY POOLE."—The Coroner's Jury have brought in their verdict. The principals in the murder are declared to be Lewis Baker, James Turner, and Patrick, or Pauden, McLaughlin. Of these, Baker is of Welsh parentage, but is now said to have been born in New York. Turner is also an American; and McLaughlin, notwithstanding his Irish name, turns out to have been born at Cohoes, in the State of New York. Of the five who have been declared accessories before the fact, Van Pelt and Linn; the only ones yet interrogated, prove also to have been New Yorkers by birth, and of the other three, Morrissey is the only one that seems to have been Irish by birth. Perhaps it may turn out at last that he, too, is American-born, as he is certainly New York bred. Whether or not, it is now clearly understood, that no class of Irishmen are at all implicated in the atrocities of Stanwix Hall.—*N. Y. Freeman.*

Know-Nothingism.—The *Boston Daily Chronicle*, in the course of a long article condemnatory of the *Hindoo*, makes the following remarks on its representative material:—"The material out of which Know-Nothingism manufactures its representatives in the parliamentary bodies of the different States and the nation, is somewhat peculiar. Third, fourth, fifth, and sixth rate clergymen, principally belonging to those sects who esteem education in a preacher of the Gospel to be not only undesirable but positively wicked, since it implies a reliance upon human means—clergymen, we say, of the above calibre, seem to be the great staple out of which Know-Nothingism makes its State Legislators, Congressmen, &c. The government of this Commonwealth, at the present time, resembles that of the Jews in Pentateuchal times—it is in fact theocratic, that is, the infusion of the priestly element is so strong that the compound result may, with infinite propriety, be termed a theocracy. As men of intellect, mark, and tried ability, were in the outset universally proscribed by the Hindoo lodges, and refused admittance into their midnight politico-theological convocations, and as such men now would not allow themselves to be connected with the Order for any consideration, or upon any terms whatever, of course the Hindoos are compelled by dire necessity to resort to fifth-rate clergymen, whenever an office, absolutely requiring a glimmering of intelligence at least, is to be filled. Hence the number of clerical office-holders among the Children of Night."

The Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor of Troy, gave as a new rendition of the Declaration of Independence, viz:—"Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Irishmen!" He was left to life, liberty, and his own pursuits.—*Albany Atlas.*

The Know-Nothings of the Third Congressional District of Connecticut have nominated Rev. Sidney Dean for Congress. Mr. Dean was a member of the last Legislature of Connecticut; was formerly a Methodist preacher, but of late has followed the business of shoe-making.

STATE OF PROTESTANTISM IN BOSTON.—We are grieved to write, that the state of religion in this community, is far from being what it should be. Errors of various kinds are rife among us. The Spiritualists, so-called, maintain two Sunday services, and the corruptions of the deluded people who come under the designation are daily becoming apparent. Infidel preachers are as busy as ever in undermining the religious principles of all that they can induce to hear them, and they are not a few. They seem to grow bolder in attacking all that the Bible holds up as worthy of our reverence and love. Vice of every description is bold, and unblushing.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

GREELEY'S RELIGION.—A newspaper discussion among the religious papers as to the religious belief of Horace Greeley, has brought him out in a letter to the Christian Ambassador, in which he states that he has believed for thirty years that God will bring the whole human family into a state of reconciliation to himself, but as to the time when, he has no immovable conviction.—He claims to be a sort of Unitarian Resurrectionist. He says he is a member of Rev. E. H. Chapin's (Universalist) Society; but don't partake of the communion, because he believes the use of the vile and poisonous drug sold as wine is detrimental to the cause of total abstinence.

ARREST OF A FEMALE SPIRIT MEDIUM.—A young lady named Janette Waldron, who has been lecturing on Spiritualism in Utica, N. Y., and who claim to be a remarkable "medium," has been locked up in that city, on pretending to know the whereabouts of a man who has been missing since July last, and offering to give the information for \$50. The *Utica Gazette* says: "On Monday last Mr. J. Anguish, of Chateaufort, received a letter from this city, signed 'Amos Flynn,' telling him the writer knew where his brother was; had seen him within a week, and for \$50 would give him the information he desired." Mr. A. wrote a reply, but came on to Utica ahead of the mail containing it, and acquainted the city marshal and post-office clerks of the facts, requesting them to watch and inform him who called for the letter. On Friday, a woman, heavily veiled, called for the letter. Mr. Anguish, was immediately apprised of the fact and accosted her just as she was leaving the office. The city marshal was also present. She gave her name as Janette Waldron—the same young lady who has been lecturing here on Spiritualism—and admitted having written the letter alluded to. The only thing she appeared to regret, or in which she thought she had done wrong, was in the employment of the signature of another person to her own letter. She pleaded, however, that she was advised to do so by a spirit, but now she was convinced it must have been a bad spirit. The marshal thought so too, and arrested her on a charge of attempting to obtain money under false pretence. An opportunity will now be afforded to Spiritualism to vindicate itself in court.

A religious paper published in St. Joseph, Mo., republishes, (from the *Baptist Memorial* for November) the name of "Joseph Kenan, Roman Catholic, Illinois," among "ministers, repelled from other denominations" during the preceding month. We cannot trace a vestige of any such person, either in Illinois, or elsewhere, and recommend our Baptist friends to demand of the "Rev. Mr. Kenan" his letters of order. They have been imposed upon. If they find him out, however, we advise them, upon his confession and repentance, to give him some small employment; he is a knave, doubtless, but not worse than many others; if he proves his pretensions, on the other hand, let them beware of him; an apostate priest—a rare, but possible character, as Luther and Achilli show—is self-stamped as wicked and worthless.—*Leader.*