

in his hand. He also begged pardon of the flock for the scandal he had given, and asked their prayers in his behalf. As an appropriate sequel to the above we take the following from the *Limerick Reporter*:—"Last week two of the distinguished and learned converts to the Catholic faith, the Rev. Messrs. Marshall and Montgomery, proceeded to Oughterd, the very focus of Protestantism, and severally addressed the unfortunate victims of the Exeter Hall conspiracy. Such was the earnestness of the appeal that the whole lot of temporary Protestants, with tears in their eyes, threw themselves before the eloquent preachers, and promised to abandon their hypocritical course, imploring their re-admission to the church of their affections, and stating their resolve to meet death rather than again fall into the tempter's power. The utmost excitement prevailed in the town and vicinity, and it is now certain that a continuance of such zealous labors in poor, victimised Connemara would regain the whole number of the seduced from their captors. Our informant passed through Oughterd on the morning after the result above stated, and was induced by curiosity to enter the school, where 110 persons were taught the previous week, and he found only nine left! A similar proportion disappeared from the school at Ross. These facts should not be without fruit; and we trust that the zeal of the holy men, by which this desirable victory was obtained, will be followed up by practical results, and that some measures will be taken to prevent famine again from aiding the apostate kidnappers in that locality in their base and characterless avocation."

Some few days since, the *Times* asserted, as a proof of the want of influence on the part of the Catholic Clergy of Ireland, over their flocks, that there was no instance of the peasantry taking their clergy with them across the Atlantic. The fact may be true, and yet prove nothing; for, up to this, there has been no emigration of the people in a body; and ten or twenty people from a plowland or a parish, do not yet require to take a priest with them, as there are priests in every part of the United States where there is an Irish congregation. But, curiously enough, we have an instance which gives the lie direct to the *Times*. We were informed, no later than yesterday, even on the authority of the clergyman himself, that several thousands of the people of an extensive district, within ten or twelve miles of this city, have expressed their determination to quit the country, and have earnestly implored their Parish Priest to lead them to a new habitation. If he will consent to go with them, they will march in a body, with all the property which they possess, money, or stock, or labor, as the case may be, and build for themselves a town in some country where the rights of industry are held as sacred as the rights of property are in this. Indeed we need have no delicacy in mentioning the name of the parish and the clergyman. The parish is that known as Tracton, which is composed of as many as seven small parishes; and the clergyman is the Rev. Mr. Corkran, a distinguished member of the Tenant League, and most eloquent advocate of the claims of the tillers of the soil. The cry in that district is—"Pay up, pay up!"—*Cork Examiner*.

**THE JUMPERS DONE.**—A rather ludicrous incident occurred in this town about a week since to the Rev. Roger Ryder, of Craughwell celebrity. It appears that Roger arrived on the day in question, at the railway terminus, carrying with him a large quantity of clothing material—chiefly flannels—for the use and benefit of the Connemara proselytes. Being in quest of a person to convey the packages to Clifden, it so happened that he fell in with a person named Corbett, from that town, a carman who was just after depositing a lot of emigrants upon our quay, and to him Roger forthwith applied. After some higgling, a bargain was made for the transit of the goods; and the quondam priest having effected his immediate object, thought the occasion a proper one for administering a few words of spiritual advice to the Connemara man, whose heart had been somewhat softened by the application of a glass or two of old malt. Accordingly his admonitions appeared to operate with wonderful effect upon the interesting neophyte, who promised upon his return to Zion, "to call upon his reverence for one of the little books, and the makin's of a pair of drawers." Everything having been thus satisfactorily arranged, the packages were confided to the care of the carman, and Roger proceeded—we cannot say where—in the full confidence that he had secured the speedy and cheap conveyance of his flannels, and gathered another stray sheep to the fold. When the coast was clear, Corbett, instead of retracing his steps to Clifden, directed his course to one of the pawn offices, where he pledged the flannels for the sum of £8. He next disposed of the duplicate for £1 10s., bade farewell to Galway and the jumpers, and took his seat in a third class carriage for Dublin. We understand the last intelligence that Roger received of his faithless proselyte was that he had sailed from Liverpool for the "Land of Liberty."—*Galway Mercury*.

**CHARGE OF ROBBERY AGAINST A PROTESTANT CLERGYMAN.**—At the Head Police-office, Dublin, on Tuesday, the Rev. Mr. Loyd, a Clergyman of the Church of England, was brought up before the magistrates, under the following very serious charge:—"Mr. John Neil, who stated that he was a woollen draper from Lillesandra, in the county of Cavan, deposed that having come to town on affairs connected with his business, he was lodging at No. 5, Lower Bridge-street, and that during his absence on Monday morning some person entered his room, and abstracted from his travelling-bag the sum of £17 in bank notes. It appeared that the prisoner, who occasionally came to lodge in that house, was occupying a room immediately opposite that in which witness stopped, and that as he disappeared at the same time as the money suspicion rested on him. Search was accordingly made for him by the police, and on the evening of the same day he was taken into custody at the Northumberland Rooms, by Constable C 71. On being searched, the prisoner was found to have in his possession £12 in notes, together with the sum of 7s 9d, and as the notes were all issued by the Clones Bank, and privately marked by witness, they were identified and sworn to by him. The travelling-bag must have been opened by a false key, and locked again when the money was taken. The prisoner was committed for trial."—*Tablet*.

A prisoner, named Michael Molony, who had been sentenced to twelve months imprisonment at the Tulla quarter sessions, hanged himself with his bed rug in the gaol of Limerick, on Sunday morning last.—*Tablet*.

**LOCAL JUSTICE!**—At the Dungannon Quarter Sessions, four girls were sentenced to seven years' transportation, for selling work they got out to flower. The gentleman who was convicted at Petty Sessions of buying the goods knowing them to be stolen, was fined

£10. He was a respectable person; the girls may have been very poor; he was fined; they transported. Hurrah for the British constitution!—*Anglo Celt*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The returns of the Board of Trade, for the first ten months of 1851, are chiefly interesting as illustrative of the commercial importance of our Colonies and Dependencies. The value of the produce and manufactures of this country exported during the ten months to India and the Colonies is upwards of eighteen millions, or more than one-fourth of the aggregate value of all the goods exported during that period. Deduct the eight millions exported to India, and add to the remainder the nearly fifteen millions exported to the United States, and we have upwards of twenty-five millions, or more than one-third of our whole exports. This amount is taken off our hands by communities which have been called into existence in less than two centuries and a half by British colonization. The necessary tendency of colonizing, by creating new markets, to enable the mother-country itself to support a greater number of people at home, could hardly be placed in a stronger light. Judicious emigration is like the pruning of a tree, that makes it grow with greater luxuriance. From the same returns it appears, that while the general total of exports to all countries has increased £2 per cent in the first ten months of 1851, as compared with the corresponding period of 1849, the exports to the Colonies have increased 19 per cent, and to America 25 per cent. The Colonial trade augments more rapidly than that of Europe, and the trade of those old colonies which have emancipated themselves from Colonial Office rule more rapidly still.—*Spectator*.

There was a singular irregularity in the tide of the Thames on Monday, which some suppose to have been caused by a volcanic eruption in some part of the world.

**THE CONVENT OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, HAMMERSMITH.**—On Wednesday at the Third Court, Angeline Adams was indicted for wilful and corrupt perjury. It will be recollected that this was a wretched girl who charged one of the Nuns of Hammersmith with having forcibly cut off her hair. The magistrate Mr. Paynter, dismissed the complaint, and ordered the girl Adams, to be tried for wilful perjury. The jury after a few minutes deliberation, acquitted her.

**WOODEN SAILS.**—Since the feats performed by the America in sailing to windward, some experiments have been made at Cowes, with wooden sails (veeners) the results of which have astonished all who have witnessed them.

**THE LIVERPOOL COUNTY COURT INQUIRY AT PRESTON.**—The inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Ramshay, after occupying the attention of the Earl of Carlisle, for nine days, closed on Saturday afternoon last. The proceedings of the last day were confined to the examination of Mr. Stone, the high bailiff of the court, and Mr. Monk's reply upon the case. A complete report of the proceedings, in which Mr. Monk supported the prosecution, "would extend," says the *Times*, over twelve closely printed columns of our smallest type. The reply of Serjeant Wilkins occupied two days and a half in its delivery. It is, therefore, absolutely impossible for us to give insertion to any detailed report of the investigation." Serjeant Wilkins exerted his talents to his utmost in the defence, arguing chiefly on grounds with which the public are familiar—viz., the persecution to which Mr. Ramshay is said to have been subjected by a party in Liverpool, the alleged undue liberty of the press, and the evidence of various witnesses in Mr. Ramshay's favor.

**REMOVAL OF MR. RAMSHAY.**—We understand that the Earl of Carlisle, after a full consideration of all the circumstances connected with the recent inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Ramshay the Judge of the County Court at Liverpool, has given his decision, removing that gentleman from his office.—*Evening Paper*.

**PROTESTANT RIOT AT GRAVESEND.**—We are sorry to be obliged to announce to our readers that a most disgraceful Protestant riot took place at Gravesend on Monday, Nov. 22nd. A large mob of several thousands surrounded the Catholic Church there, threatening to burn it down, and broke all the windows. They afterwards set out upon a protestant gentleman who had the hardihood to remonstrate with the ringleaders. He was obliged to rush into the first house open to escape from the fury. The mob likewise attacked one of the police in a most brutal manner; broke his arm, and otherwise grievously maimed him. The local papers take no notice of this brutal outrage.—*London Catholic Standard*.

**POISONOUS SATURATIONS UNDER TOWNS.**—As we long since remarked, there is something extraordinary and inconsistent in the fact that while a single act of individual poisoning, or even a single death by mephitic vapor, excites an outcry throughout the whole country, the clearest proofs, over and over again adduced, that thousands are annually slain by the municipal poison of ill-drained towns are heard with utter apathy, and anything like a popular and general movement towards the removal of the poison at least, if not towards the punishment of the guilty, was excited with the utmost difficulty, and is scarcely sustainable at all. The saturation of the subsoil of towns with deadly filth is a mischief which must, if allowed to continue, very shortly come to a head in some tremendous visitation of plague, by comparison with which even cholera is as nothing. The cesspool system, since its commencement, may have been a palliative hitherto, that has, so far, fenced with a repetition of the worst and most dread visitations which surface accumulations more readily induced; but only think of the horrid state of things when the subsoil of the metropolis, polluted everywhere with cesspool deposits and imperfect drainage, shall be completely saturated, as it must inevitably come to be in course now of a very comparatively short space of time—as surely, indeed, as that a single cesspool comes at length to be filled, even while spreading and saturating the subsoil in every direction. If Mr. Macaulay's New Zealander ever witness the desolation of London, no cause of its abandonment by the living of that era will equal this in probability, and all-sufficient power to turn it into a desolate Upas valley. Be it remembered that the cesspool system had its beginning at no very remote epoch, and as surely as it had a beginning, so surely must it have an ending, in one way or another, either after the recurrence of great and desolating plagues or before them.—*Builder*.

**WARNING TO SLEEPERS IN CHURCH.**—A rather uncommon incident occurred on the afternoon of the fast day. A woman who intended to perform her devotions in the South Church, Dundee, found herself more powerfully affected by the blandishments of Morpheus than the attractions of the sermon, and in consequence

resigned herself entirely to the embraces of the patron of poppies and opium. At the conclusion of the services, the congregation departed, and in due time the church doors were locked, affording an undesired asylum for the night to the disciple of Somnus. In course of the evening, she awoke, no doubt wondering where she was, and also no doubt wondering what kind of bed it was, that she was resting upon, and endeavored to procure aid by shouting lustily, but it was in vain. At length, in "the silent watches of the night," one of the watchmen thought he heard cries issue from the East Church, and procuring one of the door-keepers, whom he roused from bed, the church was examined, but no one was found within. Again, early in the morning, his attention was attracted by cries proceeding from the South Church, and upon getting the door opened, the unwitting church-lodger was found lying in one of the passages in a state of complete prostration from the combined effects of cold, fear, and hunger, wholly unable to speak from hoarseness arising from her efforts to make herself be heard. She was relieved at about five o'clock in the morning, and will, as we think, take care how she again indulges in a church nap.—*Dundee Advertiser*.

It appears from an analysis of the returns of accidents made by the Railway Commissioners that in every 100 accidents the following is the proportion of the causes which produce them:—

Accidents from collision	56
" broken wheel or axle	18
" defective rail	14
" switches	5
" impediments lying on road	3
" off rails by cattle on line	3
" bursting boiler	1
	100

It appears from this table that 56 per cent of all the accidents arise from collision; next to this comes escape from the rails by the breaking of a wheel or axle, and by defective rails, which make up 32 per cent, the cases making up but a small proportion.

Many of the railway accidents which are recorded arise from the imprudence and the rashness of the passengers themselves, by far the most frequent causes of such accidents being the getting into or out of the train while in motion, and sitting or standing in an improper place, attitude, or position.

The following analysis of the accidents occurring on railways from causes which may be avoided by proper care on the part of the passenger is taken from the work on *Railway Economy*—

ANALYSIS OF 100 ACCIDENTS PRODUCED BY IMPRUDENCE OF PASSENGERS.			
	Killed.	Injured. Total.	
Sitting or standing in improper positions	17	11	28
Getting off when train in motion	10	7	17
Getting on train in motion	8	6	14
Jumping off to recover hat or parcel	8	5	13
Crossing the line incautiously	11	1	12
Getting out on wrong side	3	3	6
Handing an article into train in motion	1	0	1
	67	33	100

The incautious railway passenger may derive a salutary lesson from this table. He will see from it that two-thirds of the accidents resulting from imprudence are fatal to life, and that nearly seven of every ten of such accidents arise from sitting or standing in an improper or unusual place or position, or from getting on or off a train while in motion. This latter circumstance should be most carefully guarded against, for it is a peculiarity of railway locomotion that the speed when not very rapid always appears to an unpractised passenger to be much less than it is. A railway train moving at the rate of a fast stage coach seems to go scarcely as fast as a person might walk.—*Times*.

UNITED STATES.

**THE IRISH EXILES.**—The movement for the release of the Irish Exiles, progresses rapidly throughout the country. The course of the Philadelphians seems to have met the general approbation of the country. That course was the Governor of the State, (who presided) and officers of the meeting to sign the petition and transmit it to the president. This course saves a great deal of trouble and expense, and, we think, equally as effective as holding meetings in various parts of the State. Let the meeting held at the principal city or town, in the State, speak the sentiments of the people of the State.

I have heard that there is to be a terrible blow up about Jajello, now Madame Tochman, who was some time ago honored in this city, and feted like Kossuth himself, as a very heroine, who had astonished both the Austrian and the Hungarian armies, by her deeds of valor. The Hungarians now say, that this is all humbug, and that she never did anything for Hungary, —that she was a paid nurse in some hospital, and that she is a very vulgar person indeed. Yet, strange to say, Governor (as he was called) Ujhazy with whom she lived, and in company with whom she was feted, connived at all the military and civil honors paid to her. The question is, whether he is not also a humbug. The Hungarians say he never was a Governor. Yet he so signified himself. He was only a commissioner of Government, which is a very different thing. He has managed to get himself snugly ensconced in the Far West. It is hard to know who are not humbugs in these days.—*N. Y. Cor. of Boston Pilot*.

The steamer Atlantic, which sailed on Saturday, took out despatches from Mr. Webster to Mr. Lawrence, Minister at St. James, directing him to ascertain immediately from Lord Palmerston, whether the outrage upon the Prometheus was authorised by standing or special instructions, or whether it will be disavowed by the British Government. This communication especially states that the outrage is regarded as a direct violation of the treaty of April, 1850.

Mr. Webster has declined addressing Kossuth in either house or in any official manner; thereby imitating the conduct of Lord Palmerston.

**ECCLESIASTICAL TRIAL FOR HERESY.**—The *N. Y. Express*, says that the Rev. Mr. Prescott, of Boston, (late the colleague of Rev. Dr. Croswell, of the Church of the Advent, in that city), is to have a new trial by his society, on certain charges alleged against him, for heretical opinions and Romish tendencies.

The *Portland (Me.) Advertiser* says that a despatch was received by the Mayor of that city yesterday, stating that a seizure of fifty barrels of liquor had been made at Calais, which was rescued by a gang of rowdies—but subsequently the liquor was recovered by the Marshal, with a posse of the police.

The *Cleveland Plaindealer* says that between one hundred and twenty and one hundred and fifty German residents of that city, will leave for their fatherland, to participate in the expected revolution there in May next.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**—A report has been made in the Legislature of the Palmetto State, by a special Committee, to whom was referred the message of the Governor to the previous Legislature, covering the communications received from Mr. G. B. Mathew, the British Consul at Charleston, asking the repeal of the law of South-Carolina "to prevent free colored persons from entering the State." It will be remembered that the repeal was asked because the law subjects British colored seamen coming to that State in British vessels to imprisonment during their stay. The committee reported against repealing the law. The Committee state in their report that the law does not conflict with the treaty of commerce between Great Britain and the United States, nor any law made in pursuance thereof, and that, therefore, it is inexpedient to repeal or alter the said law;—but they request the Governor, in communicating the resolutions of the Legislature to this effect to the British Government, through its Consul, to assure it that this law is maintained because it is deemed important to the internal peace and security of the State, and not from any desire to embarrass their commerce or to offend their just pride—that the people of the State are attached to the principles of free trade, and fully appreciate the permanent importance of an unrestricted commerce with the subjects of her Britannic Majesty; but, if they are compelled to choose between a commercial interest and an essential attribute of independent sovereignty, they will unhesitatingly prefer the latter, and they believe that her choice will command the approbation and sympathy of the Government and people of Great Britain.

**HORRID AFFAIR AT SHASTER.**—It appears that there were three Germans working at the above place. Two of them went out prospecting and had sunk a hole; while one was in the hole, the other drew out his pistol and shot him in the back of the head, which caused immediate death. The murderer then went in a round about way to the camp, and as soon as he got there, drew out his pistol and shot himself above the eye; the ball glanced off and did no great injury. Finding that he had not committed the deed, he reached over to the table and seized a dull butcher knife, and commenced gashing his throat in a horrible manner. The report of the pistol called the third partner, in time it is supposed to save his life. I cannot learn the names of any of the party. It is reported that the murderer took from the body of the man he shot, one thousand dollars, which was tied around his waist.

**ABDUCTION OF NEGROES AND COLORED PEOPLE BY AN AMERICAN.**—We understand that a communication has been sent to his Excellency the Governor of the Island of Jamaica, informing him that two colored lads, named Alexander Henriques and William Edwards, were inveigled on board the American steamer Illinois, on her first visit to this port in August last, by an American named Ulster, who, having induced them to go on board the steamer, locked them up in his berth until the steamer was fairly at sea. On their arrival at New York they were taken to a boarding house, where there was, fortunately for them, a black man, through whose assistance their case was made known to her Majesty's Consul, who took charge of them, and by whom they were sent back to Jamaica. We also understand that several other persons of color have been abducted on board another American steamship, and sold into slavery in the United States. The whole matter will doubtless undergo judicial investigation.—*Jamaica Dispatch*.

ANGLICAN CONSISTENCY.

As the last disclaimer by Mr. Sumner of his own function—the last profession by himself of his own laymanship—has not attracted quite so much attention as it ought to have received, we subjoin it here. Mr. Sumner, it will be remembered, tried to shuffle out of the dilemma in which his letter to Mr. Gawthorn had placed him, by the wretched equivocation that he only meant to speak of foreign Protestant Ministers, and not of Dissenting Ministers at home. Sir Thomas Bloomfield and the Brighton Christians "manfully" ignore this shabby and dishonest distinction, and congratulate Mr. Sumner in the following words:—

"We, the undersigned members of the Brighton Protestant Defence Committee, being of opinion that a refusal to recognise the orders of those Protestant Ministers who, though agreeing with the Church of England in doctrine, have not been Episcopally ordained, tends to injure the great cause of Protestantism, and to weaken that Church, cannot but consider it as a matter for congratulation that your Grace should have been providentially, though by no means the most reprehensible, into an avowal of your opinion, that Episcopal ordination is not essential to the lawful vocation of a Minister in the Church of Christ."

"That Episcopal ordination is not essential!"

Such is the plain language of the address. The reply of "his Grace," Mr. Sumner, in language even shabbier than any he used before, is as follows:—

"Addington, Croydon, Oct. 13th, 1851.

"Dear Sir—I am much gratified by the address which you have sent me from the Brighton Protestant Defence Committee, on the question which has lately occasioned so much debate—the orders of foreign Protestants.

"It does not surprise me that your committee, having been accustomed to consider the means by which the arts and aggressions of Papal Rome may be most successfully resisted, has perceived that the corruption of the Roman Catholic doctrines, and the purity of our own, is the ground on which our Reformed Church should take its firmest stand.

"At the same time it would as little represent my sentiments, as it would ill become my station, if I should be suspected of undervaluing the perfect constitution of the Church of England. It is our great privilege to enjoy Apostolical discipline, together with Apostolical doctrine. But we do not disparage these advantages when we acknowledge our conviction that foreign Protestants who teach Apostolical doctrine, though not under Apostolical discipline, may yet be owned of God as faithful Ministers of His Word and Sacraments, and enjoy His blessing on their labors.—I remain, dear Sir, your faithful and obedient servant.

"J. B. CANTAUA.

"To Sir Thomas Bloomfield, Bart."

Observe that Mr. Sumner first expresses his perfect satisfaction with the address, and then deliberately falsifies it! The address broadly declares that "Episcopal ordination is not essential," and speaks of all Protestant Ministers, whether at home or abroad, as occupying the like position. Mr. Sumner falsifies it by assuming that it treats only of "the orders of Foreign Protestants."

Mr. Sumner is evidently the model man of Anglicanism—weak, foolish, and insincere.—*Tablet*.