

IRISH ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.—The Tablet has an able article, commenting on the letter from Rome, lately published in the Times. The Tablet says: "It is in the last paragraph that the writer puts out his whole strength, and reveals most clearly his own views and sympathies. 'You may rest assured, that an end will soon be put to some of the crying evils of Ireland.' Religion, and Patriotism, oblige certain Irish Prelates to push their advocacy of their own crochets beyond all bounds; to the pain and scandal of every respectable Catholic (surely Catholicism was meant) and these Prelates unfortunately are applauded by the unreflecting and excitable part of the people, and by a majority of the thoughtless clergy. Here then, we have it. It is here that, apart from the vagaries of the writer, lies the value of his letter to the Times. A reformation of the Irish clergy is needed. These are crying evils which are to be stopped. These evils are Religion and Patriotism. Religion and patriotism oblige certain Irish Prelates applauded by the unreflecting people and a majority of the thoughtless clergy, to give pain and scandal to respectable Catholics. It is very true. We have said the same a thousand times; and we doubt not if the writer had his own will he would soon reform the thoughtless clergy of both religion and patriotism. *Rem acu tetigit.* The whole question lies in that. Once carry your blessed reformation—only prevail on certain Irish Prelates and the majority of the thoughtless clergy to renounce the 'crochets' of religion and patriotism, and they will cease to give pain and scandal to the English government, to the Times newspaper, and to 'respectable Catholics.' Why, by the way, will own the writer as his friend? He certainly is one of those friends from whom most men pray to be saved. An advocate more fatally damaging to his case, or more heartily to be disowned by his clients, we have never met. He concludes with an appeal to 'any calm Englishman, whether a prelate, who has taken a prominent part in all the political conflicts of Ireland for the last twenty years, can bring a cooler head and a more unbiased judgment to questions involving the best interests of the Irish church and people, than a man who has been a stranger to that agitation and that excitement, and to the faction struggles which so long and so unhappily distracted Ireland. To this we can only say that, if ignorance of Ireland and indifference to it are tests of fitness, the writer himself possesses qualifications with which few can compete."

TIPPERARY ELECTION.—A meeting of the Independent Club for the county will be held in a few days in Thurles, to select a candidate in place of Mr. James Sadleir, who was expelled from the House of Commons on the motion of the Attorney-General, on the 17th instant. Rumour has it that Mr. Waldron, who holds an extensive estate in this riding, and is much esteemed as a landlord, will offer himself as a candidate on the policy of the Tenant League, and under the auspices of the Catholic clergy and the liberal party, who are in a position on the registry to return the candidate of their choice. Major Massey, who is also a great favourite with the liberal party, and the Hon. Colonel O'Callaghan, son of the patriotic Lord Lismore, have already addressed the electors. The election of the county is expected to come off next March. There are over 10,000 voters on the roll.—*Limerick Observer.*

RICHARD KERRY, ESQ., AND W. JOHNSTON, ESQ., proprietor of the *Downshire Protestant*, an Orange-man, are candidates for the representation of Downpatrick. At the nomination on Monday the show of hands was in favor of Johnston. At the close of the poll, Johnston, who protested against the proceedings on a technical point, had one vote! Is Orangeism on the decline in the North?—*Limerick Reporter.*

BALINCOLLIG POWDER MILLS.—INSUR SKILL.—The Royal Powder Mills of Balincollig, in the hands of Sir Thomas Tobin are a striking example of Irish skill. There is a new and elegant piece of machinery just completed at the Five Iron Works, for these mills. Even while ignorant of the construction of the machine, the eye is gratified by the extent, the appearance of order, correctness of detail, and exquisite finish. It seems light enough to wind off silk for a lady, and yet there cannot be less than from eight to ten tons weight in it of gun metal. So great a quantity of brass has never hitherto in this country been wrought into one structure. It is pyramidal in its longitudinal elevation, sixteen feet in height, the ground plan being a parallel gun, whose length is over thirty feet. The function of the machine is to granulate or reduce the cake powder to grains. It is furnished with four pair of rollers, each pair at a different level. They are all of beautiful workmanship, the surface being cut from the solid into innumerable diminutive pyramids finely pointed.—*Limerick Paper.*

A GOOD BARGAIN.—The ship Adriatic, of New York, lately stranded off Dungarvon, was towed into Queenstown on Sunday, by two powerful steam tugs. The *Cork Reporter* says:—"She was purchased, together with her cargo, at auction, we understand, by the Messrs. Scott, of Queenstown, for £1,510, and is considered a great bargain. The Adriatic is comparatively a new ship, being little more than five months off the stocks of the famous builders, Donald McKay and Co., of Boston. She is 2,600 tons burden. Her cabins are beautifully finished, being paneled in mahogany and rosewood. The perfection with which she was finished was proved by the fact that, though imbedded for some weeks in the sand, the water never reached her cabin. When the Adriatic shall have been thoroughly newrigged and repaired, it is estimated that she will be worth fully £10,000."

EMIGRATION.—Notwithstanding the comparative degree of comfort that exists in the rural districts among the labouring classes, emigration still continues, though, of course, not so active as in former years. Yesterday several emigrants, bound for Australia and America, left Limerick by train, en route to Birkenhead, where they are to take shipping. They were accompanied to the platform by some of their friends, who crowded round the carriages, and parted from them with the loudest expressions of grief. Scenes such as this, and on the same day, were enacted at the Good's Cross and Thurles stations. These people go to a foreign land to live better and be more comfortable than they were at home, and how, then, "can they be grudging their life, their bread, their liberty?"—*Limerick Reporter of the 9th ulto.*

Three millions of gallons of Irish and English whiskey, at an average of 4s 3d a gallon, are exported to France every year, to mix with French brandy, and of the latter nearly two million gallons are sent back from France the "real Cognac," but what cost 4s 3d then brings 10s our Paris neighbors making 100 per cent. of a matter of "fashion." We cannot drink whiskey or use Limerick gloves or Limerick lace, but such gloves, or lace, or brushes, or whiskey, if called French at monster shops are at once brought up.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

LORD DUNKELIN.—The following extract from a private letter from the seat of war in Persia will be read with interest in Ireland. Read alongside of the list (abounding in Hibernian names) of the brave who fell before Bushire, it shows that Irishmen high or low are to be found wherever hard blows are going.—"General Stalker's cool, calm, and gallant conduct this day has secured the confidence and won the admiration of the army; and Lord Dunkellin (the nephew of the Governor General), who is orderly officer to the general, has shared it by an act of gallantry worthy of a soldier. The general was exposed for some moments to a very heavy fire in advance of his staff, when Lord Dunkellin galloped up, and, with an apology that the general could not be spared, placed himself so as to draw off the fire. This he soon shared with others, but his gallantry was spoken of at the moment with pleasure by all."

Shopkeepers and traders in Sligo complain of the stagnation of business which prevails in that town owing to the number of persons out of employment.

TALK IS CHEAP.—We have received from Colonel Lewis a copy of a correspondence which took place between him and Mr. Plunkett of Rocksavage, the treasurer of the "Relief Fund" for the poor people of the parish of Inniskillen. Mr. Plunkett applied to the Colonel for a subscription, and the Colonel has not complied; but in place of money he has forwarded a letter which could emanate only from his own pen. It is very remarkable that those evangelists who wish to reform the soul, never like to part with money to succor the body. They don't like to follow the example of Christ in feeding the multitude, "lest they should faint on the way." "Talk is cheap," and costs nothing, and they will give that in abundance.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

THE UNITED IRISHMEN AND THE ORANGEMEN.—THEIR OATHS.—From reflection and experience, the people became convinced that no system but that of union could succeed; they therefore formed themselves into affiliated societies, and adopted the following solemn test:—"In the awful presence of God, I, A, B, do voluntarily declare, that I will persevere in endeavoring to obtain an equal, full, and adequate representation of all the people of Ireland. I do further declare, that neither hopes, fears, rewards, nor punishments shall ever induce me, directly or indirectly, to inform on, or give evidence against, any member or members of this or similar societies, for any act or expression of theirs done or made, collectively or individually, in or out of this society, in pursuance of this obligation." In the course of this year societies of united Irishmen were formed in most parts of the kingdom. Government became alarmed. Agents were sent to Armagh to turn the ferocity and fanaticism of the peep-of-day boys into a religious contest with the Catholics under an imposing zeal for church and king. Personal animosity was artfully converted into religious rancour; and for the purpose of taking off the stigma of delinquency, the appellation of peep-of-day boys was changed into that of *Orangemen*. At first no person of consequence appeared in it; the first lodge was formed on the 21st of September 1795. Like the United Irishmen, they were soon affiliated, and their numbers increased. They pretended to support the constitution in the spirit of William the Prince of Orange. Their practices were intolerant and exterminating. Their original test is said to have been: "In the awful presence of Almighty God, I, A, B, do solemnly swear, that I will to the utmost of my power, support the king and the present government; and I do further swear, that I will use my utmost exertion to exterminate all the Catholics of the kingdom of Ireland."—*Plowden's History of Ireland.*

GREAT BRITAIN. It is reported that Mr. Odo Russell, a nephew of Lord John Russell, will accompany the new British Minister, Lord Napier, to Washington, as an attaché of the legation.

It is asserted by the *Weekly Register*, on the authority of the officer in command, that every one of the seventy-five soldiers of a regiment which volunteered for the dangerous task of attacking the Russian rifle pits on the 18th June, 1855, were to a man Catholics.

The correspondence relating to the affairs of Naples has just been presented to both houses of Parliament by the Queen's command. In these State papers the whole progress of the affair is traced from May 19 of last year, when Lord Clarendon first desired Sir W. Temple to remonstrate with the Neapolitan Government, until the 15th of November, when Prince Carini, the Neapolitan Ambassador in London, received his passports and his consignment. It is impossible to read these papers without seeing that it was originally the intention of the English Government to push matters to a sharper extremity than has actually been done. It must be remembered, however, that we were not acting alone in the matter, and are sometimes compelled to accept the drawbacks in return for the advantages of a powerful and honored alliance. Nor should it be forgotten that, in consequence of the political complications which ensued upon the misunderstandings about the Treaty of Paris, this country and Austria were drawn together far more closely than has been usual for some time past. The consequence was that one of the perils which were most apprehended when these remonstrances were first addressed to the King of Naples passed away. An insurrection in Italy became an impossibility, and therefore the justification for interference in the internal affairs of Naples passed away too.—*Times.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 19TH.—THE MAYNOUTH GRANT.—Mr. Spooner moved that this House do resolve itself into a committee, for the purpose of considering the Acts for the Endowment of Maynooth, with a view to the withdrawal of any endowment out of the Consolidated Fund—due regard being had to vested rights or interests. He briefly glanced at his previous efforts of a similar kind, and lauded his opponents with having last year defeated him when on the very eve of achieving his object, and challenged the House to come now to a fair decision upon the merits of the question.

Mr. Russell seconded the motion, considering the time to be most opportune for raising the question.

Mr. Roebuck, in opposition to the motion, contended that the grant to the College was grounded upon justice, policy, and the higher principles of morality, and that that House, instead of being regarded as an exclusively Protestant assembly, ought to be regarded as the representatives of the different national religions of England, Ireland, and Scotland. Maynooth too, had been established during the first French Revolution for English purposes, and for the sake of peace and goodwill. The English Government ought to uphold it now. The hon. member in making the motion had said it was a national sin to do so, but the (Mr. Roebuck) should like to ask who had made the hon. gentleman infallible, and what right had he to judge the consciences of his fellowmen? In conclusion, in order to discourage such motions, he trusted the House would place Mr. Spooner in a decided and unmistakable minority.

Mr. Bowyer protested against the theological tone of the debate, and expressed his opinion that that House was not the place in which to discuss points of doctrine; at the same time asserting that the College was a small and miserable compensation for the great foundation of which the Irish Catholic Church had been deprived by the Protestants.

Mr. T. Chambers defended the conduct of Mr. Spooner in bringing forward the motion, and contended that, although the original establishment of Maynooth was a political step, circumstances had so changed since that there could be no justification for its further maintenance.

Mr. Serjeant O'Brien protested against the withdrawal of the grant to Maynooth as an unwarrantable act of injustice and a gross breach of a contract, founded upon a solemn decision of the Legislature.

Mr. G. H. Moore opposed the motion.

Mr. Drummond said the maintenance of Maynooth was a bargain between the Parliament of England and the people of Ireland, which could not be honestly broken.

Mr. Serjeant Shee insisted that the grant was as binding upon the House as upon the day when Maynooth was first established.

After a few words from Mr. Newdegate in support of the motion,

Lord Palmerston expressed his regret that the House seemed determined to witness a constant recurrence of such discussions, and his conviction was that the motion was founded on principles at variance with Christianity and the interests of the United Kingdom.

After a few words in reply from Mr. Spooner, the House divided.—For the motion, 159; against it, 167. Majority against 8. The motion was therefore lost.

The motion for the expulsion of Mr. Jas. Sadleir, M. P. for Tipperary, from the House of Commons, already reported, was carried without a dissentient voice.

NO-POPEY DOINGS AT CHURCH.—A curious fracas has lately been stirred up by the Protestant Society at Chelsea. The eloquent and talented convert, the Rev. R. G. Macmillan, who is now Catholic pastor of Chelsea, has been delivering a course of lectures involving points of controversy. The "Protestant Society" immediately placarded the whole neighborhood in their usual blasphemous style, with flaming notices of meetings and lectures. On St. Jude's Church, Chelsea, a large bill was displayed bearing the words "THE BIBLE VERSUS FATHER MACMILLAN," and the apostate priest, the Rev. T. Butler, D.D., was advertised to lecture. Mr. Macmillan very properly declined to answer such calumny, but at a meeting held soon after, to which Catholics were as usual "affectionately invited," and offered a free hearing for their objections, a Catholic gentleman resident in Chelsea, Mr. Howell W. Lloyd, rose and said, on the conclusion of the "lecture," that he thought it was but fair for the audience to suspend their judgments on the statements of the lecturer until the termination of a certain inquiry of a delicate nature then pending before the "Bishop" of London, and involving to a serious extent the character of the Rev. lecturer. At this "interruption" the Protestant party grew furious, and, instead of replying, called in the aid of the police, and gave Mr. Lloyd in charge as a disturber of the peace. At the police station, the inspector, seeing the crowds that followed, and the intense excitement that prevailed, reasoned with the "Scripture reader" who had given Mr. Lloyd in charge, and endeavored, but in vain, to induce him to withdraw the charge. At the police-office the worthy magistrate, Mr. Payer, immediately on hearing Mr. Lloyd's reply to the absurd charge, dismissed it with a quiet but stinging reproof to the fomenters of bigoted animosity. A testy old zealot, one admiral Harcourt—the same, if we mistake not, who accompanied Dr. Cumming (armed, it is said, with loaded pistols) to Cardinal Wiseman's house in 1850—rose to "protest," but was ordered out of court by the magistrate for his impertinence. Thus the matter rests for the present; but the *Register* hints that an action for false imprisonment on behalf of Mr. Lloyd. The meetings and placards still continue, and the excitement is very great in Chelsea.

THE PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION NUISANCE.—For some time past bills offensive to the Catholic inhabitants of Chelsea and its neighborhood have been posted, pompously announcing the delivery of lectures in disparagement of the Faith and Dogmas of the Holy Catholic Church. During the last three weeks, however, they have been more than usually outraged by enormous placards informing them that the Rev. Dr. Butler (of Dundalk and Liverpool notoriety) would give lectures in a schoolroom near the Duke of York's Asylum, at the same time "respectfully inviting" the attendance of the Rev. J. Macmillan, and the Oratorian Fathers to "defeat their doctrines," though given previously to understand that no such invitation would be accepted by those reverend gentlemen. Proceeding from another quarter, this might have passed off with contempt as a despicable species of clap-net, if nothing worse; but from one of Dr. Butler's stamp it could not appear otherwise than in the light of a deliberate insult in the eyes of the poor, yet respectable Catholics of the vicinity. Such feelings manifested themselves unmistakably in the repeated outbursts of execration with which his lecture was received on Tuesday last, the numbers of that faith who filled apparently three fourths of the whole area of the room having attended for no other purpose than to manifest their indignation at the insult thus offered them in the person of Dr. Butler, presented to them for such a purpose, in such a manner. An almost uninterrupted succession of groans, hisses, and other noises rendered the speaker most infelicitously inaudible throughout, though the words "intercessors," "place of Christ," "justification by faith only," breaking forth occasionally out of the midst of the din sufficiently revealed the stock whence he drew the staple of his unwelcome and dreary discourse. The goal of its weary periods reached at last, a gentleman present ventured to rise and in terms, brief but emphatic, invited the attention of the audience to the facts, that the individual who had just sat down was no other than a personage who had been suspended from preaching by a Protestant prelate, and that certain circumstances connected with his previous career were at that moment undergoing investigation. So far from these and other charges being gainsaid or denied, they were met by the person who officiated as chairman by the disreputable "dodge" of charging the gentleman who had spoken with disturbing the meeting, and with a "branch of the peace," a charge, it is needless to add, withdrawn as soon as its disingenuous object of closing his lips for the moment, appeared to have been answered. The hubbub thus created, at length in some degree quieted, the culminating point of the proceedings might, under other circumstances, have raised a sense of the ludicrous in the mind of a bystander, calculated as it was to remind him of the concluding lines of Lord Byron's profane poem on the imaginary reception into the realms of bliss of the soul of George the Third: in that—

"When the tumult dwindled to a calm,

"We left them practising the Lundreth Psalm," or a melody somewhat analogous. It is scarcely to be expected that, after such a scene, even the effrontery of this wretched man will carry him through his purpose, already announced in another less pretentious placard, of delivering a fourth lecture in the immediate neighborhood of Onslow Square. Our Catholic friends will, we trust however, forgive us, if we venture to recommend those of them who may be so disposed not to allow themselves to be led by motives, good probably in themselves, to give the slightest countenance to Protestant gatherings of this kind by their presence. Such attendance merely affords a pretext to those who find their profit in them for their continuance, to the great disaffection and annoyance of all honest people. As for the reasoning of these misguided persons it is best answered by our prayers that they receive light from Heaven to see the truth. To those in danger of being led away by them, no better proof is needed of the false sources in which they originate, than a reflecting inquirer may find in the life and conduct of the emissaries they pay to pervert us.—*Weekly Register.*

ORANGEMEN IN GLASGOW.—During the past week placards were posted on the walls of the city, calling a meeting of the Orangemen of Glasgow, and stating that a Rev. Robert Gault and others would address the meeting. Why any one called a reverend, or who professed to be a Christian, much less a minister of Christ, would be induced to go to an Orange assembly, or to give countenance to a society which from its origin has been steeped in blood, we cannot comprehend. We only notice this subject to direct the attention of the magistrates and the captain of police to the fact that such wretches as Orangemen are in Glasgow, and not contented with meeting in their filthy club-rooms, they have dared to come forward in the face of day. Every citizen of Glasgow who values the peace of the city or our common Christianity, will, we are certain, not only discountenance, but do his utmost to suppress at once and for ever, the hideous monster of iniquity—*Orangeism*. It has become odious in Ireland, and it now considered a disgrace to belong to an Orange lodge in that country; so a number of the fanatical and ignorant wretches, who still glory in the name, wish to perpetuate disorder and bloodshed by introducing their hellish society into the large towns of England and Scotland. We trust their proceedings will be at once checked. The history of Orangeism in the north of Ireland for the last sixty years is, indeed, a history of atrocity and bloodshed. At one time Orangemen were the pets of the British Government, who employed them to butcher the Catholics during the rebellion of 1798. One of their oaths is to exterminate all Catholics. They burned the dwellings of Catholics, plundered and demolished their chapels; until thousands were banished from their homes. "To hell

or Connaught" was the Orange watchword; and Plowden tells us that 1,000 Catholics were forced or burned out of the county of Armagh by this ferocious banditti. Teeling says "that in the county of Wexford, in the short space of two months, no less than thirty-two Catholic churches were burnt, while the destruction of domestic property kept full pace with sacrilegious conflagration." Mr. Christie in his examination before a Parliamentary Committee on Orange institutions stated, "that in his neighborhood he heard sometimes of twelve or fourteen houses of Catholics wrecked in one night, and sometimes totally destroyed." The Protestant clergy and magistrates joined and defended those demons in human shape who murdered, in the name of God's holy gospel, their unoffending Catholic brethren; their ferocious cruelty increased with their strength, until they became a terror and a scourge to all ranks of the people. An Irish Orangeman was always dead to religion, honor, and patriotism: he had no country, and his only creed was Orange ascendancy and hatred to "Popery." At length O'Connell and the Catholic Association began to expose the bloody deeds and barbarous brutality of Orangeism; it was dragged forward in the face of day, and all men stood aghast at the horrid monster. The Government became ashamed of it. Peel denounced the Orangemen as "vagrabonds" of the darkest dye, and for some years it has been almost dead in Ireland. Such is the vile thing called "Orangeism," which is attempting to raise its bloody head in our peaceful city; we trust we have said enough to direct attention to it, in order that it may be extinguished for ever in Glasgow.—*Northern Times.*

HAPPY GOAL BIRDS.—Sir J. P. Kingston amused the House of Commons on Monday night by reading some extracts from the private and confidential correspondence of a convict prisoner. The revelations of prison life afforded by this medium were, indeed, curious and startling. According to the Right Hon. Baronet's letterwriter, there can be no jollier place than the domicile where convicted criminals are invited to spend their periods of penal servitude. Nor was the experience on this point limited to a single prison. The witnesses had enjoyed opportunities of testing the pleasures of two or three, and seems really puzzled to decide which was the pleasantest. At Preston, where he lodged first, besides the ministrations of an excellent chaplain, the guest found himself happier than he had been for many years. The board and lodging were capital. He had plenty of capital food, warm rooms, good clothes and a comfortable bed to lie on. There was even a pleasant green walk for his daily exercise, and for all this he had very little work to do. In fact, he did only just as much as he liked—enough, we may fancy, to give him an appetite, and keep him in health and spirits. Matters were better still at Portland, whither the writer was afterwards invited. It was, he says, "a heavenly place." He missed the green walks of Preston a little, but continued to enjoy the excellent diet and creature comforts afforded him, and was getting stout. Here, it seems, he was expected to work, and had been put for that purpose into the shoemaking shop. But, as a compensation, he was earning money, gaining, on the average, two and threepence a week, with other benefits. So that he had nothing to complain of. Workers in a shoemaker's shop outside would indeed have thought it lucky to get as much. Two and threepence a week, to say nothing of the "possibilities," for mere pocket money, besides first-rate food and lodging, is a nearer approach to wealth than many artisans are able to accomplish. A casual expression let fall by the "correspondent" that in this shoemaking shop he had thirty companions, and they "were not allowed to converse," gives a glimpse of restriction which some persons might think disagreeable. But tastes differ. There are people naturally disposed to taciturnity. At any rate, the witness whose experience Sir J. P. Kingston communicated to the assembled Commons, either never felt the deprivation, or, like Mark Tapscott, thought it was creditable to be jolly under difficulties. Unless these letters can be supposed written in a spirit of mere bravado, the story told of prison discipline is little creditable to the authorities. Let Parliament enact what laws it may, the real efficiency of every penal system must depend upon those who have to carry it into effect. For good or evil, their power is almost supreme. Not long since the public were shocked by hearing of the frightful cruelties perpetrated upon the inmates of a criminal prison, at the command of a remorseless governor. The present revelations speak of an opposite state of things, less alarming on the score of humanity, but scarcely less indefensible in tendency or results. We can hardly wonder at the notorious failure of our criminal discipline. The letters read by the member of Droitwich were written by a prisoner to his relations, and only casually passed into hands through whose medium they arrived at publicity. If many such epistles are in circulation, there is little chance that our prisons will ever exercise that deterring influence over crime for the sake of which they are chiefly maintained.

VANITY.—A correspondent writes to a Bristol paper to complain of a vanity which is almost profane. Selecting, he says, a Book of Common Prayer in a stationer's shop in Bristol a few days ago, I saw some Prayer Books having a looking-glass inserted in the inner side of the cover; I have no doubt that the fair owner might be able to arrange her hair and admire herself during the service.

A SCHOOLMASTER AT THE SEASIDE.—The following is a copy of a notice, the production of a schoolmaster who resides adjacent to the coast:—"Notice that a sling shooting match will be held for a leg of Mutton, or A Goose or Likewise Both if the Members Agree for it so to be the shot to stand—30—yards from the Mark all that Misses the are last out Mark to discharge the Gun before 4th Sling Begin or last out And when the Winner Receives his Prize he must Give the 2d Best 1s. A Dance Will be Holden the same Night at Joseph—Inkeeper.—*Preston Guardian.*

UNITED STATES.

EXTRAORDINARY REPORT.—It is reported in the New York Tribune that an unusual sickness has recently prevailed among the borders at one of the principal hotels in Washington. Mr. Buchanan was stopping at the hotel at the time, and was one of the victims. The following particulars are given:—"This hotel has been terribly infested with rats of late, and one of the boarders conceived the idea that they ought to be disposed of effectually before the day of inauguration. Accordingly he procured extra large doses of arsenic, which he disposed of in the most tempting manner about the house. The rats ate of the poison. It is well known that when rats partake of arsenic they put directly for water. There is a large tank of water in the upper part of the hotel referred to, and into this the host of rats plunged, drank, burst and died. From this tank the house is supplied with water for drinking and cooling purposes Mr. J. Glancy Jones has been very sick since that time, and is represented to be now in a critical condition. Mr. Buchanan and others were less affected."

The Albany and New York papers state that some of the beef of the cattle that were drowned during the recent flood in that city, has been found in a packing house salted and put up in hogheads for the purpose of absorbing the blood contained in it previous to being packed in barrels, and preliminary to its being smoked. They also say that a rumour is afloat in Albany that fifty hogs that were killed on the railroad, after being scalded and cleaned were taken to a sausage manufacturing in that city, and that from fifty to seventy hogs (that had died) while on the way to that city, of what is known as the "hog cholera," were purchased by parties there for the purpose of frying out their lard!

THE BURELL MURDER.—In the examination before the Surrogate of New York touching the administration of the estate of the late Dr. Burrell, his marriage with Mrs. Cunningham has been established by the evidence of the Minister who officiated. He unhesitatingly identifies both parties.

An American lecturer by the name of Dr. E. K. Dixon, has the following hard, but well merited hits at his fellow countrymen, and countrywomen:—"There is another and prolific source of crime originating in a perversion of the principles of Christianity by the morbid brain of the fanatic. Some vulgar and vain individuals, without education, and of grossly sensual habits, find their facilities for sensual indulgence greatly increased by uniting with some branch of the Christian church; with studied adaptation of their public conduct to its soteric requirements, and an occasional contribution to its support, they find themselves sustained in the most oppressive and demoralizing conduct in their households; perhaps all the exercises peculiar and proper to the true Christian are enforced and complied with in their families, and no greater salutes on Christianity can be found than the private lives and actions of these people; vulgar and ostentatious, severe in their denunciations of others, they present impersonations of hypocrisy, and are the most powerful teachers of crime to their children. Both of the females—I will not call them by that noble term women—who now stand indicted for murder, were members of a Christian church, and one was efficiently sustained by her pastor in her frightful and murderous abuse of the unfortunate little creature who was committed to her charge as a Christian mother? This species of criminal hotbed—I mean the fanatic church—is from its very secrecy and specious investment, a fertile source of crime. Mormonism, Latter-day-Saintism and spiritual rapping, belong to this department of moral insanity; their influence is filling the lunatic asylums is now acknowledged to be alarming. With one of them, ere long, the national Legislature must take issue; the others, I fear, are moral fungi, which education alone can remedy." Is it saying more than can be substantiated by your experience in criminal law, that our national taste for low and unintellectual adornments is the cause of half the dishonest failures, half the divorces, elopements, and crimes of a more secret and revolting character that occur? How shockingly frequent has poisoning and child-murder become in this country; scarce a village of five hundred inhabitants, but its prominent citizens seek to outvie each other, and mortifying—most mortifying—is it to the man of true taste and refinement to find the dignified household supervision of the last, and even the beginning of this century, give place to the miserable afflictions of the present day."

RUFFIANISM AND MURDER.—OR MANSLAUGHTER, AS THE CASE MAY BE—AT WASHINGTON. A fatal collision took place in Washington on the 27th ult. During the pressure at the President's levee that evening, Col. Lee, a clerk in the Pension Office, seized a gentleman by the collar, and charged him with picking his pocket. The gentleman charged was Mr. David Hume of Alexandria, a highly respectable merchant. The following morning Mr. Hume, accompanied by Col. James C. Walker, reading clerk in the House of Representatives, proceeded to the Pension Office to explain and satisfy Col. Lee, that he was mistaken in supposing him a pickpocket.—Lee, however, was fixed in his opinion that Hume had attempted to steal his pocketbook, whereupon Hume struck him with a stick, and in return was shot dead by Lee. The whole affair transpired in a moment, and before any one had supposed there would be a serious difficulty.

PROTESTANT INSTITUTIONS.—HOW ADOPTED CHILDREN ARE ABUSED IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following proceedings took place before Judge Ingraham in Chambers, on the 29th ultimo, on a writ of habeas corpus sued out by Elizabeth Keane to recover the body of her child Julia, detained and imprisoned by Lewis Montgomery, alias Paine, in the "Five Points House of Industry." The return set forth that Julia was an inmate of the Institution by her mother's consent; that her mother was unable to support her; and that she, Julia, was wonderfully improved by the pious teaching she received at the aforesaid Institution, &c. Petitioner's counsel Mr. James M. Sheehan, acting on behalf of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, objected to the return as setting forth no legal cause for the detention of the child, and as being no answer to the writ. Defendant's counsel requested an adjournment, which was granted until next morning. At the appointed time the defendant brought the child into court and surrendered her. The poor mother who had previously been refused permission even to see her child, was nearly frantic with joy at her recovery, and went on her way rejoicing. We find the following paragraph relating to another "Five Points" child, in the *Sea of the 11th inst.*—"A little child, nine years of age, was obtained by Mrs. Simon Decker, of Long Neck Staten Island, in June last from Five Points House of Industry, New York, and adopted (adopted?). The little creature died last week, and it is alleged to have been cruelly treated by Mrs. Decker, which caused its death, it is said she compelled it to do washing and other work out in the cold without shoes or stockings, and but few clothes; that its feet became frozen, and Mrs. D. caused her to put her feet in a hot oven where they blistered; and afterwards still compelled it to work, going about on its hands and knees; and also she beat the child. The Coroner's inquest found a verdict that the child came to her death by being beaten in a brutal manner from exposure and from a want of proper nourishment, at the hands of Mrs. Matilda Ann Decker! Mrs. D. has been committed by the coroner to Richmond jail."

We find in one of our exchanges that a little girl, named Mary Anne Rigney, of Rigney, aged about 10 years, was taken out of one of these "Institutions" in New York by a man named Lyons, who brought her to Cincinnati, where he abandoned her. She was found by some charitable persons in that city, but was unable to give any account of herself, except that she had two uncles named Thomas and James Rigney, somewhere in New York. If any one knows anything of persons answering to this description, they will do well to communicate the intelligence to the Rev. Mr. Farrell, St. Joseph's Church, Sixth Avenue. We have still another tale of the fate of one of these little beings, who are virtually, sold into bondage under the specious name of being "bound out." By a course of brutal treatment, a fellow named Ollislagan, in Buckingham Co. Iowa, lately caused the death of a "little bound boy," an orphan, and a Dane by birth. After his death, the inhuman monster crowded the body into an old boot box, and was about to bury it in a field near by, when he was arrested for manslaughter.—*New York Dispatch.*

HUMILIATING.—Two of the "Three Thousand Ministers" who harangued the people from the stump and through the press last summer in defence of Know-Nothingism and Abolitionism, have recently been guilty of acts of the most vile and brutal character, too disgraceful to be given in the columns of a family newspaper. Last week one of them was sentenced to three months imprisonment in the Blair county jail; and if the other gets justice, he will go to the Penitentiary. Under these circumstances, is it not surprising that the Church has become cold, barren, and formal—that but few communicants are ever found at prayer meeting—and that the most impressive appeals from the pulpit are listened to with indifference by the masses. Truly we are in a lamentable condition as a people, possessing the form but almost destitute of the Power of Godliness! To the Ministers who took the blasphemous Know-Nothing Oaths, and the Church newspapers which advocated the horrible doctrine, and who mainly indebted for the luke-warmness existing among professing Christians, as well as the gross wickedness that stalks abroad in the land. How can they expect to do good with this curse resting upon them?—*Bedford Gazette.*