ENGLAND.

DOMESTIC.

The following tribute of the memory of the late Hon. Lout Talbot, whose decease we recently announced we find paid by a correspondent of the Leeds Intelligeneral it is one in which many of our readers will fully concur and appreciate:-

Your notice of the lamented death of Mr. John mand at least) that he was nothing more than a man of nation and a clever and successful lawyer. He was inthat Lord Campbell, in his concluding remarks in the to thank that the great seal, ere long, may be again in and most instructive part of Mr. Talbot's character remains to be told. He was an eminently pions and practical Christian. His loss is irreparable to our great realizants societies, of which he was at once an able director and a most munificent supporter. The national Society will not soon find such another layman to adorn as committee, and the same may be said in reference to the London Union on Church matters. The Tithe Redemption Trust has lost the advantage of his legal learning and experience, at all times willingly and gratuatously given. Valuable as every moment was to him, he never gridged the time which he gave for important public and national interests. At the great cannot say. There may, for aught we know, be an educational meeting held some years ago at St. Martin's Hart, for the purpose of protesting against what are known as the management clauses of the Committee of Conneil on Education, Mr. Talbot was the respected maintain. It was only a few months since he advocated most forcibly the restoration of Diocesan Synods and of Convection generally, at a meeting in London. Churches and schools innumerable have been aided by his hounty, while in one instance at least, and very recentive he built and endowed a church at his sole cost. Winle such were amongst Mr. Talbot's public virtues, his private life was that of a dutiful son of the Church of England. He was idolised by his family, beloved by his friends, and his memory will be cherished by all who can value the graces of an earnest Christian gentleman.

DUELLING-PROFESSOR VINCE.-Travelling in a stage-coach, the Professor got into an argument with a fellow-traveller about duelling, the necessity of which the Professor streamonsly denied. The other as stoutly maintained r, and insisted that there were many cases which could only be decided by a duel. "I deny that." said the Professor. "Pooh," replied the other, "it's quite clear. Way, what else can you do ! Here are you and I tacking together; and suppose we get into a warm argument, and I say to you, 'you lie;' what can you do then? You must fight me. There's no other remedy." "! deny it," with a provoking coolness re-plied the Professor. "Well, but what can you do?" "Why." he again replied, "if you say to me, 'you he. I should say, prove it. If you prove it, I do lie; if you don't prove it, it's you that lie. And there's an end or the matter."

IRELAND

DOMESTIC.

The Shannon, at Killaloe, exhibited a phenomenon within a day or two recently, which no living inhabitant and ever seen before. The waters receded to such a distance from their usual mark, at low tide, that private room—these things, with the oppertune aid of salation, eels, and pike were taken in abundance, even by cinidren, to the astonishment of all who witnessed the spectacle.

Spirit of the Press.

devolved mainly upon three gentlemen - Mr. Edward Lawes, the chairman; Mr. Allason, the architect; and Mr. Prank Forster, the engineer. Others gave only occasional or incidental attendance. The two patience, thought, research and eloquence can spend principal pail officers, the chairman and the engineer, upon them. Is the constitution of New Zealand, for only occasional or incidental attendance. The two worked anxiously de die in diem. Mr. Allason was as anxious, and he worked with them incessantly until a day or two before his death. They had all three the promise of a long life before their entrance into office, and row, after a short career, their existence has been closed by hervous fevers. Those few persons who may be aware of what it is to have the responsibility of dealing with large evils, with imperfect means, and to contend against vexations obstructions, will fully apprecrate the fatal influence of the mental anxieties which another session. A dying Parliament is a convenient are the antecelents of the diseases which terminated apology for shirking or slurring every question which their lives. An engineer, who knew Mr. Frank Forster intimately, said, on hearing of his appointment to his office of engineer of that commission: "That appoints: the living to the decent burial of the dead. The course ment is a tatal mistake. I know well the susceptible of useful and practical legislation is either altogether nature of his mind. Now mark me; the opposition [which he will there encounter will kill him. You will soon hear of his being in a nervous fever; and unless he is rescued he will be killed." The nervous fever table talk at Kissingen, or in listening to the editying cance as was predicted, and Mr. Forster resigned too late. Mr. R. e. the previous engineer, who had been a voteran, was also attacked by a nervous fever, produced by the advicties and worry of the office, and he was the credit and character of the House, we trust that the compelled to resign, and he has been slowly recovering scene of injustice and folly which it permitted on the between two or three years, the effect of the service during one. The health of Mr. Austin, the first engimor of the Consolidated Commission, was faling rapilly, though he is a younger man, under service with impercent support, but his friends interfered and to have been brought before that assembly - and, have rescued from to time. When the removal of the tech- ing been so brought and settled, it ought not to be re-Lical difficulties which impeded the borrowing of the vived. money necessary to proceed with large amended works ; was refused, and when, moreover, such a restriction; of the Crown whether, in their opinion, the law had was allowed to be placed on the powers of the Commis- | been complied with in Mr. Bennett's institution.son tor borrowing money as threw them into debt, the chairman was subjected to accumulated anxieties. It became necessary to dismiss officers who had been specially trained, and who were prepared for large service. Then reclamations were showered upon the Comissioners, implying blame for pestilences which they had no means to prevent. To meet the public demands with reduced means. Mr. Lawes, the chairman, undertook, recently, the responsibility of looking is to every report and order for the drainage of every single house-a step which betokened a state of arxi-My, and which well-informed friends would have prevented ican taking (as it was a duty previously well despared by a dominate officers.) or indeed for taking the office at air. The prediction in this case also was were similar, they fell upon frames differently constitotal, and weakened in different ways, giving the appearance of different forms of mortality; but the case of Mr. Lawes as well as of Mr. Forster. When a probably got their answer; and Mr. Horsman knows, leaves, the devil makes sai havoc again.

entlem in who had had experience in the Commission (and had himself withdrawn from it), heard or the proceeding of Mr. Lawes, he confidently predicted that he would not be able to stand it, and that his health would give way under it. Mr. Lawes was the youngest man. not being more than thirty-five years of age when he died. In him no doubt the anxieties of the appointment were aggravated by a necessarily imperfect acquaintance with the principles of the works in re-Taibet in your last paper, left the impression (lo my spect of which he undertook the responsibility of dealing. He was an industrious and able technical lawyer. He is understood to have had the chief labour in framdeel all this in a high degree. It is in reference to him ing the acts known as Sir John Jervis's Acts. When Lord John Russell requested the Attorney-General to Good Lord Chancellor Talbot, observes: - I am happy prepare the Public Health Act, he. the Attorney-General. Sir John Jervis, allowed the duty to devolve passession of this distinguished family. But the best upon Mr. Lawes, and afterwards used his influence to procure him the appointment of paid chairman of the Metropolitan Sewers' Commission. The story has its moral for those who grumble at what they call the " luck " of others .- Builder.

> To night Mr. Horsman proposes once more to inflict upon the House of Commons the story of Mr. Bennett's appointment to the Vicarage of Frome. Some allowance is usually extended to members on the eve of a dissolution when their seats are doubtful. Whether Cockermouth has any especial fondness for a representative of mar-prelate or mar-priest qualifications, we idiosyncrasy in the constituency of that northern borough, to which Mr. Horsman is bound to pander. In persecuting Mr. Bennett he may have an eye either to the safety of his seat, or to his own individual gratification. For our own part we incline to the latter solution of his zeal in Church affairs. Every man has his strong point-his taste-his bias-his line. Even the House of Commons seems to parcel out the realm of things among peculiar guardians—sylphs, gnomes. or the like-so that all interests, human and divine, may find their representatives among that assemblage of 658 genii or geniuses. In classical times, every tountain had its nymph-every rock and dell its sylvan tutelar. In like manner among ourselves, one honourable memher takes to the smoke nuisance-another to street organs-a third to dog carts. A knight of the Shire is strong on the Mozambique question-a borough member brings everything round to the great currency controversy. A shines like a stale codush in sewers, and B gropes pleasantly and congenially in the rankest recesses of casnistical immorality. Every member seems to have his function, and to fill it. Mr. Horsman, we suppose, finding all the ordinary departments of our social state, political, economical and practical, pre-ocupied-seeing each of his cotemporaries working his own peculiar mine of folly or usefulness-took to Church-harrying, simply because others declined that particular field of malice and misrepresentation. There is a natural and spontaneous congruity between the office and its holder—the eternal fitness of things must have designated the member for Cockermouth for his congenial occupation.

Perhaps no other assembly in the world than the House of Commons would tolerate the kind of public character which Mr. Horseman exhibits. Were he to indulge his peculiar vein in a dining room or a club, he would be summarily shown to the door. His grasp of facts is small; minute, and intensely vulgar. Given a victim-Mr. Horsman is the very Nadgett of the Legislature. What Mr. Bennett has for breakfast, what an eavesdropping correspondent, the member for Cockermouth carefully jots down, and gravely retails to the House of Commons. Our more immediate concern, however, is not with Mr. Horsman, but with the assembly which can endure this sort of thing. He has discharge; and of course he must go through with it. dissolution. There are at least twenty or thirty example, so well matured that our legislatures can atford to waste time in playing at Parliamentary hopscotch and polemical fly-the-garter? Hours are at this moment beyond all price in St. Stephen's. Do what we will, grave, national and imperial questions must, in any case, remain unsolved. Subjects of the largest practical importance are postponed or abandoned, in deference to the coming elections. Australia, like Midas of old, may be choked with its own gold before concerns the good of the empire and its citizens, from education to drainage, and from improved dwellings for impeded, or it flows tumulinously in a ciomsy harry. But, with all this, the House of Commons can waste half a-dozen hours in discussing Mr. Bennett's teacomments on Mr. Bennett's sermons, with which the old women-breeched or peticoated-of Frome have by this time favoured Mr. Horsman. For the sake of occasion of Mr. Horsman's former exhibition will not be repeated to-night. It has yet some reputation to lose, whilst Mr. Horsman's is already sufficiently established. The case of the Vicar of Frome sever ought

The Minister promised to inquire of the law officers Their answer was clear and decisive. In the mean time much of the mythic nonsense with which Mr. Horsman contrived to surround Mr. Bennett's mode of life on the Continent, has been cleared away. The sole authority which the member for Gockermouth quoted for his assertion that Mr. Bennett had seconded to Rome was a mendacious Irish journal which, at the same time aumounced the conversion of Mr. Brothick of Bath," a clergyman holding views exactly opposite to those of Mr. Bennett. The romantic "Caruchin friat? has sobered down has a pressue Argaean exchurchwarden with a baid head. Some tody of hity inhabitates of France had protested by anticipation. against Mr. Bennett; but some eleven or twelve nondoctime have had ample time to take legal advice of liged to sleep in his "buggy," or an open "shauty." the teaching of the Church of England. They have communion to the good; but in a few weeks after he

just as well as we do, that, so far as the law goes, Mr. Bennett is unassailable.

What remains ! Does the member for Cockermonth think that he will on this 8th June, get the House of Commons to extemporize a law for burning Mr. Bennett, imprisoning the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and fining or pillorying the patroness of Frome 1. Or does he imagine that the House is about to appoint a Commission of Triers, or to revive the High Court of Commission-with himself for perpetual President -- to inquire whether presentees to livings come up, or come down, to his standard of bigotry and puritanism? Or. finally, does he propose to introduce a new measure of a comprehensive kind, for infusing more "Protes'antism into the Church of England, for revising the Prayer book, and issuing directions to the Bishops I Because, if Mr. Horsman is not prepared to do any one of these preposterous things-if he is only going to waste the time of the Legislature, and to baulk the necessities of this great nation, for six or seven hours—the House of Commons will be wanting to its own dignity, as well as to the interests of the country, if it does not plainly hint to him that his senseless busybodyism is a Parliamentary nuisance. - English paper.

NEWSPAPER READERS .- Mr. A. believes he shall discontinue his paper because it contains no political news; while B. is decidedly of opinion that the same paper dabbles too freely in the political movements of the day. C. don't take it, because it was all one side; and D., whose opinion it generally expresses, does not take it, because it is not severe enough upon the opposition. E. thurks it does not pay due attention to tashionable literature. F. cannot bear the flimsy notions of fashionable writers. G. will not suffer a paper to be upon his table which ventures to express an opinion against slavery. H. never patronises one that lacks moral courage to expose the evils of the day. 1. declares he does not want a paper filled with the hodgepodge doings and undoings of the Legislature. J. considers that paper the best which gives the greatest quantity of such proceedings. K. patronises the papers for the light and lively reading they contain. L. wonders that the paper does not publish Dewey's sermons, and such other solid matter. M will not even read a paper that will not expose the evils of secturianism. N. is decidedly of opinion that the pulpit, and not the press, should meddle with religious dogmas. O. likes to read police reports. P., whose appetite is less morbid, would not have a paper in which these silly reports are printed in his house. Q likes anecdotes. R. won't take a paper that publishes them, and says that murders and dreadful accidents ought not to be put into papers. S. complains that his miserable paper gave no account of that highway robbery last week. T, says the type too small. U. thinks it too large. V. stops his paper because it contains nothing but advertisements. W. wants to see what is for sale. X. will not take the paper unless it is left at his door before sunrise: while I. declares he will not pay for it, if left so early; that it is stolen from his house before he is up. Z won't take it because it don't please all the others .- Hogg's Instructor.

United States.

AND THE CHARGE STATE OF TH (From the Tablet's "American Correspondent.")

ROMANIST.

A sample of what follows from leaving Religion

to Voluntaryism.-Ep.CH.] In Georgia there are thousands working on the lines. and about Augusta, Savannah, and Macon. No person his strange mysterious function in the order of things to could imagine the unfortunate condition of these men unless he had actually witnessed their sad state. discharge; and of course ne must go through with a most account, and the cannot do otherwise. As Dr. Watts idiomatically and the most laborious work, digging, barrowing, and the work of the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers as of Parliament—within three or four weeks of a gasp of Parliament—within three or four their pants, a flanuel shirt, and an old hat. ures which require the utmost labour that legislative their dress. They are divided into gauge or parties of from twelve to forty, and over each division there is a superintendent or "boss," who is generally a sub-contractor, and who endeavours, by working the men as cattle, to make profit. With the slight clothing as described above, and using extreme physical exertion under a scorching sun, they would soon be obliged to give up. The "boss," however, contrives to give them artificial courage to persevere at labour. He has what is called the "time man and drinking boss," whose sole business is to supply the men with grog! This grog is a compound of the worst Tennessee whiskey, weakened down by large additions of water. and having a burning taste imparted to it (in order to conceal its dilution) by the addition of vitriol and other poisonous drugs. The head boss orders some barrels of the whiskey, and, after giving it the usual quantity of water and poison, he distributes it to the grog bosses" in quantities of five or ten gallons. The regular hours are fixed "first, second, third, &c . &c., up to twelfth drinking time." The bosses come to the men, and give "a gigger" or glass to each man. and it very frequently happens that before night several of the men sink, not so much from exhausted physicastrength as from semi-drunkenness produced by these repeated doses of modified poison. Such is life on limined the following interesting account of the some of the southern railroads during the labour days of the weeks. When Sanday comes matters are worse; there is no church, perhaps, within a hundred miles; the men, from not having gone to confession for a long period, are forgetful of the obligation to pray (particularly on that day), so they go to the "shanties," or small groggeries, which some of the "crncodiles of the human species" erect near the works, in order to swallow all the earnings of the poor creatures. In these hells the men spend the Lord's Day, and after gorging themselves with the poison, they go out, and many sleep in the woods, exposed to the night air, which is here surcharged with the malaria of the marshes and forests. Hundreds are found dead, and are buried by their drunken associates with as little feeling as you would exhibit to a dead horse. Many get hind, lose the use of their lim's, or contract diseases of the skin, which age exceedingly loathsome. There are some few who preserve a feeling of religion. Yet, such is the depravity of the health. Her skin is of a death-like palor, her checks body, that the good men are sometimes so obnoxious. warm, and her body greatly ematasted. on account of their goodness, that they are frequently mardered by the bad; and to svoid ill-treatment or murder, 'tis necessary for a man wishing to live died, after trying num for several months, testify to mis correctly to buy grog, and give it to the drunkards! excelent qualities as a successful parish priest. More. Sometimes a zealous clergyman goes on a mission to over, those who imagined memselves aggreeved a, his those roads. His privations are very great, being whether, after all, it is in any degree inconsistent with He preaches, hears their confersions, and gives by some obscure disease of the spine.

As nearly all the Irish Priests take the Tablet, I give verbation a dialogue which occurred between a poor emigrant and myself, that they may, on reading it, endeavour to prevent the people from coming here. "Well, John, I am truly glad to meet you; I thought you were in New York. How are your brothers, James and Michael, and you cousin Pat?" "Then it's I that's glad to see you, or any one from the ould country; and as to the toys, they are all dead, and I'm left alone; though not alone, for Mick got married to Jane Rosser, and left three childer with me, and the wife too, poor cratur; 'an' she got the nigue watchin' Mick when he had the horrors." "And what are the horrors, John?" "Oh, it's the devil's complaint; that's what some calls it, and no wondher; and Mick, and James, and Par died of it, God rest them. They used to take the juggers, and that gave them the bad habit; and thin they used to go to the groggeries on Sundays, so they tuck the horrors and died." together," said L. " No, different times; James and Pat in the July, and Mick died in "the Fall." further enquiry. I found the horrors were edelirium tremens" I asked him had they a Priest, "Ah, no, there was no Priest near; how it bied my heart to see them three party boys, who were Pather Mathew's medal, and received the mornin' they left 1) -- n Chapel, to see how they torget all and turned to drinking; and when Father - came here to see us all, and say Mass, and preach so movin' to us, why, Sir, they'd rather see the boss that I rings the jugger of whinkey, an' that's God's truth 1 will just tell von about Mick's death, and James and Pat died nearly the same. Mick used to drink hard, and still he saved, for his wife washed for the shanty boys, and got lots of money; but he was nearly mad one day with liquor, and went over to the vidage of - . - , and drank more, so the boys robbed one bundred and therty dollars from his inside waistcont; and next day, when he missed the money, he was real mad, and drank ahead; he ate nothin' for days, and at last got the horrors; so be had them four days. I gave him the doses that's given in thin cases; the first did not set him asleep, nor the second, but the thord did; there was two hours twist every dose, and after the third he slept until the next day after that again, when, says I to the boys that crim in in the evening, I fear Mick is sleepin' too long, and they said the same; so I hollooed and called Mick, and then stirred him, so he opened his eyes and thought to spake. Mick, says I, and he says low, John, and the rattles was in his throat, the rattles of death. Well, his poor wife roared and tore her hair; the boys tuck her out, and I stirred him up nguin. Mick, says I, think of God and your sowl, and he did not mind. Mick, says thank of your wife and childer; what will become of them? Well, says he (in an under tone). I will give them bread and pork, and the rattles were on again. Oh, Mick, says I, you're dying. No, says he. You are, says 1, say tha Contition; so I blessed him, and he said it on to the middle, and would not pass that, for he said I was a fool to ax him to go farther than the Priest. He was getting vexed, and that gave him the talk. Mick, says I again, make an not of contestion; no he said it after me, and he lost the speech soon after, and died before mornin', and we buried him under a bush. Such is the statement made by one of the emigrants;

his own words I have given just as spoken. Several clergymen told me that hundreds die every year in the same way, in various localities. And now to pass from this poor man's description, let me briefly give a scene, discourse he holds with his wife and triends in his own IRISH ROMANISTS IN AMERICA, SKETCHED BY A of which I was an eye witness. In passing through a small city in Georgia, I walked out in the evening to see the place, and make notes for the Tublet. My attention was soon called to a crowd of men apparently in angry collision. On approaching closer, I found they were a number of railroad labourers who had come in to drink, and were now scandalizing a peaceable city. They used knives indiscriminately, plunging them into the arms, sides, and legs -several were severely wounded, and all were covered with blood. I was horrified beyond description, and my astonishment was equal to my horror on flading the police not interfere. What a pity to see such fine menthrown into such circumstances, where all religion is lost, and the feel ugs brutnlized. I am Irish myself, and feel these matters intensely. I know my countrymen well; I know that he who wrote of them "that their faults were the excesses of their virtues," wrote what was true. At home there is no more religious people, and here all practical religion is lost; at home they frequent the church, here there is a physical impossibility to do s; and hence they are an easy trey to designing men, who posson them with drink to extract extra labour, and who endeavour to pollute their minds by keeping up a spirit of faction or party in order to secure to themselves an air of importance, and a power, as it were, to govern. The really most lamentable to see such men (men. who, in other circumstances, would have been saints) going to devolution; and ver these are the men who contribute to erect schools, &c. They give freely to every

Coloniai.

The Speciality Review of the 26th alt. concase of a young gul, who excited a great deal of morbid curiosity in this city and neighbourhood:

CASE OF ALLEGED ASPHYXIA.

Much excitement has prevailed for some time and still prevails in this quarter of the Province, occasioned by a report that a young girl residing on Lot No. 2, 3rd Concession, East, has for seventeen weeks been hving in a trance without food.

Desirous to learn how matters really stood, we this week despatched a Commissioner to the spot, from whom we have derived the subjoined particulars;

The girl in question, who is named Annabella Hannah, is the daughter of poor parouts, and is about ten or eleven years of age.

On entering the shanty where Annabella lay, our informant found that her respiration was regular and full, as much so indeed as that of a person in ordinars

Her ailment commenced in November last, when she just the use of her legs, her whole body having gradually become paralized, in which condition it re-

There can be little or no doubt that the phenomena which have created so much excitement were caused

The most outrageously ridiculous rumors have been circulated touching this case. Among other things it