

**IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS AND PROTESTANT CON-
VERTS.**—Three young and rather well-looking females,
by repute of indifferent character, whose names were
given as Mary Lynch, Mary Dwyer, and Letitia Pow-
er, were brought up on remand from a former day, in
custody of Acting-Sergeant Ward (20 C), of the Po-
lice-force, charged with having stolen a costly gold
lever watch, a diamond ring, and a superfine black
cloth-cloak, in all value £35, the property, as was re-
presented, of a Reverend Minister of the Church of
England, once a Catholic Priest. It transpired in
evidence that the gold watch belonging to the Rev.
gentleman had been abstracted from his person in a
house of ill repute by one of the women prisoners.—
The watch was subsequently sold by one of those wom-
en to a young man residing in Britain-street, for the
sum of £2. This young man, fearing that so valu-
able an article could not have been fairly come by,
gave information to the police, and the result was
that the three prisoners were arrested. Police-Sergeant
Ward, on inquiry, ascertained that the Reverend gen-
tleman, the owner of the watch and other property,
had been sojourning at an hotel in Bolton-street, but
had left town for his residence at a certain glebe house
in the west of Ireland. The police-sergeant handed
up to the bench, a letter which had been received
from the Rev. gentleman in reply to a communica-
tion forwarded to him from the G. divisional office of
police. The Rev. gentleman in his letter denied al-
together any knowledge of the circumstances of the
robbery, and denied that he had lost either watch,
cloak, or ring. The magistrate—This is a case in
which a felony from the person is alleged to have
been committed. It is necessary that the owner of
the property asserted to have been stolen should be
here to identify it. Sergeant Ward—The Rev. gen-
tleman who has lost this watch, cloak, and ring, would
not consent for a thousand pounds to appear here be-
fore your worship to claim them. The Rev. gentle-
man who has been robbed of these articles was at
one time a Catholic Priest—he is now a Protestant
Minister.—Mr. Ennis, who appeared for the party
who had purchased the gold watch, contended that his
client had a perfect right to get the watch into his pos-
session, inasmuch as the person from whom the watch
was alleged to have been stolen did not come forward
to claim it. Besides he (Mr. Ennis) believed that
the Rev. gentleman had made a present of the watch
to the female prisoner, who had been in his company;
he asserted this to be the fact. The magistrate (Mr.
O'Callaghan) said that under all the circumstances
he would remand the case for a week.—*Freeman's
Journal.*

The *Banner of Ulster* (Protestant) says that "the
Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, the newly-appointed incumbent
of Monkstown, near Dublin, has given official in-
formation that no Presbyterian or Dissenting clergyman
will be allowed to conduct devotional exercises in the
parish churchyard, at the interment of any of his
people."

It is in the following terms that the *Irish Protestant
Evening Mail* of last Wednesday complains of the
maltreatment of the Irish Protestant Church by the
English Protestant Church and English Protestant
officials:—"It is a circumstance worthy of note that,
almost immediately after the Bishop of Exeter in
Parliament pronounced a premonitory sentence of ex-
communication against the Irish branch of the United
Church, a royal proclamation came forth placing it in
a manner under the exclusive rule and governance of the
English hierarchy. In directing a solemn Thank-
sgiving for Peace, Her Majesty commands 'The
Archbishops and Bishops of England to prepare a
form of prayer to be used in the churches of England
and Ireland.' The two Irish Archbishops and three or
four of their suffragan prelates were in London when
this proclamation was issued, but they were not associ-
ated in the work to be performed; neither has the
practice usual on such occasions of an order of the
Privy Council at Dublin Castle, requiring the heads
of the Church in Ireland to prepare a form of prayer,
been observed in this case. The prayer, composed
by the Archbishop of Canterbury, was forwarded
direct through the Queen's printer alone to the pro-
vincial clergy of Ireland, their own ordinaries being,
from first to last, wholly ignored in the transaction.
So remarkable a departure from an established usage
may, from an established principle—can scarcely have
been undesigned or without a purpose."

Scotland was far more unquiet a century and a half
ago than Ireland has ever been in our time. Luckily,
the common-sense of England could be exercised on
the subject, because the religion of the Scotch did
not excite its passions. She laughed at, but did not
hate it. The Scotch were left alone to manage their
own spiritual affairs, and the country has ever since
been quiet. If a nasal twang in preaching and prayer
had been made penal; if clean white surplices had
been favoured by law to the exclusion of dirty black
gowns, and the pure English of the common prayer
to the exclusion of Latinised prosings in Scottish dia-
lect, we must have lost Scotland, or held it by force
to this day. "Experience teaches fools" the proverb
says, but passion is slower to learn than mere natural
folly; and even experience has not yet impressed on
John Bull Mr. Macaulay's aphorism, that "England
and Scotland are one, because their Churches are
two; England and Ireland are two, because their
Churches are one." What chance is there that men
so effectually blinded by passion and prejudice to the
facts under their own eyes, and directly affecting their
own interests, should be able to form an important
judgment of Italian affairs which directly appeal to
those evil counsellors?—*Weekly Register.*

WILL OF THE LATE MRS. SARAH KELLY.—The con-
tents of this document, so long and anxiously ex-
pected, have just been officially disclosed, the will
having been duly proved in the Prerogative Court
the day before yesterday. Subjoined is an abstract:
—"Probate was taken out by Dr. Baily, of Rook-
wood, in the county of Roscommon, who is one of
the executors. The property is sworn under £250,000,
but it is supposed to be under £220,000. The sub-
scribing witnesses to the will are Mr. Wm. Digges
La Touche, Mr. Tisdall, of Mount-street, and Mr.
Allen Nesbitt, solicitor. The instrument, which is of
a most voluminous nature, and which has evidently
been prepared with great care and precision, bears
date August, 1854. There is no codicil, and in al-
most every instance the names of the legatees and
the amount of the legacies are filled in the hand-
writing of the testatrix herself. The will commences
by stating that the testatrix has prepared the docu-
ment with the greatest possible care, attention, and
deliberation, and expresses in the strongest terms her
anxious wish that there may be no litigation with re-
spect to it. She gives as her reason for expressing this

wish that she keenly remembers the suffering and
trials to which she says she was subjected in proving
the will of her husband, notwithstanding that it was
made with the utmost publicity, and that every pre-
caution was taken to guard against disputes. She
states that she, the object of Mr. Kelly's bounty and
affection, was subjected to protracted litigation and
persecution by disappointed relatives who had insulted
and offended her husband in his lifetime, and that they
were aided and assisted in their improper conduct by
'partial, prejudiced, corrupt, or incompetent and weak-
minded judges.' She calls in the most emphatic
manner upon all judges before whom the will might
come to recognize it as her solemn and deliberate act,
and to disbelieve all parties who might assert the con-
trary. The legatees are very numerous, and are
nearly all made to relatives, who are principally de-
scribed as of Broadstairs, Kent. She bequeaths
£10,000 to her elder sister, Mrs. Stevens, wife of
George Stevens, of Broadstairs, Kent. It is the son
of those persons who has been committed to stand
his trial for the murder of Mrs. Kelly. In the case of
each bequest there are numerous limitations over. Of
the bequest of £10,000 already mentioned, there are
limitations over to George Stevens, the party in
custody. Certain lands of Kiltown and other denomi-
nations, in the county of Roscommon, are demised
to Dr. Baily and Mr. Robert Orr, in trust for Mr.
George Stevens during his life, with power to him to
will or assign. A sum of £30,000 is demised to
another sister of the testatrix, a Mrs. Cox, also of
Broadstairs, Kent. £10,000 is demised to her 'friend
and agent,' Christopher William Campion, whom she
directs to be discharged from all debts he might owe
to her at the time of her death. Her executors are
also directed to hand over to him such bills, notes, or
any securities for money from him as might be found
among her papers at her decease, and to satisfy all
judgments, if any, in her name against him, without
calling on him for any payment in consideration
thereof. He is demised her properties of Ballinderry
and two other denominations in the county of West-
meath for his life, with all her plate, cattle, sheep,
farming stock of every description, furniture, &c.
(money, and securities for money, excepted), that
might be in the residue or upon the lands of Ballin-
derry. There is a bequest of £10,000 to a Mr. George
Birch, of Broadstairs, Kent, with limitations over to
George Birch, jun. A number of other nephews and
nieces are mentioned for sums varying from £10,000
to £20,000. It is believed that the residue will be
very large. Dr. Baily, who is appointed residuary
legatee, to whom there are several limitations over,
gets by direct bequest the Rookwood, estate in the
county of Roscommon."

GREAT BRITAIN.

A NOTE OF PREPARATION.—We understand that the
Postmaster-General has issued the usual circulars to
the sheriffs of the different counties, for the purpose
of obtaining the proper address, under which to for-
ward election writs. This may, perhaps, be taken
as a presage of a dissolution of Parliament.—*Aber-
deen Free Press.*

MUTINY OF THE GERMAN JAGERS.—A mutiny has
broken out in the ranks of the British German Legion,
at Plymouth. A strong force of Artillery, marines,
&c., had arrived to put down the disturbance. Sev-
eral of the men and non-commissioned officers are
placed under arrest, and court martials are to be held.
The disaffected jagers complain that the discipline is
unnecessarily severe.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL, FOR APRIL.—The to-
tal number of emigrants who have taken steerage
passages in Liverpool ships for all foreign ports dur-
ing the past month has been 13,759, against 27,934,
or more than double the number in the corresponding
month of 1852, and against 15,673 or 2,114 less than
in the month of April, 1855. To the United States
there were 27 ships, carrying 12,414 steerage and 103
cabin passengers. Of the former, 3,943 were Eng-
lish, 325 Scotch, 7,848 Irish, and 298 foreigners.—
To Canada there were 557 steerage passengers and 1
cabin passenger, the former including 235 English,
74 Scotch, 246 Irish, and 32 foreigners.

MORSON EMIGRANTS.—The early cheap train up
from Bristol on Monday morning was laden with Mor-
monites on their way to Liverpool, en route for the
Salt Lake. At Worcester no less than 65 others, of
whom at least a third were children under five years
of age, were waiting to join them. They were al-
most all clad in smock frocks, and were evidently
country folks of the most ignorant class. One old
man, who said he was 82 years of age, stone blind,
with a wallet on his back, told one of the railway
porters, with the gravest possible countenance, that
he had "faith," and was going off in full expectation
of having his sight restored. One woman, faint of
heart, was going to run away at the last moment, but
the elder caught her by the arm, and compelled her
to return. The "prophet" who had the chief over-
sight of the "saints," having seen them all safely
in the carriages (himself much too knowing to go
along), went round and gave them the kiss of peace,
not forgetting to make a collection for himself, which
he did so successfully that he carried away a double
handful of copper and silver.—*Worcester Chronicle.*

MACAULAY AND THE QUAKERS.—Several correspon-
dents have addressed us on the relationship of Mr.
Macaulay to the Quakers—and we observe that some
of our contemporaries occupy themselves with this
question. The fact that Mr. Macaulay is the grand-
son of a Quaker admits of no doubt. That Mr.
Macaulay's grandfather was disowned by the Society
of Friends also admits of no doubt. How far this pub-
lic act of repudiation may have been the consequence
of "dishonesty" on the part of Mr. Macaulay's
grandfather—and how far early feelings may have
embittered the heart of the historian himself towards
the Quaker body, are questions which we cannot
answer, and do not care to discuss. When the So-
ciety of Friends casts out a member, the reason
assigned for the disgrace is—"conduct inconsistent
with the truth," a phrase which the outside world
must interpret according to its own lights. Mr. Ma-
caulay's grandfather, Thomas Mills, kept a book-shop
in Bristol. He was not originally a Quaker, but, pro-
fessing to be convinced of the truth of Quaker prin-
ciples, he was admitted into membership in 1778.
Eleven years later, he was publicly disowned. But
he continued to use the garb and speech of a Quaker,
and even to attend the Quaker meetings, to the last.
His daughter Selina married Zachary Macaulay, and
was the mother of the essayist and historian. These
facts are matters of history, whatever inference may
be drawn from them by the curious.—*Athenaeum.*

Among other papers laid before parliament have
been the latest and long expected dispatch from Lord
Clarendon to Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, on
the recruiting question. The dispatch is dated April
30, 1856. It recapitulates the whole case as between
the British and the United States Governments; re-
peats with much emphasis that no illegal proceedings
were, as far as they knew, committed by the officers
or representatives of the British Government; states,
and supplies documents in corroboration, that Mr.
Crampton, and the Consuls at New York, Philadel-
phia, and Cincinnati, deny the charges preferred
against them; communicates documents to show that
Strobel and Hertz, the witnesses against the British
officials, are unworthy of credit; and concludes with
an earnest hope that these explanations may prove
satisfactory. If this dispatch shall remove misappre-
hension, Lord Clarendon "cannot doubt that such a
result will afford as much pleasure to the government
of the United States as that of her Majesty, by put-
ting an end to a difference which has been deeply
regretted by her Majesty's government; for there are
no two countries which are bound by stronger ties or
by higher considerations than the United States and
Great Britain to maintain unbroken the relations of
perfect cordiality and friendship."

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—On Tuesday even-
ing, the annual meeting of this society was held at
Freemasons' Hall. The *Record* says:—"The promi-
nent subject of the several addresses were Sabbath
desecration by the military bands and the duty of
resisting it, religious liberty on the Continent, and the
openings for missionary exertion in Turkey. The
statements of Mr. De Liefde, with regard to the de-
clension of Protestantism in Holland, the great ma-
jority of the clergy of the Dutch Church being, in
fact, Socinians, were peculiarly affecting. The
speaker has devoted himself to a special mission
against Unitarian doctrine in that land of Reformation
memories."

The *Record* (published three times a week) has
during the past few days filled its broadside with
lengthy reports of the sayings and doings at the May
Meetings now being held at Exeter Hall. At the
annual meeting of the Society for Church Missions to
the Catholics of Ireland the Marquis of Blandford
presided. According to the report of the committee,
the society's funds are anything but in a prosperous
condition, the expenditure exceeding the income by a
considerable amount. It appeared that the ordinary
income of the year was short of that of the previous
one to the extent of £10,053 6s 9d. Another petition
for the "Revision of the Scriptures," from a congre-
gation of Protestant Dissenters at Wakefield, was pre-
sented in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening,
by Mr. Gaskell.

Kossuth's lectures in Edinburgh have excited an
interest almost amounting to a *furor*. This was ex-
hibited yesterday (Sunday) in an amusing way, but
so as to bring down on the fair delinquents a notice in
one of our morning papers, the *Express*. I copy the
paragraph, as it furnishes a picture:—"Yesterday,
Kossuth attended Divine service in Free St. John's.
[The minister of "Free St. John's" is Dr. Guthrie,
the most violent of the No-Popery spouters of Edin-
burgh.] At the close of the services almost the
whole of the vast congregation waited for fully a
quarter of an hour outside to get a look of the illu-
trious stranger. We were not a little amused at some
ladies in Dr. Guthrie's, who, in their eagerness to
see him, actually so far forgot what was due to the
decorum of a place of worship as to wander into the
pulpit to get a better view."

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.—A correspondent
says—"Connected with the death of Mr. William
Maurice, which took place at Turriff some weeks
since, and which was notified in our paper, there is a
circumstance which may be mentioned as perhaps
unequaled in these days, when the brevity of human
life is so general a subject of solemn remark. Mr.
Maurice perfectly remembered seeing 'Old Peter
Garden,' who died at Ordley of Antichrist, 1775.—
The latter, in his youth, being in England as page to
Ogilvie of Forglan, saw 'Old Jenkins,' who carried
arrows at the field of 'fatal Flodden,' 1513. Thus,
the lives of three men, who successively saw each
other, extend over the long period of at least three
hundred and fifty years."—*Banffshire Journal.*

THE RELICS OF AN OLD MURDER.—Some alterations
were lately being made in an old house in Lanca-
ster, and the carpenter, in taking up the flooring on the
ground story, struck against something immediately
under the boards, which on examination, proved to be
a skull. A broken knife, the blade of which was
thickly coated with what appeared to be blood, and a
cloth upon which there were evident blood stains,
were also picked up, and over all these seemed to be
placed a layer of lime. The premises formed part of
a public-house, known, two hundred years ago, as the
White Lion. The mode of getting rid of the body is
quite an ante-type of the device resorted to by the
Mannings.

UNITED STATES.

BISHOP O'REILLEY.—The *New Haven Palladium*,
speaking of this lamented prelate, says:—"It is
somewhat remarkable that a man of his position and
influence in the church should have got on board the
vessel so quietly that it could not be positively ascer-
tained whether he was on board or not, until his own
brother, in Europe, was inquired of. We know noth-
ing of the history of the Bishop, but we sincerely
regret his sudden and fearful death. Imagination can
hardly paint the scene of that fearful night, when, as
is supposed, the mighty steamer plunged against the
ice mountain and instantly burst into fragments. The
horrors of that scene of agony could not have been
protracted. A few minutes only could have elapsed,
ere the waters closed over all, and locked up the se-
cret of the calamity, so that it can never be known to
mortal." We knew Bishop O'Reilley well, and we
are not surprised that he should have gone on board
the Pacific so quietly that it could not be positively
ascertained that he was on board. He was a very
quiet and unostentatious man, and never made the
slightest display; in travelling, it was his general
custom to enter his name on hotel registers, &c.,
simply Mr. O'Reilley. He was an humble, earnest
and devout Christian; his whole life was devoted to
the Church, and the cause of his great Master—and
if he was called to go down to the depths of the ocean,
without a moment's warning, he no doubt met his
terrible fate with calmness and composure, for he had
fought the good fight, and has gone to the rewards
which await the faithful followers of the Cross in
heaven.—*Newport Daily News.*

RELIGION IN STATE PRISONS.—The Inspectors of the
Eastern State Penitentiary, in Pennsylvania, for 1855,
have taken the pains, in their annual report, to give
a record of the religious training under which the
convicts were reared. The result is as follows:—
Methodist, 110; Catholic, 90; German Lutheran, 65;
Presbyterian, 50; Episcopalian, 21; German Re-
formed, 14; Baptist, 12; Friend, 6; Christian, 4;
Disciple, 2; French Protestant, 2; Dutch Reformed,
2; United Brethren, 2; Ranter, 1; Mennonist, 1;
Universalist, 1; Israelite, 1; Non-Professors, 32.—
Total, 416.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.—*St. Louis, May 23.*—A dispatch
from Westport of May 19 states that as Mr. Cosgrove
and Dr. Brannon were on their way from Lecompton
to Franklin, they were fired upon by a party of free
state men. Brannon was wounded. Cosgrove re-
turned the fire, shooting the leader of the other party
through the head. The remainder fled. A free State
man was shot at Blanton's bridge on the 19th.

SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN AT OSWEGO.—The *Journal*
says, orders for flour for Portland have been filled in
Oswego during the last week. It goes the whole
route by steam down the St. Lawrence to Montreal,
thence by railroads to Portland, at an expense of 80
cents per barrel. Quebec and Montreal orders for
flour are also being filled here, and consignments
made to the markets on the St. Lawrence by the
Steamers connecting at Ogdensburg with the Mont-
real line. The rates to Montreal for flour are 37½
cents, including the transhipment at Ogdensburg.

COUNTERFEITERS.—A large gang of counterfeiters
were arrested at Detroit on the 12th instant. \$3,600
principally bills on Canada Banks, were taken from
them.

The *New York Medical Specialist* says:—"The
germs of pestilence are hatching in the elements.
Everything points to the approach of a sickly sum-
mer and autumn. Pay strict attention to the cleanli-
ness of the surface of your bodies, and above all, be-
gin the work of purification about your yards, and in
your houses early, and do it thoroughly. Cleanliness,
simple diet, and regular habits, will form the strong-
est protection against the coming epidemic."

This is tolerably positive language, and comes from
a journal of high authority in matters connected with
the atmosphere. Whether true or not, the advice it
gives is of undoubted value, and should be attended
to at once by every one. In many parts of our city a
good deal of work of this character remains to be
done, and the sooner the Health Committee set about
it the better. Work of this kind can never be un-
dertaken too soon, or too thoroughly attended to.—
Montreal Pilot.

ARIANISM IN AMERICA.—The *Christian Chronicle*
says:—"Within the last week reports have reached
us from New York, which we have been expecting
for some time. These state that these very transla-
tors are producing a Bible that seems so strongly of
Arianism, that the noble-minded, pious-hearted, ex-
cellent President, has resigned his office, and states
that he will at once wash his hands of all further
participation in this enterprise. And reports add, he has
gone so far as to say, that he had much rather the
twenty thousand dollars collected by him should be
at the bottom of the ocean, than be appropriated to
such a Bible as is to appear under the auspices of the
Bible Union. We are so informed; if not rightly, we
are open to correction, and will make it when offi-
cially requested and on sufficient authority. If these
things are so, we trust the President will publish, at
no distant day, over his own signature, the facts in
the case."

The *St. Louis Leader* comments upon this as fol-
lows:—"We take the above from our neighbor the
Western Watchman, which apparently endorses it.
We call attention to the fact, attested by these secta-
rians themselves, that it is possible so to translate the
Bible as to make it (in their own language) "scent
strongly of Arianism," nay, so strongly that the
"pious-hearted President" of the Association would
"rather the twenty thousand dollars collected by him
should be at the bottom of the ocean, than be appro-
priated to such a Bible." In the face of this fact, we
hope our Baptist neighbors will allow Catholics to ob-
ject to the distribution of a Bible translated so as to
scent as strongly of Protestantism, Calvinism, Pres-
byterianism, and all the other isms favored by the
translators of King James. We hope they will see
the reasonableness of our refusing to let our children
be taught to read out of "such a Bible." We hope
they will not dispute the correctness of our assertion
that heresy can be taught in no way so effectually as
by a Bible mis-translated to favor it."

ONE OF THE "SAINTS."—The *Cherokee Georgian*
mentions the arrival at Marietta of the Rev. Mr. Hut-
chins, a Baptist clergyman of Forsyth, Ga., in pos-
session of another man's wife. The woman (Mrs.
Cain) has a husband in California. Hutchins is 65
years of age, and leaves behind him a wife, children
and grandchildren. He made over his little property
to his lawful wife. The guilty parties have gone
West. Hutchins (says our cotemporary) has been in
the ministry 25 years, and has probably baptized more
persons than any minister of the gospel in the State
during that period.

The *Rochester Union* of a late date contains the
following: "Married, at the family residence of the
bride, on the 31st ult., by themselves, Mr. Nelson Col-
lins, of this city, and Miss Isabella Braithwaite." Verily
we are in a progressive age.

THE LATE ELLSWORTH OUTRAGE.—Our ultra Na-
tional *Katholics* have not a word to say about the
late sacrilege at Ellsworth. They have not seen any-
thing of it—oh no!—A local correspondent of the
Pilot, who was present at the conflagration, thus
describes what he heard and saw:—

"One said in my hearing, that he was glad to see
the cross come down; another said he was glad the
Catholic Jesus was burned; and a third, there were a
good many wooden gods burned." Will the ultra-
Nationalists stick a pin there?—*American Celt.*

A WOMAN'S IDEA OF HAPPINESS.—A lady correspon-
dent of the *Boston Times* gives her ideas of "perfect
bliss" in the following paragraph:—"I'm a woman,
with a woman's weakness, and having a good con-
stitution can bear a great deal of happiness! If I was
asked my idea of perfect bliss, I should say,—A fast
horse, a duck of a cutter, plenty of buffalo robes, a
neat-fitting over-coat with a handsome man in it, and
—one of Madame Walsh's little French bonnets? If
that wouldn't be happiness for one lifetime, I'm
open to conviction as to what would!"