A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT IN DIFFICUL-TIES.

LONDON POLICE, FEB. 9 .- MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR. This morning, nearly an hour before the time appointed, Mr. Feargus O'Connor (who was at large) pon his tecognizance) presented himself at the enapon more to the police-court, to answer a charge for trance to the point outlier in the Lyceum Theatre certain extraordinary conduct in the Lyceum Theatre of Saturday night. The interval was passed by the on Danuell gentleman in walking about Coventgarden and the neighborhood. Immediately after Mr. Henry took his seat Mr. O'Connor came into court, thenry took shown into the dock. He bowed to the and was said his appearance was perfectly calm and unconcerned.

Thomas Norton, police-constable A 17, stated that a Salurday evening, being on duty in the Lyceum Thealre, his attention was attracted by a great turnul fleaner, and cries of "turn him out" from various at laughter, and some parts of the house, but principally from the pit; going pans of the hat part he saw Mr. O'Connor in a box of the second tier dancing a jig, imitating a violin player by be motion of his arms, humming loudly to the music of the overture, and occasionally crying out "boo, people, and the audience in the pit laughed, cheered, and applauded; the ladies in the dress circle seemed and appropriated; the overture was nearly concluded, the curtain was just going to rise, and the performance on the stage was about to begin.

Mr. O'Connor—I did not interrupt anything. I was only doing this (imitating a violin player). There

was nothing going on-they had not begun. Mr. Henry—The overture had begun, and that was

part of the performance. Winess-I went up to him and requested him, as cirily as possibly, to take a seat, and not go on disunling the analistice; whilst I was speaking, he slapped me sharply in the face, over the month.

Mr. O'Connor—1 did not, your worship; I assure renupon my honor, I did not.

Mr. Henry-Let the witness go on. You can say what you please afterwards.

Winess-After he struck me in the mouth I again begged of him to sit down; but he went on making merenoise in the same way, dancing, and moving his hands and arms like a fiddler, and singing out allen bou;" we then got him out of the theatre, and on the way to the station-house he offered me a shilling to let him go; when I refused to take it, he said he would give me two shillings, and make me an inspector in two months, if I would let him go (laugh-

Mr. O'Connor-I occasioned no interruption; I was only doing this (humming and imitating the bowing motions and fingering of a violin player, amidst laughter), and all the people in the pit were laughing; that was all I was doing when he came and turned me out; I assure your worship upon my honor, that

Mr. Heavy-But the witness speaks upon his oath. lieswears that you were an annoyance to the house. To the policeman-Was he excited?

Winess-The gentleman was not drunk, but he was very much excited.

Mr. O'Connor-I was never tipsy in my life.

Mr. Henry said-I am bound to convict you, and it is my duty to protect the public from such annoyance at it is proved you have occasioned. I feel that I should not discharge that duty if I did not impose upon routhe punishment of imprisonment. I will not fine you, but sentence you to be imprisoned seven days in the House of Correction.

Ma O'Connormade no observation aloud, but looked smewhat angry, and left the dock, muttering something to himself in a low tone.

The usual farce, at the opening of a Session of Parimment, called the meeting of Convocation, was enactof by her Majesty's clergy on Wednesday the 4th ult. We clip the account of the proceedings from the

The Ecclesiastical Parliament of the Province of lasterbary assembled in Convocation, at the Jerusalen Chamber, Westminster Abbey, on Wednesday; and the proceedings were of a less merely formal danger than has been the case for some generations. ideal, it was generally believed, beforehand, among e clergy and in the Church, that the Provincial mod would declare its sitting on permanence. In be Upper House, besides the Archbishop of Canterthe Bishop Vinchester, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Exein the Bishop of Chichester, the Bishop of Lichfield, and the Bishop of St. Asaph; in the Lower House, Archdeacon Denison, the Archdeacon of Bath, the achdeacon of Barnstaple, the Archdeacon of Bristol. ha Archdeacon of Muidstone, the Reverends J. Slany, D. Moore, Dr. Spry, Dr. Mill, G. E. Gillett, H. E. Mandil, R. W. Huntley, E. Goddard, J. Yardley, T. M. B. A. Woodgate, T. Randolph, J. Harding. The wenn initiatory services having been gone through, demance upon actual business was made. In the oper House, the Bignop of London presented seven Milions from several dioceses, praying that Convo-tation might sit for despatch of business. The Bishop Exeler presented five petitions, the Bishop of Chiester eight, the Bishop of Llandaff one, the Bishop Oxford four, and the Bishop of St. Asaph one, al the same tenor as those presented by the Bishop of onlan. An animated discussion arose, in which the Estops of London, Exeter, Chichester, Winchester, & Asaph, Oxford, and Lichfield, took part, on the Poposition to address the Queen for her licence to meet far despatch of business. The debate had gone a for about an hour, when the Archbishop appealed his brethren to forbear pressing the subject at the resent moment.

"However much Synodical action might be desired, did not think that any good would accrue from petihing her Majesty; for he felt quite certain that, in be present state of the Church and its multitudinous wisions, their prayer would not be granted."

At the same time in the Lower House, about thirty Eliious had been received, and a very earnest dislose got more forward with its purpose than the pper; it carried an address on the subject, and sent to the Upper House with a request that they would the the subject into consideration. There was some murto receiving this address, on the ground of form; at it was received, and "best attention" was pro-aised for it. The Proculator of the Lower House, ad the members who accompanied him, were returnthen the Archbishop's Apparitor summoned them lack; and on their arrival, the Queen's Proctor, Mr.

The other own chamber, to enter on further business, and maded a 18 so patern nere, that it buttings on the Cathonic Massionary by the friends of the Cathonic Massionary by the frien

F. Hart Dyke, read the formal prorogation of the Convocation to Thursday the 19th of August. At the reading of this document great surprise was expressed, and many of the members said that the proceeding was illegal; but there was no appeal.

The Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of York seems to have been prevented ab initio, by the supreme ecclesiastical authority of the Northern Primate. When several of the clergy assembled at the Chapter-house on Wednesday with many petitions, largely signed, in their bands, they found the doors closed against them, and were told by officials that there were no preparations for them. They adjourned to the Chapter Library, and wrote a joint letter to their Archbishop, asking when and where they might present their petitions for the real meeting of Convocation .- Spectator.

THE RISING PRICE OF CORN. - All authorities agree that the present rise in the price of corn is likely to continue. The consumption in Ireland is increasing, both of wheat and Indian corn. There has been a demand for export to Holland; and although that deof the overture, the property of the overture of the overture, the overture of the o cause there is an extensive failure of corn in the German states. Belgium is likely to appear in the English market. France is looking to her own supplies, and will not have more than enough for berself, if so much; and she will then look to Egypt; where the miserable system of agriculture under which the Fellalis groan, permitting no elasticity of production, renders the export-profit of the merchant death to numbers. The supplies from the Black Sea have been forecalculated, and are not expected to be excessive; neither are those from America. A new difficulty also is felt in the corn-trade; the immense fluctuations, the immense scale of the transactions, and the long duration of low prices, have pressed very laard on the means of the dealers, have caused extensive bankruptoies, have swept away some capital in the trade, and have deterred other expital from being brought into it so freely as the promising state of the market might have led one to expect. There is thus a deficiency of capital to make the best use of the present hour, by collecting grain and holding it til: higher prices repay the merchant, and opening stores relieve the want at its greatest pinch. Probably this deficiency of capital, so far as it exists, may check the rise of price in our market; and if so, the real price should be higher than it appears to be from the quotations;" a conclusion warranted by the general course of the exports. -- Spectator.

On Monday, Mr. Fox Maule was returned for Porth. In the right hon, gentleman's address, he remarked with regard to Maynooth, he had to tell them distinctly, that as the act went to provide for the spiritual instruction of 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 of his fellowemintrymen, though he disapproved of it in his heart, he would not consent to bandy the matter backwards and forwards, to the interruption of all the relations of peace between England and Ireland.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE REV. J. E. GLADSTONE.-The bishop of London has instituted legal proceedings to compel obedience to his inhibitation. A committee is in process of formation to indemnify Mr. Gladstone, and to provide the means for his defence, and there is every prospect of a disgusting liti-gation. The bishop will withdraw his inhibition if the rev. insurgent will only beg his Grace's partion.

The Veluntary Educationists, chiefly Nonconformists of the Three Denominations, have been holding a series of incotings at Manchester this week, to protest against any scheme of education supported by public funds or local rates. Essays on the subject, of great length, have been read by the Messrs. Hinton, Michard, and Miall. The principles supported were enumerated by these two resolutions, among the numerous ones adopted-"That, in the judgment of this Conference, a scheme of popular education which provides for the teaching of divers forms of religion at the publie cost, is at once unfaithful to the claims of truth and oppressive to the conscience of religious men: that it is equivalent to an endowment of all sects, and putting the country in the absurd position of disseminating with equal zeal and liberality the most opposite and contradictory sentiments."-2. "That, in the judgment of this Conference, to educate is the basiness not of the State, but of the people themselves; that the means of education are fully adequate to the From the very commencement of this destitute mission disposition to educate; that the religion and benevo- the poor Catholics have been exposed to insult and lence of individuals have hitherto kept pace with, and are still keeping pace with, the ascertained inability of parents to afford their children education commensurate to their wants and wishes; and that it is therefore superfluous, as it is impolitic and unjust, to ask for Government interference. "-- Spectator.

LIVERPOOL .- ATTEMPT TO PROSELYTISE IRISH EMI-GRANTS.-In my last I alluded to a system which has been attempted here on the poor Irish Catholic emigrants, who go, or rather who are induced to bind themselves to government for four years in Australia. A few lines will explain the whole affair; and I am seem determined, if necessary, to use physical force sure, after this exposé, that the matter will be taken to attain their ends. On Tuesday evenings, for some up by some competent authority, either in parliament | time past, our Pastor has been giving a sense of conor elsewhere, and that the whole will be thoroughly sifted. The high-sounding name of "Government tended, and as our Dissenting friends have not been Emigration to Australia" has taken in many a poor Irish farmer. It consists of this :- (I now speak from the information given me by the emigrants themselves, and from other quarters likely to be better informed on the subject.) Certain parties in Ireland, called "government agents," select from a number of applicants young men and women, who either of themsolves, or through their families, possess certain means. They are sent out with such means at a nominal cost-say £2 for a male and £1 for a female, and for this they are supported on the voyage; but they must bind themselves not to leave a certain portion of the colony for at least four years after they onter it. So much for preliminaries; but the real point to which I wish to direct public attention, through you, is the treatment these persons experience here on the shores of England, so far as their religion is concerned. They are brought from Dublin by way of Holyhead, and then by rail to Birkenhead, where there is what is termed a "home" provided for them until the ship which is to carry them out is ready for sea. During their stay at this "home" they are under surveillance of what is called "police," and although nearly 99 per cent. of the emigrants are Catholics, they are not permitted to attend Mass—on the contrary, they are compelled to attend Protestant worship. This fact I have from an eye witness; and indeed it is so patent here, that it outrage on the Catholic Missionary by the friends of

they possessed in Ireland; and the question is naturally asked, "if they are so treated here how will they fare when in a distant colony under the control of government officials?" I thus briefly put the subject before the public, hoping that it will be noticed by some person in the proper quarter. - Correspondent of

PROTESTANT FANATICISM. -- MORMON DROWNED AT A BAPTISM IN THE TRENT.—The village of Beeston has been in a state of excitement during the past week in consequence of a case of drowning in the Treat, in the vicinity of that village, attended by circumstances of unusual interest. It appears that one of the Mormon fanatics, a tailor by trade, named William Barnes, aged twenty-two years, had determined to proceed to the American settlements of the sect in a few days. Being "a priest" he preached a farewell discourse in the place of meeting at Beeston on the evening of Thursday last. At the conclusion of the sermon he was accosted by a young woman, named Elizabeth Jackson, who asked him when he meant to baptise her, to which he replied that he would do so in a few days. She expressed her anxious desire that it should be done that night, and in the Trent; for, with the rest of the "saints" in the village, she looked up to Barnes with the utmost veneration, the poor man having been elevated by his fanatical fellow-Mormons to the rank of an "angel," She was afraid that something might occur to prevent her being baptised by Barnes before he left, and she pleaded so carnestly that it might be as she wished that the "priest" at length acquiesced. It was nearly half-past ten o'clock when he set out for Trent, accompanied by the girl Jackson and her sister, two men named respectively Blackburne and Fox, and also a sister of his own. They had to walk about a mile and a half, and, it is said, that by the way Barnes fold his companious how low spirited he was -how he had of laterbeen troubled with dark dreams, foreboding evil to conto-how to thought he sheald be drowned-and how he asked those around him to pray for his safety. On reaching the river it was found to be six feet above the ordinary level, the corrent overflowing the banks and flowing curvards with immense napidity. The noor tailer who was to officiate made no remark about the fleeded state of the stream, weither did now of his companions, He undressed himself to his shirt and trousing maibismoly walked in, proceeding slowly backwards as if searching for a feeting in the bod of the stream, and stating to those on the bank that he would call upon the girl Jackson when all was ready. No cooner had he aftered there words than he suddenly fell backwards into ten or twelve feet of water. The spot he chose for the baptism is only a short distunce below the weir, near Boeston Ryclarets, where the current is deep and strong, and where a dangerons eddy exists. When Barnes went down his friends at first wore disposed to think that he was morely ducking for the purpose of taking off the strange sensation consequent on entering the water. It soon appeared, however, that such was not the case, and Fox immediately jumped in to the rescue. Barnes at once caught hold of him, and they were both being dragged down when, with a desperate struggle, Fox released himself from the grasp of the drowning man, and managed to swim ashore. When he reached the bank he fell down exhausted and insensible. The unfortunate wretch, Barnes, was swept away by the corrent, and his body has not yet been recovered. Nows of the terrible event was conveyed by the group of fanatics to the village, when the utmost consternation prevailed. Amid all the horror, however, we are told that the " saints," including even the father and the mother of the deceased, rejoiced at the event, saying that Barnes was only in a sleep, and that he was gone to Heaven. -Nottingkam Journal.

FROME. -- WESLEYAN INTOLERANCE. -- The opening of a Catholic chapel here in August last has given rise to much religious excitement, and brought to light the feelings of intense bigotry and hatred by which so many of our fellow-countrymen are actuated whenever there is question of Catholicism and its projessors .--Not only have the Clergy of the Established Church lanushed forth coarse invectives against our ludy religion, and, both by word and writing, uttered lying blasphemies against whatever we hold most dear, but in this, their injurious crusade, they have been ably seconded by the Ministers of the various other seets. whose name, alast is legion in this Dissenting town. persecution - their religious services have been severa times interrupted-calumnies of the grossest kind affecting their characters and that of their Pastor have been circulated for and wide; in fine, no means have been left untried to prevent the Catholic Church from gaining a footing in Frome. The recent appointment by Lady Bath of Mr. Bennett to St. Peter's Church has also tended to fan the flame of religious discord, and caused it to burst furth more furiously than ever. The followers of John Wesley, being the most ignorant, are the most bitter class of our opponents, and seem determined, if necessary, to use physical force troversial lectures, which have been numerously itable to cope with him in argument, they have actually had recourse to violence. On Tuesday last (February 3rd) they not only interrupted the Rev. locturer, but as soon as he left the chapel he was followed by the mob, to whose fanaticism an itinorant preacher was actually appealing in no vory measured terms, pursued and pelted at from street to street, till at length, entering a shop, its owner generously protected him from the rage of his assailants, who, with ouths and impre-cations, called upon him to "turn out the Priest." There being no means of escape, the constables were sem for, several of whom speedily arrived, and under the wing of their protection our beloved Pastor reached his lodgings in safety, which also the mob surrounded. Finding, however, that the constables were to remain till tranquility was restored, the populace eventually been dark, either every window in the house should have been smashed, or the Priest delivered up to their fury. It affords me much pleasure to add that our good Pastor, though occasionally struck by the various kinds of missiles used, was not in the least injured, and till all was over, unconscious of the danger to which he had been exposed. The magistrates have been applied

they might be refused a passage after giving up all from natural causes," and the body was buried. Suspicions subsequently arose, the corpse was exhamed, the man's widow was arrested, and another inquest held. It was proved that the deceased died from arsenie; that his wife had purchased some of the poison, though she denied it; and that a young man who was often at French's house was a great favorite with the woman. The young man admitted that he had promised to marry her if the husband should die; they had been very familiar since his death. The verdict was " Wilful murder" against Sarah French .- Speclutor.

UNITED STATES.

Ma. Brownson.-We are happy to say that Mr. Brownson has reached home safely. His lectures in the western cities will long be remembered by those who have been so fortunate as to have heard him. The radicals of St. Louis and of Cincinnati were in extatic agonies during his stay, and the exhibition they made of themselves must have been a source of considerable a.. rement to our brethern in that quarter. Some of the more adventurous among them is preparing, now that Mr. Brownson is no longer there, to answer his positions. - Probably the poor man does not understand the first word of them. In Cincinnati, as we have elsewhere stated, the radicals relieved their feelings by hissing the lecturer. These who have seen Mr. Brownson dispose of the bissing difficulty, can imagine the sifly figure they presented when they were effectually "put down." - Beston Pilot.

The Roy. Calvin Fairbanks has been found guilty If stealing negroes, and sentenced to the Kentucky politentiary for lifteen years.

The Maine Liquor Law meets with violent opposition in New York A meeting was holden on Friday evening at which ex-Mayor Morris presided, and a non-trance signified by 18,000 citizens of New York ty against the passage of such a law has been prested to the Assembly.

Moscoth's appeals to the people in the West againt c: Covernment are beginning to be distasteful even ere. He wants, he says, "the cheers of the people be expected in Washington." The great Hungarian es still ignorant of the genius and character of the celer-minded citizens of this country.—Cheers and are more wind; they give no aid, and effect good. Nothing has yet occurred to show, even under Resenth's Emproper appeal, that an immenso a ority of the people are not opposed to all interference-(E repear aliairs. The que tion begins to be asked, o. if, white we are at peace with Austria, whatever may think of her conduct or her Government, is it A that arms and money should be openly collected care to make war upon her? On all these subjects, not the 6 choors, 2 bet the suber, settled sentiments of to people will be recorded.—Meanutria Gazette.

HALLTUAL DREVILARDS. -- A bill is before the Louisium Legislature that proposes to place habitual drunkads in the same position, in regard to the management d their property, and their family affairs, as that which to law assigns to lunaties and minors; a severe, but may be a necessary law, already existing in some States to protect innocent families.

A VICTIM OF "SPIRITUAL WRITING."-The Barre Mass.) papers of this week give the particulars of a case of insanity brought on by the spiritual writing manifestations. The individual is Mr. Charles Wilson, of that town. The Patriot, in montioning the case, ays, he was a poor man, upon whose daily labor a wife and several young children are dependent. He had been a professed "medium," and became so infatuated on the subject as to lose entirely his reason.

Another Profestant Sect. -The following parataph appears in the Reiche-Zeitung :- "To what a point religious fanaticism can again attain in some saits of Germany is provided by the following circumstances :- On Sunday, the 28th of December, the Buexlianera? (a religious sect in the upper district of Ulm) associabled to witness a realisation of the mirrole if the ascession in the person of one of the congregation. Euckle (the head of the sect) marched with his dock, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to the sandpits near Maltshausen. They formed a circle, in the midst a which a young woman, about 20 years of age, from Ennabeuren, placed herself, by clear daylight, and with the thermometer showing five degrees of cold, nadessed to her shift, before the surrounding saints. Buckle, who was wrapped up in a warm muntle, and looked very comfortable, had made her believe she rould be taken up into heaven. The congregation began to sing the word 'Hallelujah,' and continued, the exercise for three-quarters of an hour without rest or variation. The woman then cried out with upraised eves and hands,- 'The Lord has said I have ascended into heaven and sit on the right hand of God; so shall thou also, my daughter, sit and sing an eternal hallelajah.' The singing began, again, and continued for mother half hour. The poor woman, standing nearly maked in the snow, was almost dead with cold; but Backle, by his exhortations, incited her to persevere, till at last the police, having heard of the proceedings, appeared and put an end to the scandal. The woman was compelled to dress herself, which she did, saying Lord, it is hard, but I will endure." The flock returned to Haltshauson, and the day after returned to Uin, whence they came. They assembled at the railway station, and, while the train was preparing, sang their 'hallelujah' again with great fervour, amid the jeers and jokes of the surrounding crowd."

No one can doubt for a moment that Sweden is absolutely the most deprayed, and one at least of the worst governed countries in Europe. Its metropolis counts "two unchaste for every three chaste mothers" within its bounds!" And yet with all this unblushing immorality, this social rottenness before our eyes, the Rev. Dr. Baird and his brethern have the face to tell us that Profestantism, Piety, and Liberty are like the Graces of Paganism, seen always together, linked in the bonds of an inseparable emprace, and have the dispersed, but were heard to say that had the night additional assurance to point out, by name, Sweden, as a country, prospering in religion and vital piety. and with a hopeful future in prospect! The children of riot and debauchery will be models of temperance; and the sons and daughters of unchaste mothers will be angels of innocence and purity! Not all the quackery of a hundred spiritual physicians like Dr. Baird, with his patent nostrums of Calvinism, Temperance Societies, and Stoves could, in a thousand years, work so great a miracle. - Catholic Miscellany.

^{*} In the year 1838, there were born in Stockholm 2714 children, and of those 1577 were legitimate, and 1137 were illightimate, making a balance of only 410 chaste mothers out of 2714.