-on the business PRUE : WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE : A PRIL 17: 1857 6 blood

[Iniau Equisian Folior. The Government of the United Kingdom endows in Ireland various religious bodies. It gives about 126,360 a year with Catholics, who; form, about, five sixths of the population, for the maintenance and education of priests in the College of Maynooth. About 239,000 is given annually as Regium Donum in grants to Ministers of 400 Presbyterian congregations, and this sum is increasing at the rate of about £400 a year to provide for new congregations: Besides, there is £2,600 and nually to the Presbyterians for the Belfast Theological College." Ministers' Money, a house tax of one shilling in the pound; is imposed on eight towns, principally Catholic, for the benefit of the Protestant incumbents. It may be reckoned between 215,000 and £20,000 a year? The Protestants of the Established Church enjoy revenues from national pro-perty, formerly in the possession of the Catholics, to the amount of not much less than one million per annum. In brief, it may be said that the State provides a farthing a head for the religion of the Catholic, eighteen shillings a head for the Presbyterian, and twenty-five shillings a head for the Episcopalian Protestant. To bring to a determination this absurd and indefensible policy towards Ireland, Mr. Miall brought forward a motion in the House of Commons for the impartial disendowment of all sects with a due regard. to existing life interest and to any equitable claims that may arise in the process of secularisation. Including the pairs, 124 members were in favour of the motion. At the commencement of session 1857, Mr. Miall gave notice of his intention to propose, "That regard being had to the circumstances of the people of Ireland, the support of religious teaching and worship in that country by public endowments or parliamentary grants is practically incompatible with the claim to impartial treatment which all religious bodies have upon the State." And this, or a similar resolution, will certainly be brought under the immediate notice of the new Parliament.

STRIKE OF THE WEAVERS AT DROGHEDA .- This strike unfortunately still continues. Some of the hands have left town for England and Scotland, and a small number have consented to work on the manufacturer's terms. Numbering so large a body as they do, if some arrangements are not soon made, the operatives will suffer much, and sad consequences must follow-starvation and its concomitants, while the work will be sent to Glasgow, and the weavers' trade ruined here for a long time to come.

EMIGRATION.—During the past week a great number of intending emigrants, including several entire families, passed through this town, on their way to Liverpool for embarkation to America. - Connaught

In the year ending the 31st of December last, 1,269,958 quarters of corn, grain, meal, and flour, were imported into Ireland from foreign countries and British possessions, and 565,588 quarters from Great Britain. From Ireland into Great Britain, 2,212,061 quarters were imported.

The Freeman states that on Friday night, and Saturday morning Dublin was visited by a storm, which for violence and duration has not been equalled since the winter of 1849. A considerable amount of damage of a miscellaneous character was done, but we did not hear of any marine disaster. At Kilmainham a distressing accident occurred. A violent gust of wind prostrated the chimney of the governor's apartment, and the immense mass of brickwork crushed through the roof.

the subscribers by Patrick Lawless, John M'Clocy, John Monahan, and Daniel O'Donohoe, was sent to W. S. O'Brien, of which the following is an extract: "We have not forgotten your noble and magnanimous conduct, when, in the hour of Ireland's greatest danger (the trusted lenders of the people being scattered or imprisoned), you threw yourself heart and soul, into the breach, and; by your powerful sid, the prestige of your royal name and unsullied character, sustained for a time the cause of nationality in Ireland. But, borne down by the overpowering hand of tyranny, and unsupported and deserted by those to whom you had, unfortunately, too much confided, you were disabled from conducting to a successful termination the glorious struggle in which you were engaged." Mr. O'Brien replied as follows: "I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of the case of beautiful cutlery which has been presented to me by a body of my fellow-countrymen who are residents in Sheffield. The workmanship of these articles is admirable; and, though they are too precious for by my family and myself as a memorial of the generous and patriotic spirit of the donors. I will not affect to underrate the sacrifices to which you so kindly alluge, and on account of which you tender your affectionate sympathy. Few can estimate those sacrifices at their real value; but they would have been in a tenfold degree more painful to me if they had not been appreciated by those on whose behalf they were incurred. Happily that aggravation of suffering which so often waits those who fail in their efforts to serve their country has not been my lot .-From Irishmen resident in every clime—in the United States of America, in Canada, in India-I have received unequivocal evidence of heartfelt sympathy : and similar manifestations of feeling would have developed themselves in the United Kingdom if I had not studiously repressed them. But though I have every reason to be gratified by the sentiments entertained towards myself, I cannot in candor say that I am equally satisfied with the tone of feeling which has of late years prevailed with regard to the public affairs of Ireland. It could scarcely, indeed, be expected that the enthusiasm of the years 1843, 1844, 1845, could be sustained throughout the drenry period of dissension and disaster which succeeded them-but I confess that when, in 1843, I united my aspirations and efforts to those of the Irish nation. I little expected that I should ever witness the decay of public spirit by which the excitement of that period had been followed. Yet I am still desirous to believe that the heart of the nation is sound; and, though universal distrust has naturally resulted from causes to which I forbear to allude, yet it is still in the power of the Irish people to recover that character for disinterested patriotism which has of late years been much impaired—if not wholly lost. We are not now under the necessity of contemplating a resort to measures which lie beyond the sphere of constitutional action. The people of Ireland are not now tempted to ask themselves whether it would not be more noble to die in arms, fighting for the salvation of their country, than to perish like starved vermin on their own soil, whilst the produce raised by their toil was being exported to foreign lands .-Nothing but the exercise of public virtue is now required to give them command, not only over the destinies of their own country, but also over those of the empire with which it is associated. Even the attempts which were made to annihilate the Irish race have augmented its power. Our fellow-countrymen have been dispersed over the whole world, and everywhere the influence of Irishmen is felt. Need I remind you that all this influence may hereafter be brought to bear advantageously upon the national interests of Ireland? I am far from desiring that you should be induced, by an idle pursuit of political phantoms, to relax those industrial exertions upon which personal independence and true personal dignity are founded; but you ought never to forget that the numbers, the character, and the conduct of those Irishmen who are resident in Great Britain form an element of no small importance in the aggregate strength and influence of the Irish nation. May that strength and that influence be hereafter used wisely and nobly for the weal of Ireland and of mankind! Wishing you every success in the honorable pursuits in which you are engaged, and the enjoyment of domestic felicity as envisible as that upon

the recovery of which you so kindly congratulate

"WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN."

me, I remain your obliged and sincere friend,

ANHAT ERANGE THIMES, OR "PROTESTANTISM IN LAS-LAND."—In order to give our readers a clearer in-sight into abelighte of religion among the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, let us begin with Ireland. According to the principles of the Reformation, begun by Henry VIII, and established by his successors, the English Government undertook the task of introducing into Ireland the same system of religion that they had succeeded in establishing in England. Is it necessary to repeat here what all the world knows, that the Irish people remained firm in their faith amidst the storms of persecution and the seductions of briberyco. The Sovereigns of England, at one and the same time heads of the Church and of the State, were de-termined not to be vanquished. Contrary to every principle of justice and sound policy, they sought by every means in their power, to destroy the Catholic Church, annihilating, as much as human means could effect their object, the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland, proscribing even the very name "Catholic," placing bishops of their own persuasion in the sees of the successors of St. Patrick, and transferring to the new religion all the property and all the privileges of the old. Thus in each Catholic diocese in Ireland, the English Government placed a Protestant bishop, and in each Catholic parish the priest was replaced by a minister; and although the people were not and would not be converted to Protestantism, still the country was called Protestant and treated as such. For more than two centuries the most cruel penal aws were in force to oblige the Irish people to attend the Protestant service and to adopt the new doctrine; but in vain. Ireland was true to the faith of her fathers. Even as recently as the year of 1833, the Anglican Church in Ireland was maintained on the same footing as its origin, namely, with a bishop for every see and a minister for every parish, whilst the vast majority of the people who had remained faithful to Catholicity, had to build churches for them-selves and support their clergy. In no country in the world can be seen anything so shameful, so absurd, so revolting to common sense, as the established Church in Ireland. On the one hand the entire nation, with a fractional exception, Catholic; on the other, a Protestant clergy. On one side the people supporting the pastors who administered to their spiritual wants; on the other, the Government, who obbed the Catholic Church of its resources, remunerating Protestant ministers who had nothing to do. Things could not long remain in this state. Soon after the passing of the Reform Bill, the Whigs with the consent of Parliament, suppressed ten Protestant bishoprics in Ireland, and passed some measures for the levying and collection of tithes, which rendered this unjust tax, levied in favor of the Protestant clergy, less odious to the Catholic population. Ireland is now divided into two archbishoprics and ten bishops. We have reason to believe that the enormous revenues of the Protestant Church in Ireland are not diminished; and it is an incontrovertible fact that for the last three centuries incredible sums of money have been expended for the propagation of heresy in Ireland. The number of Anglican Protestants never exceeded more than 800,000, whilst pre-

vious to the famine of 1847 there were more than 6,000,000 of Catholics. It is proved by statistics that the clergy of these 800,000 Anglicans were possed of revenues far exceeding all the clergy of Prussia with a population of 13,566,000 souls. We all know how

land, Protestantism is divided against itself; there

are almost as many sects there as in England. . The

Quakers are the most numerous sect in the southern provinces; in the north of Ireland the Protestant po-

pulation is almost entirely Calvanistic; and, like

their Scotch brethren, these Protestants are divided

multifarious sects, they send out an organised body

of emissaries whose sole mission is to declaim against

and vilify the ancient faith of the people. There are

numerous societies in England and Scotland estab-

lished for the purpose of raising subscriptions to de-

fray the expenses of the pretended apostles and to

poorly our bishops in France are provided for. In Ireland the humblest Protestant bishop has at least £4,000 per annum—if he has no more he considers himself a poor man. Anglican bishops are seldom WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN .- Accompanying a case very generous or prodigal, and a great number of them have left colossal fortunes to their families, of Sheffield cutlery, an address signed on behalf of which would be deemed fabulous in France-fortunes of £200,000 and £300,000 sterling. After this our readers may form some idea of Anglicanism in Ire-We ought to add that in Ireland, as in Eng-

> amongst themselves—a pretty large number of them profess Arianism. They receive from Government, under the title of Regium Donum, a yearly allocation of £40,000 sterling, which is distributed amongst the members of their clergy—the different Calvinist sects number about 500,000 souls. It would be very natural to think that a number of the control of the natural to think that so numerous a body of Auglican and Calvinist ministers-ministers so munificently endowed, and so powerfully supported by the state-would have long since converted the whole country to Protestantism. The very contrary is the fact. Ireland is at this moment more Catholic than ever, and this is well understood by all those who are interested in the propagation of Protestantism, besides the regular clergy of the different and

> establish proselytising schools. The Government, as well as private individuals, proves by its liberal donations to these schools its desire to extirpate the Catholic faith in Ireland. It is sufficient to cite the Chartered Schools as an example of this liberality. From 1802 to 1834 the enormous sum of £741,773 was granted by the English Government for the support of these proselytising schools. During the same period the sum of £899,295 was voted by Parliament for hospitals and orphans' asylums established, not from a spirit of charity but for the purpose of proselytising the poorer classes and the orphan children to Protestantism. All this strikes a foreigner more than it does Englishmen. Von Raumer, a Prussian

traveller, who visited England about twenty years since, expressed himself very clearly on this point. He was indignant to find a Protestant church in the midst of a Catholic population, enriching itself by the sweat and labor of the people, to see that though there was a minister for every parish, there were 339 in which there were no resident ministers, and 339 localities which were but rarely visited by those well paid parsons. He counted 41 parishes in which there was not a single Protestant, and 149 more in which

the number of Protestants amounted to 20! Nevertheless each of these parishes had its Protestant pastor, who derived his handsome revenue from his poor Catholic parishioners. The affecting scenes which Von Raumer witnessed in this cruelly oppressed country by the very sect to which he belonged himself made a deep impression on his mind. He did not hesitate to publish these impressions, and if we may judge of the manner in which this Irish question has

been treated by some of the leading men of England, and also by the proceedings of the Government of late, we believe that the calm and just observations of the Prussian traveller have not been published in

> ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN LONDON.-The Festival of the great Apostle of Ireland was marked on Tuesday last by the usual observances. The thousands of Irishmen flocking to their churches in different parts of the metropolis might be seen wearing the sprig of

GREAT BRITAIN.

shamrock and their faces radiant with joy. At most of the churches High Mass was celebrated and a panegyric pronounced. The church near Soho Square, which is the only one in London dedicated to the great Apostle, is of course the one most frequented on this Festival, and this year the crowd was considerably augmented by the announcement that His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of West-

minster would preach. It is stated that orders have been received to discontinue the surveys about to be made of the two or three vessels engaged to convey troops to China. The impression is consequently entertained that, instead of troops being dispatched direct from England, troops will be removed to that destination from

.INSTALLIATION OF THE BISHOP OF CLISTON-GROSS VIOLATION OF THE LAW.—This most important event took rilace in the Church of the Holy Apostles on the Feast of St. Patrick. The interior of the church was decorated with banners and evergreens, and a new canopy with richly gilt cornice was crected over the throne. The Provost and Canons assembled in the church at a quarter to eleven, to sing the office of Tierce, at which the secular clergy of the neighborhood: and the Priors' of Downside and Woodchester. with some of the Benedictine and Dominican Fathers, assisted. At the conclusion of the office the two resident Canons proceeded to the Bishop's house, where his Lordship had arrived the preceeding evening, to conduct him to the doors of the church, towards which, in the meantime, the clergy had descended from the sanctuary. As the Bishop entered the church, he knelt on the threshold to kiss the image of his crucified Saviour, presented to him by the Provost. Incense and holy water were then offered to him. Having vested in cope and mitre, during which time the choir sung the "Ecce Sacerdos," the procession of the Canons and Clergy advanced up the centre aisle of the church, which was densely crowded, chanting the Te Deum, first con-ducting the Bishop to the altar of the Blessed Sacrament, where he knelt a while in prayer, and then to the High Altar, where the Provost sang the prescribed prayer, and the Bishop took possession of his throne. The Canons then assembled round the Bishop, and the Provost addressed to His Lordship a few words of welcome and respect, to which the Bishop most kindly and gracefully replied. All present within the sanctuary then approached to do their homage—kissing the Bishop's ring. The Mass of St. Patrick was then sung, the Bishop giving his blessing at its conclusion. After Mass the Bishop received at his residence many of the congregation who came to pay their respects. The poor came with the rich, and the young children with the rest; Dr. Clifford being no stranger to Clifton. He was ordained Priest there by Bishop Hendren, and served the Mission for some time as the colleague of Dr. Vaughan, now Bishop of Plymouth. His attention to the poor, and his kindness to the school children. is still held in affectionate remembrance to them all.

The Press says, "The vote on the China question is the pretext for the dissolution of Parliament, but nothing more. The real cause lies deeper. The 'appeal to the country' was decided on before that vote was given. A favorable opportunity only was wanted for dismissing a House of Commons which it was forescen would not submit to Lord Palmeston's dictatorship for another session, and that opportunity was conceived to present itself: when Mr. Cobden's motion was submitted to the house."

The writs were sent off on Saturday night to every constituency in the United Kingdom. They are now sent direct to every returning officer, instead of to the high sheriff of the county as before, to be distributed by him. This new arrangement saves time and confusion, and brings the elections for the different parts of the empire within a short space of each other. The Borough elections will take place at the end of the week, three clear days, and not more than six, being allowed after the proclamation by the returning officer. In the counties the elections must take place after eight days and before twelve days from the receipt of the writ.—Observer.

Lord Palmerston on getting the latest returns from Mr. Hayter before the late division, and finding them adverse, said, "So we must go! but never mind-I have not left a bird for them on the Manor. I have shot it so close that a judge or a Bishop won't rise for the next twelvemenths;" and certainly his lordship has had somebody's luck and his own, so far as patronage has gone.—Bristol Times,

The Saturday Review has had thoughts of proposing Mr. Spurgeon for Premier. "If thirty thousand men admire him, he is probably fit for any public trust or political situation. Never were there a better set of cries for an election: 'Spurgeon, the only Christian Premier! — 'Spurgeon and Nonconformist Bishops!' - Spurgeon and Original Sin! Spurgeon, the Patriotic Opponent of the Enemy of Mankind! We firmly believe we shall see Mr. Spurgeon 'receiving' on Saturday evenings, conversing (through the medium of Sir John Bowring) with the various foreign ministers, and standing up in the house, with a white waistcoat and a rose in his button hole, to reply to Mr.

The Press assures its friends that there is no danger to be apprehended by any party in the Establishment from the ascendancy of Lord Derby. "The Consertives, while eminently a Church arty, are far from subservience to any party in the Church. They represent the great clerical middle class, and for his own dislike of extreme views, Lord Derby has spoken

THE PALMERSTON FEVER IN ENGLAND .- John Bull goes mad periodically. He is in one of his delirious seizures at present, which Mr. Cobden not inappro-priately ealls the "Palmerston fever." Clinically taking the diagnosis of the disease, we should say that it is of the bilious type, with putrid symptoms. Bull's last attack was at the beginning of the Russian War, when he raved of dismembering the Russian empire, emancipating Poland, transplanting Brighton in the Crimea, and introducing what he calls the Bible, along with Cumming (Spurgeon was then unknown), long-cloths, gin, the Derby, and ca-sinos, into Turkey. The fit immediately preceding was superinduced by a specimen of Lord John Russell's unlucky authorship. The Briton has many things in common with his Chinese antagonist, such as the national institutions of poisoning and infanticide, and a hatred of "onter barbarians. The Briton dislikes whatever he does not understand. He holds to the maxim, omne ignolum pro diabolico. So, when he was assured of the existence of an "insolent and insidious aggression" upon the prerogatives of the British Crown, overpowered by the awful incomprehensibility of the phrase, he lost his wits at once. His present bete noire is the "coalition." He pronounces the word trisyllabically-coal-ition, and as a dim idea that there is something intensely black about it. Mr. Slop, the West-end draper, not doing his usual share of business this season, comes to his tea in very bad humor. He is barely civil to the baby, and takes no notice of Mrs. Slop's new "Not taken in ten pounds to-day," he says with a groan. "Season spoiled by this dissolution. It comes of that d- (Slop is churchwarden of his parish) that d- coal-ition." He explains to Mrs. S., timidly inquisitive, that a conlition is "something like a strike amongst hands you know." The excellent woman, daughter of a Lancashire manufacturer, is horrified at the information. "Dear me," she says, "how drendful! I'm sure I never thought Cobden would do such a thing." If you were to hint to Slop, in his present humor, that, upon the happy day when he led the blooming and well-portioned Jemima Joggs to the altar, he entered into a "coalition" with her, he would probably, though a most inoffensive man, make use of "his cheating yard-wand" to knock you down .- Nation.

Amongst the candidates for parliamentary honors is the Socialist Robert Owen. In an address to "the electors of Great Britain and Ireland," he says that a new existence for the human race is about to commence," and if they will elect him to a seat in the House of Commons, free of expense, and without trouble, he "will accept the office and explain this discovery, and how the change can be immediately commenced most advantageously in all civilised of body and mind for this great work, and to intro-duce it for the adoption of all nations, is evidently the mission which from my birth I have been wonderfully aided and preserved to accomplish."

The total number of Electors in cities and boroughs of England and Wales, registered, was 421, treatment of his servants .- Memphis Enquirer, March 413. In England 409,958, and in Wales 11,455.

"Oriticising Lord Derby's speech, the Record says::
On Monday night he made a holocaust of all the Tractarians, from his new allies, the Bishops of Excter, Oxford, and Salisbury, down to Mr. Liddell, Mr. Skinner, and Mr. Richards. He denounced the party as dangerous to the Church of England, as tending both by their obsolete doctrines and their absurd ceremonies to alienate from it, the affections of the people, and to bring on it injury and disruption. But if the noble earl dislikes Tractarianism, he is still more the fee to Evangelism. That he appointed eight Tractarian Bishops to the Colonies establishes this fact. He is, therefore, averse to the late appointments, because, as he gravely tells us, he prefers the religion of the closet to the excitement of the platform, and regards the new Bishops as latitudinarians, who, for the sake of a false peace and a false union, would fritter away the fundamental truths of the Church.

A correspondent of the Record, " Clericus Oxoniensis," urges voters of his views rather to vote for a supporter of Government, even if in favor of Maynooth, than a Conservative opposed to it, because Lord Palmerston's ecclesiastical appointments do more for the party than they would gain by the stopping of the grant.

A Parliamentary return just issued gives the statistics of flogging in the army in the year 1854 and 1855. It appears that the number of persons flogged in 1854 was 42 and the number of lashes 1,125. 1855, 44 persons were flogged, and 876 lashes inflicted.

PROTESTANT JUSTICE !- The Lords Justices of Appeal have delivered judgment in the case of Stourton v. Stourton, and have confirmed the order of the Master of the Rolls, appointing the Protestant widow sole guardian of the child of her deceased Catholic husband, instead of his Catholic brother. In the case of Alicia Race, it will be remembered that Vice-Chancellor Kindersley appointed two Protestant strangers guardians of the child of the deceased Protestant husband, instead of its mother, the Ca-tholic widow. What was refused to the Catholic widow in one case, who had been left by her husband in charge of their children, with full knowledge that she was a Catholic, is granted in the other to the Protestant widow, in whose favor no such mark of her husband's confidence can be alleged, she having actually changed her own religion and that of her child's since her husband's death. What in one case is granted to two Protestant strangers against a Catholic widow, whose religion had always been known to her husband, is refused in the other case to the brother of the child's father in favor of the Protestant widow, who had changed her religion and that of her child's since its father's death.—Tablet.

LORD CAMPBELL AT CHURCH .- The two learned judges now presiding in the Courts at Warwick Assizes attended St. Mary's Church on Sunday morning last. The Rev. Albert Boudier, the assistant minister, read the service, and in the course thereof commenced to read the prayer usually offered during the sitting of Parliament, doubtless unaware that Parliament had been dissolved the previous evening. Lord Compbell, who was cognizant of the fact of the dissolution, created some excitement by exclaiming, "No no, there is no Parliament!" upon which the rev. gentleman desisted from putting up an useless supplication.

HIGH-SPEED NAVIGATION .- At a meeting of the Institution of Civil engineers, hold lately in London, a paper was read by Mr. Robert Armstong "on high-speed navigation, and on the relative efficiency of the screw propeller and paddle wheels." As regards power, it was stated that the length of the vessel was the most important element for obtaining speed. It was affirmed that by an increase of 200 feet in the length of the Himalaya, and by a proportionate increase of power, a speed of 22 miles per hour might be attained, and the voyage from Liverpool to New York be accomplished in five days. With respect to the comparative efficiency of paddles and screws, it was stated that in experiments made with the Himalaya, a screw ship, and the Atrato, a paddle-wheel steamer, the engines of the former were 20 per cent. more effective than those of the Atrato, and the consumption of coal 14 per cent. less for a given power realised.

This is the 24th of March, 1857. Men can go to New York in 10 days, and communicate with Constantinople in 20 minutes. In the opinion of everybody but the Chinese and the Pope, we pass for a very civilized and enlighteded people, rather too Our no exempt from any incubus of superstition or credu-We are all for education, too. Schools of lity. every description and denomination are sprinkled over the country, and the cry is still for more, until the national instruction question has become one of the topics of the day, like the Income-tax and the affair at Canton. Yet on this very day, of this very year, turns up a real trial for Witcheraft!—not, indeed, an actual arraignment for the practice of the black art, but a case showing as plainly as need be that all our teaching has not been able to eradicate the delusions of two centuries back. At Stafford last week a man was put upon his trial, not for bewitching another, but for undertaking to remove an existing spell in consideration of money payment, and the state of things implied by such a case was further illustrated by the attendance in court, as our reporter assures us, of a considerable number of witches," who were anxious, no doubt, about a cause so directly affecting the interests of their profession .- Times.

## UNITED STATES.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Bacon, of the Catholic Church, on Monday fell from a ladder at the Catholic chapel and broke his right arm, fractured the elbow, and received a severe contusion of the hip and right side.—Portland Transcript, 7th inst.

The Irish Emigrants in New Orleans complain bitterly of the treatment to which they are subjected in that city, and emigration to the Brazils or Buenos Ayres appears to be popular among them.

It is stated that there are at present in the city of New York, a number of Spanish agents, who are actively engaged in raising provisions and munitions of war for shipment to Cuba, in view of the anticipated hostilities between Spain and Mexico, and to provide against the threatened descent of a Mexican force upon that island. The Mexican Government have also their agents here, and particularly in New Orleans, for the purchase of arms and ammunition, and the collistment of men, to be sent under the American flag to Tampico and Vera Cruz, in preparation for this contemplated invasion.

FRIGHTFUL MURDER BY SLAVES .- A gentleman of this city just from Lake Providence, La., informs us that a horrible murder was committed by some slaves upon the body of their master, W. H. Harvey, of that neighborhood, on Saturday, the 21st inst. The circumstances, as the gentleman detailed them, are these: Early in the morning of that day, Mr. Harvey started on a hunting tour. When he came out of the house an old negro woman struck him with some heavy weapon, from the effects of which he fell. Two negroes then seized him, tied one end of the rope around his neck and the other to his feet, and swinging him under a mule, conveyed him a distance of half a mile from the house, and split his skull with an axe. Our informant was at the place of the murcountries simultaneously." It is true, he says, that der, and saw the brains of the victim scattered upon when the new parliament meets he will be 86 years of age, but "Providence has so far given me strength woman who began the assault had been the nurse of the ground. What seems remarkable is that the old woman who began the assault had been the nurse of A debate arose as to the species to which it belong-Mr. Harvey when a child. The greatest excitement prevails in the neighborhood, and Wednesday last was appointed as the day on which to burn the ne-Another remarkable feature of the affair is, groes. that Mr. Harvey was very kind and indulgent in the

An unusually large amount of counterfeit bank notes are now in circulation in New York. Nearly notes are now in circulation in New York. Nearly half a dozen arrests were made on Friday, of parties. charged with uttering the spurious paper. Counterfeit fives on the Exchange Bank of Hartford are especially plenty.

STOKET THE SE

A man named John S. Sprague was tried lately in Portland, Me., for bigamy. His marriage to two different wives was clearly proved, and he was on the point of being convicted, when his counsel introduced evidence to prove that he already had one wife when married to the other two, and as the indictment was based upon the assumption that the second marriage was the first and legal marriage, it was contended that as to the last marriages considered by themselves, no bigamy was committed, because Sprague was the legal husband of neither. The Judge sustained this position, the case was quashed, and the man who was charged with having two wives got clear by proving that he had three! Great and wonderful is the law.

A despatch from St. Louis, Mo., dated April 2nd says:-"Rumor says that one hundred and fifty filibusters, commanded by the son of one of our merchants, are about to leave this city, to join an expedition shortly to sail from New Orleans, destined to invade Costa Rica, and thus relieve Gen. Walker by diverting the attention of his enemies to another point. Abundant means are said to be at the disposal of this expedition."

A CLERGYMAN TURNED CHICKEN TRIEF .- On Saturlay night last an officer-discovered a colored individual on Main street, in the vicinity of Gaffney's Block, evidently concealing something under his coat. He approached the sable gentleman, and an examination brought forth three bags covered with blood and feathers. The possessor of the bags was deemed to be of sufficient importance to be locked up for the night, in view of the depredations recently made upon hen roosts in this city. Yesterday morning the colored gentleman was brought before the Justice, and turned out to be no less a personage than the Reverend Henry Brooks alias Thompson. Whether the Rev. Henry Brooks was to have officiated in any of the city pulpits yesterday it did not appear: but he certainly had among other papers a license as a regular preacher in the African Methodist Church, and a number of letters certifying to his good character. It also appeared that he had recently been on a collecting tour for some church, and that he had collected quite an amount. Lockport has been his permanent place of residence, and if we mistake not, the Lockport papers recently announced him on an excursion among the brethren for funds. Mr. Brooks gave a very crooked account of himself, but stoutly denied the charge of chicken stealing. The bags, however, were borrowed property, and a discovery of the owner led to evidence which made the guilt of the Rev. Mr. Brooks quite clear, and also to the arrest of an accomplice, another negro, named Geo. Gordon. Both were booked for a term in the Work House .--Rochester Union.

CAPTURE OF A WILD MAN IN MISSOURI.-At St. Joseph's a correspondent of the St. Louis Republican tells the following story: "A wild man was caught last week and brought to town. He was surrounded in a sort of lair beneath a dense cluster of undergrowth, like the habitation of a wild beast, and filled with the bones and skins of cats, which seemed to have constituted his principal article of food. For this strange diet he has a peculiar penchant, and eschewed almost every other. He hunted cats with an avidity prompted by an extreme voracity, and it was in the pursuit and slaughter of these animals that he was first discovered. Frequent attempts were made to capture him, but his agility and speed were such that he appeared to run upon the tops of the bushes, and fences offered no impediment to his headlong course. At length a great number surrounded and secured him. He attempted battle, but was overcome. When brought to the Court-house he presented the strangest appearance conceivable. His height was about five and a half feet; his hair long and matted: his eyes large, grey and restless; his finger nails as long as the claws of a tiger; his deportment crouching-half-timid, half-threatening-and his garments consisted of a thousand tatters of cloths, barks, catskins, &c., bound together by cat-guts. He said he was from the State of New York, and had been in the woods thirty-six years. While he was being examined, and was permitted to stand unbound, he made a sudden spring over the heads of those who surrounded him, and darted away with the speed of the reindeer. The crowd pursued him, but in vain.— Over the hills he fairly flew, before both footmen and flew, before both footmen and horsemen, until he was fairly lost to them. Nothing since has been heard of him." He is certainly a strange being, and is literally a wild man. His age can hardly exceed forty, and yet he has lived somuch away from the society of man, that he has nearly forgotten his language, and has the most vague recollection of things. He remembered New York, but did not know where he was, nor the form of government under which he lived.

THE EXTRA LOYALISTS IN NOVA SCOTIA .- Since Annand and Howe have taken to the religious dodge, they are going it with a vengeance. Indeed we won't be surprised if both should close their "eventful career," in some very hollow and loud-resounding country pulpit. The least that the Presbytery can do, would be to give them a call, and to impose hands upon them, instead of importing raw recruits from the old country. That would be the imposition indeed, if ever the ceremony should take place? They are now alarmed, but without cause, lest Catholics should forget to pray for the Queen. To be sure, any anxiety on the subject is not very consistent in them. As we are all poor, damuable idolators and heathers, according to them-as we are plunged in intense spiritual darkness, according to the Resolution passed at a recent Missionary Meeting—as we are such terrible criminals, of what use could our idolatrous and superstitious prayers be to any one, and what loss would it be to the Queen if she were deprived of them? Will the Almighty listen to the prayers of idolators and heathers, who are in intense spiritual darkness? Another consistent whim is raised by those now loyal gentry, because they say none of the Catholic Clergy have gone to Government House for the last five years! They must be hard pushed for a grievance when they make one of this.— We thought if they were to be believed in all their recent declarations about the grasping after power of the "Romanists," that the Palace of the Governor would be continually besieged by the Priests, in order to secure their political influence; whereas it now turns out that the Priests never appear at court at all, and that thus a free scope is given to all the Clergy of other denominations to play the game of cour-, tiers, and promote the interests of their party, without any interference whatever from all-grasping Rome. Verily, it is hard to please those censors and calumniators of ours. As we said lately, no one knows better than the Governor himself that he never received any annoyance, embarrassment, or obstruction from any Catholic Priest, since the day he came to the Province.—Halifax Catholic.

Sourvisic Wagoery.—The annexed anecdote is told of a distinguished judge:-He purloined his grandmother's fan, and buried it for a considerable time in very wet ground. Having disguised it as completely as was in his power, he sent it to a society with an elaborated description to prove that it was the wing of a bat. It was received with due solemnity and a vote of thanks passed to the docor. and a committee of seven was appointed to ascertain whether it was the wing of a Madagascar or Canadian bat. The committee sat three weeks, and after consulting Buston's Natural History, and Goldsmith's Animated Nature, they reported that it must have belonged to a Madagascar bat. It was pronounced the greatest curiosity in the museum.