THE HARVEST .- With the exception of the remote and always backward districts of the west and northwest, harvest operations are all but brought to a close, and as far as can be ascertained the yield promises to realise the expectations of the farmers. Wheat will be the largest and best crop of that grain which has been planted in Ireland during the past 15 years, and the same observation, or nearly so, applies to cats. The potato has suffered to some extent by the old disease, but the loss will hardly be felt to any perceptible degree, as the crop exceeds in extent even that of 1856.

EMIGRATION.—It would be a mistake to fancy that the current of emigration has ceased. It has decreased in volume and in the intensity of desire to quit the country; but still there exists a regular outward flow from every parish and village in this quarter. Every alternate week witnesses its contingent groups of young people of both sexes wending their way to the railway stations, en route for the United States or Australia. When we question them about the reason why they leave home in the midst of apparent prosperity, the reply is that land cannot be procured for tillage purposes at any price. Ireland is becoming a huge sheep-walk. Fat cattle are of greater money value than human beings. If at any future time tillage will pay better than pasturage emigration will cease; but not until then. Whilst things remain in their present position the younger branches of the present families must seek a settlement in some other part of the globe.— Tuam Herold.

THE CATTLE MURRAIN.—The Limerick Chronicle states that this dreaded disease has made its appearwith fatal effect in that district. A geutleman who holds a farm within a few miles of the city of Limerick has lost within the last month 28 head of fine cattle, valued at £600. The Chronicle adds that private accounts mention that several agriculturists in the counties of Limerick, Tipperary, and Clare have also sustained serious losses by the malady.

In a single impression of a Dublin paper we have read during the present week two statements which place the pernicious nature of Protestantism in the very clearest light. According to one of these "a Rev. Mr. Hanna" has been irritating the Irish Cutholics in Belfas: by preaching his spurious version of the Scriptures in the open air. According to the other "It is a fact that the great majority of the community (of Mormonites)," Mr. Carvalho says nine-tenths, " are English, Scotch, and Welsh." Now, here we have two facts which deserve consideration. We have in the person of the Rev. Mr. Hanna, a perfect Niagara of instruction flooding We have a dry and dismal Sahara in England, howling and parched for a single drop of the precious moisture with which Mr. Hanna inundates the "Harbor Office." This is appalling. This waste in Ireland and that famine in England. The Times says, in allusion to the increase of Mormonism—"How is this? What have our orthodox Parish Priests been doing, and what have our orthodox Dissenting Ministers been doing, that their own congregations have been the feeders of such an enormity as this?" The question is easily answered. They have been doing what they should have sedulously avoided, and leaving undone those things which "their Reverences" should have looked carefully after. Amongst other things, they have been so superfluous as to found "missions" for the Irish Catholics, who are better instructed than themselves, while the raging wolves of Mormonism are devouring their own English flocks. This is what they have been doing, and Mr. Hanna in the first, or a foremost, place. They have been preaching in Ireland, a country which does not need their instructions, and shutting their mouths in England, where their neglected sheep flock over to the Mormonists in thou-

Mr. Hanna may be described as a misguided individual who is unacquainted with geography. He might do some good in England, but, of course, he will not go there, because, being a Presbyterian Clergyman, it is not his exact vocation to do good. He may do some mischief in Belfast, and therefore he will remain and rave in that city. This is a matter of course. Every creature who has the slightest knowledge of the amiable nature of our Maioworms could only expect this. If Mr. Hanna were not maddened by the most deadly of all contagious maladies-a hydrophobia of holy water-a most malignant and, in his case, incurable disease--he would find in his own flock sufficient employment for his superflous zeal. We may tell him some facts on this point one of these days. Meantime, Mr. Hanna, is filled with alarm as he contemplates the "growth of Popery" in Ireland. But he should rather be filled with alarm as he contemplates the growth of Mormonism in the sister country. This is at least what we should expect from any one possessing ordinary Christian feelings-which we take it for granted Mr. Hanna posseses. For it is appalling to think that poor English Protestants should be so deprayed, especially the women, as to throw themselves in thousands into the foul abyss of gross impurity termed Mormonism. The heinous corruption which Protestantism has engendered in the once moral people of England is demonstrated by the astonishing success of Mormonism among them. It is not poverty, but vice, which crowds the Mormon camp with recruits. Impure practices in the laity and erroneous teachings of hireling shepherds, who fice when the wolf cometh, have combined to produce this appalling result. The Devil, in partnership with the preachers—the former by heinous vice, the other by insune explications of prophetical mysteries—have worked together for years to produce that popular preparedness of mind which all honest men must lament.

Were not the English poor prepared they would not receive Mormonism. It is not exclusively by lazy indifference that the Protestant Ministers have "made straight the way" for the advent of the false Messiah. These precursors have labored hard, not merely in the church, but in the open air. The platform and the pulpit have equally contributed to render humble English minds fit for the seed of Mormouism. Butler, the author of "Hudibras," long since observed that the universal diffusion of the Old Testament, without note or comment, had inflamed the English people into fierce fanatics-into Jews-and hence the great rebellion which upturned society in his day. But the religious mind of England in our day is still more Judaic, because the Old Testament has been still more generally distributed -the example of patriarchs has been held up, and deeply impressed on Protestants, and hence the deplorable success of the polygamists, as lately boasted of in the Mormon convention.

Thus, there are three causes of the spread of Mormonism—the authorised Bible, heretical teaching, and the open-air ravings of the Clerical platform. What can they teach, who are not sent, except those specious errors which slope the way to eternal ruin in the next world, and horrible enormities in this? Precisely as Mr. Hanna has contributed to the riots which disturb Belfast, so his brothren in England have been aiding and abetting unconsciously in the triumphs of Mormonism which disgrace England. We are not to suppose with the Times that it is exclusively by neglect that the Protestant Clergy have rendered Mormonism successful. Let us do them justice. This appalling result is the inevitable consequence of the pernicious teachings of heretical Missioners like Mr. Hanna. This, at least, is what we believe. We believe that those who do not sow in the furrows opened by the Church, scatter the precious seed and rear poison. But if this be not the case—if heretical preaching ever result in moral improvement, then England presents a vast field for Mr. Hanna's labors. Let him correct the popular mind, and uproot from that rank soil the weeds of Mormonism. This is eminently wanted. This want, this necessity may be regarded as an imperative call on Mr. Hanna to hasten to a scene where his action might be useful, and to leave a country where he certainly is not required. How can he possibly re- | sand.' "-Leland, Book v., chap. 5 (note.)

main in Ireland if he have read in the Times of the "Extraordinary gathering of the Mormon apostles and elders" which sthat sjournal scontains? A preacher so zealous as Mr. Hanna should try to root out those Judalcal notions which the "elders and prophets" bave imbibed from the "authorised version." This would be a good and great work, and we strongly commend it to his consideration.

But if Mr. Hanna despair of Christianising the

Mormonites, let him, at least, Christianise the Pro-testants. Here in this city the Presbyterian Clergy about four years ago ascertained, by going from room to room and house to house, that nearly six hundred members of their own communion never visited a place of public worship—lived like Atheists in Dublin. The Presbyterian Clergy of Mary's-abbey not only ascertained this appalling state of things—they printed and published it. Now, let Mr. Hanna come to Dublin and Christianise these Atheistical Presbyterians, who are for the most part Orange-men, and he will do some good. There is plenty of work for Mr. Hanna if he will only do it. He is much needed in Dublin. For it has been calculated that in this city alone one thousand Protestant families, averaging six thousand individuals, never enter any place of public worship whatever. Let Mr. Hanna come to Dublin, and convert these six thousand godless Protestants, who, from the want of Clerical visitation, might as well live in Timbuctoo. Let him look to these stray sheep who so sadly need a shepherd. There is thus a choice of labors open to Mr. Hanna; he may assail growing Mormonism in England or established godlessness in Dublin. And when he has succeeded in either-when he has taken the beam out of the eye of Protestantism, he may see clearly how to take the mote out of the eye of the Irish Catholics. When he does either he will not need the apostolic aid of bludgeon-men to enforce his doctrines on the brain by breaking the skull. He need not-

Prove his doctrine orthodox

By Apostolic blows and knocks, as has been done lately in Belfast. Charity begins at home, and no home needs charity so much as Mr. If Protestantism in England result in Mormonism, and in Ireland result in godlessness, then it is evident that Mr. Hanna's text in his next sermon should be, "By their fruits shall you know them." Let these doctors cure themselves .- Tablet.

SEPOYS IN IRELAND.

(From a Memoir on Ireland, Native and Saxon. By Daniel O'Connell, M. P.)

In the year 1641-2, many thousands of the poor innocent people of the county of Dublin, shunning the fury of the English soldiers, fled into thickets and furze, which the soldiers did usually fire, killing as many as endeavored to escape, or forced them back again to be burned, and the rest of the inhabitants for the most part died of famine."—Appendiz of Clarendon's History of the Irish Rebellion. Wilford, Lon-

I will now revert to the proofs given by the English Parliament of their malignant enmity towards the unhappy natives of Ireland. The following extract is taken by Rushworth from the Journals of the English House of Commons.

"October 24, 1644.—An ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament, commanding that no officer or soldier, either by sea or land, shall give any quarter to an Irishman, or to any Papist born in Ireland, who shall be taken in arms against the Parliament of England.

"The Lords and Commons assembled in the Parliament of England do declare that no quarter shall be given to any Irishman, or to any Papist born in Ireland, who shall be taken in hostility against the Parliament, either upon the sea, or within this kingdom, or dominion of Wales; and therefore do order and ordain that the Lord General, Lord Admiral, and all other officers and commanders both by sea and land, shall except all Irishmen and all Papists born in Ireland out of all capitulations, agreements, and compositions hereafter to be made with the enemy : and shall, upon the taking of every such Irishman and Papist born in Ireland as aforesaid, forthwith put every such person to death.

"And it is further ordered and ordained that the Lord General, Lord Admiral, and the Committees of the several counties do give speedy notice hereof to all subordinate officers and commanders by sea and land respectively; who are hereby required to use their utmost care and circumspection that this ordinance beduly executed; and lastly, the Lords and Commons do declare, that every officer and commander by sea or land that shall be remiss or negligent in observing the tenor of this ordinance shall be uted a favorer of the bloody rebellion of Ireland and shall be liable to such condign punishment as the justice of both Houses of Parliament shall inflict upon him."-Rushworth, vol. v., p. 783.

The following specimen of the readiness with which this cruelty was anticipated by national antipathy, and carried into effect against Ireland, is full of hor-

"The Earl of Warwick and the officers under him at sea had, as often as he met with any Irish frigates or such freebooters as sailed under their commission, taken all the seamen who became prisoners to them of that nation (Ireland), and bound them back to back, and thrown them overboard into the sea, without distinction of their condition, if they were Irish. In this cruel manner very many poor men perished daily; of which the King said nothing, because his Majesty could not complain of it without being concerned in the behalf and in favor of the rebels in Ire land."-Clarendon, ii., 478.

"Sir Richard Greenville was very much esteemed by the Earl of Leicester, and more by the Parliament for the signal acts of cruelty he did every day commit upon the Irish, hanging old men who were bed-rid, because they would not discover where their money was that he believed they had; and old women, some of quality, after he had plundered them, and found less than he expected."-Clarendon, ii., p.

"Tuesday, December 7, a party of foot being sent out into the neighborhood of Dublin in quest of some robbers that had plundered a house at Buskin, came to the village of Santry, and murdered some innocent husbandmen, whose heads they brought into the city in triumph, and among whom one or two Protestants-under pretence that they had harbored and relieved the rebels who had made inroads and committed the depredations in those parts. Hard was the case of the country people at this time, when not being able to hinder parties of robbers and rebels breaking into their houses and taking refreshments there, this should be deemed a treasonable act, and sufficient to authorise a massacre. This following so soon after the executions which Sir Churles Coote had ordered in the county of Wicklow, among which when a soldier was carrying about a poor babe on the end of his pike, he, namely, Coote, was charged with saying that he liked such frolics, made it presently be imagined that it was determined to proceed against all suspected persons in the same undistinguishing way of cruelty; and it served either for an occasion or pretence to some Roman Catholic gentlemen of the county of Dublin (among whom were Luke Netterville, George Blackney, and George King) to assemble together at Swards, six miles from Dublin, and put themselves with their followers in a posture of desence." - Carte's Ormand, i., 244-5.

Let me give another specimen of the merits of one of Coote's coadjutors: his efforts were directed to produce that hideous famine which the English Parliament deemed of such utility to the Protestant re-

"Among the several acts of public service performed by a regiment of Sir William Cole, consisting of 500 foot and a troop of horse, we find the followng hideous articles recorded by the historian Borlase, with particular satisfaction and triumph: "Starved and famished of the vulgar sort, whose

goods were seized on by this regiment, seven thou-Selfred Gray G. L.

DIOCESE OF WESTKINSTER .- We mentioned in our last impression that the Archbishop of Westminster had received power from the Holy See to grant the necessary faculties to Priests going to India in the capacity of army Chaplains. We are glad to hear that several of the Clergy have offered their services, and that some of them will proceed to India immediately. The Rev. John Kyne and the Rev. Edward Lescher are from the diocese of Westminster, having served the Churches of SS. Peter and Paul, Clerkenwell, and the Holy Family, Saffron-Hill. There are also (we believe) two Chaplains from the diocese of Southwark, one from Clifton, and one from Liver-pool. We have already mentioned that many offerings towards the purchase of vestments and alter furniture will be received by the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the bishop of Southwark. — Tablet.

The Commander-in-Ohief has issued a most important memorandum, announcing that gentlemen desirous of entering the army may obtain commissions in the Line by raising 100 recruits. The conditions are that the applicant must be examined as to his fitness for the army; that he must not be under eighteen or above twenty-three; that he must produce certificates of baptism, and testimonials from his master or tutor, and from a minister of the Church or of the denomination to which he belongs, that he has been duly instructed in the principles of religion.

The fund for the relief of the sufferers in India has been augmented by the princely donation of one thousand pounds sterling from His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of France. The Imperial Guard have also contributed four hundred pounds. All honour to the brave soldiers and their Imperial ruler for thus holding out the hand of friendship. Our own Queen has followed the example of her Imperial ally in presenting to the fund the same amount. It is to be hoped that there will be some guarantee that there shall be no injustice in the distribution, and that all the sufferers, whether Catholic or Protestant, will be treated with perfect fairness. We may add that the Right Reverend Dr. Oliffe, the Vicar Apostolic of Bengal, has not only generously contributed to the funds now being raised in Calcutta for the relief of the distressed, but has also placed at the disposal of the sufferers a wing of St. John's College, and also allotted twenty beds for their use. The Bishop has also intimated that many private families of his flock would willingly receive any of the lady sufferers who were without a home. Such humane conduct deserves to be publicly known .- Weekly Register.

The Dispatch says, "The real state of the harvest may be, and is, misrepresented for interested purposes; but the fact is that no yield so great has been known over Europe for twenty years. In Canada and the States it is also large, and holders of Great Western of Canada Railway Stock, in the face of falling traffic returns, rather raise their price, because they know that whenever the crops come to be distributed, a great increase of traffic must follow .-Europe, especially England, should be in the most flourishing condition, and stocks would be far enough above bar to allow of a Two-and-a-Half per cent.— Stock, but that our Indian Empire comes in to draw off our labour hands, and to raise our takes. In the city it is confidently asserted that £100,000,000 will not see us through the consequences of the revolt; and if our wise men of Gotham had their way, we would seize all China, and try to hold about £600,-000,000, or two-thirds of the whole human race, by a standing army destined to strengthen the Crown, and ultimately to command England, as the Pretorian bands held Rome, or as Monk brought in James. We are, it seems, to rule the world by mercenaries, by Kaffirs from the Cape, and free negroes from the West Indies; men who will go anywhere to do anything their leaders order them. It may be remem-bered that it was proposed in the same way to march the Sepoys of India against China, as if war and great armies were really the trade and the stock in trade of England."

MORMON CONFERENCE IN LONDON.-This Protestant sect held its sixth annual conference on Sunday, at the Adelaide Gallery, Lowther Arcade, Strand. It was presided over by "two of the apostles," Brothers Orson Pratt and Ezra Benson. About 600 persons were present in the morning, about 1,000 in the afternoon, and upwards of 1,000 in the evening, most of whom, judging from appearances, were Latter-day Saints or Mormons. Delegates were present from different parts of the country. From the places had been revived. The President of the Kent conference said they had very pleasant times. He looked upon the saints there, who numbered 550, as "a first-class lot of people, as they supported thirteen elders, and also paid their tithing," and approved all that the elders proposed. They had also to bear their share of opposition, but they felt the better for it. The President from Essex said he had rebaptised in his district 241 out of 874. The people were first-rate in the work, and willing to pay their tithes and offerings; the Lord had been with them this year more than ever. The President from Reading was happy to be present, surrounded, as he was, by the saints and servants of the great God. In this district (a poor agricultural one), out of 300 or 400 saints, there were 150 who were good for nothing. Of the remaining 250, the greater part lived or rather vegetated on parish allowance. They had subscribed £50 during the past year to the emigration fund, and a large number of them would emigrate during the coming season. A pastor from Southampton and Dorsetshire complained of the want of honesty "on the part of learned editors." Not long since the papers teemed with accounts of the vicious character of their elders-of their doing everything unbecoming a man, much less a saint, circulated by Judge Drummond. It had been proved by the American papers that Judge Drummond had invented his stories to injure the Latter-day Saints, and to bring them into collision with the United States government. The sheffield delegate (a gentleman from Utah), said the saints in his district were not rich, "but good looking," as they enjoyed the spirit of the Lord, which made them look and feel well. The proceedings of the afternoon were varied by refreshments, such as ginger-beer and other cooling drinks. On Monday night the conloud strain, one of their favorite hymns, led on by Elder Bernard, to the tune of "The Low-backed Car." The purport of this song was the long-lookedfor day when they were all to get to Zion (Utah). One of the Yankee elders, fresh from the Salt Lake Valley, said he "felt fust rate." He could fetch in firing, if they wanted it; and he calculated he was always "to hand" when anyhody was wanted to move the fixins, to hunt up the lost sheep, or to drive the oxen. He drew a pitiable picture of the heathenism of this country, and gave a glowing description of the enlightenment and happiness of the saints in The congregation then indulged in some doggrel verses, which they sang to the popular air "Minnie," of the words of which song their "psaim" was a wretched parody. Elder George Read then recited a piece about "The Bishop's Banquer," describing the good living of the Right Rev. Prelates—a racitation which was immediately followed by the Mormonite "refreshments," apples and pears on damp and dirty " waiters," with little cakes and biscuits, which were stule and unsavory. These were washed down by copious draughts of pump water from large jugs. Sister Pearce and several other sisters subsequently sang, after which an elder,

with a strong Yankee brogue, advised the sisters to

and the state of the state of

GREAT BRITAIN / (IVA every day to dust, and to put the money into the motion or stopped by a single hand. Sails will not not to marry men not Mormons, or else when they awoke on the Day of Judgment they would find themselves without husbands, and be obliged to remain single throughout eternity. This he described to be a horrible eventuality, and propounded the doctrine that a propagation of spirits would go on in a future world, just as the propagation of our species goes on this. The proceedings terminated shortly after ten o'clock. [The reporters append a note, saying they omit to record some of the more improper sayings and doings of the evening.]

A PROTESTANT CHURCH LIVING FOR SALE. - Amongst a cloud of benefices advertised for sale there is one which must present unusual attractions for a Clergyman who is not fond of hard work. It is " a sinecure rectory in the Isle of Wight, the annual amount for the tithe rent-charge for the last five years being £350, with 31 acre of glebe, with two cottages, producing £20 per annum, the present Incumbent in his 58th year." The benefice thus offered for is the rectory of Shorewell, near Newport, the patron being Lady St. John Mildmay. The present Rector is the Rev. C. A. St. John Mildmay, who, in addition to enjoying the sinecure, is Vicar of Burnham, Essex, worth £700 a year, Rector of the populous county town of Chelmsford, worth £800 a year, and a Rural Dean of the diocese of Rochester.

Among the latest developments of Anglicanism is the formation of an Association for "The Promotion of the Unity of Christendom." A morning paper states that the Association has been set on foot by Dr. Pusey. This, we believe, is not the fact. The Association is announced by the Union as formed "to unite in a bond of intercessory prayer members both of the Clergy and laity of the Catholic, Greek, and Anglican Communions," and it is announced that "in joining the Association no one is understood as thereby expressing an opinion on any mat-ter which may be deemed a point of controversy, or on any religious question except that the object of the Association is desirable."

THE SABBATH HUMBUG EXPLODED .- On Sunday afternoon last the parks were again crowded by respectably-dressed persons of both sexes to hear the closing performance of the People's Subscription Band. At Victoria-park, the band was considerably augmented, and the selections were arranged judiciously. The proceedings commenced at three o'clock, and terminated at six. No subscription was made on the ground, but tickets and programmes were sold to a considerable extent, whereby a sufflciency was raised to defray all expenses of musicians, printing, &c. At the close of the musical display, the vast assemblage quietly dispersed, and the assistance of the police and park constables was not once called into requisition. At Regent's park the proceedings were similarly conducted, and a larger number of persons were present than on any previous occasion. - Weekly Register.

APPROACHING LAUNCH OF THE GREAT EASTERN .- It is more than three years since the lofty walls of iron forming the sides of the Great Eastern began to excite the wonder of voyagers up and down the Thames. Enormous size is, however, one of the least of the marvels that belong to the joint production of Mr. Scott Russell and Mr. Brunel. We have the assurance of the former that the Great Eastern is built upon precisely the same model as every vessel he has constructed since his discovery of the wave line twenty-two years ago. In the wonderful ship that now towers some seventy feet above the level of the Isle of Dogs, dwarfing every passing vessel by her enormous proportions, we have only an extension of the lines upon upon which Mr. Russell built the little Wave, of seven and a half tons. She is about the eight of a mile in length, and more than twice the length of the Great Britain, which, a dozen years ago, was the largest iron ship then built or thought of. But her breadth is much less in proportion to her length than that of the vessel just named (being eighty-two feet "over all"), a point of difference which affords the best ground for the anticipations entertained of the speed with which she will

cross the Atlantic. during the past year for emigration and other purposes. Preaching in the streets, lanes, and other Russell last week before the British Association at of the Union combined!—N. Y. Tablet. Dublin. The most prominent, in reality, though a feature which escapes unprofessional visitors, is the cellular construction of the upper deck, and the lower part of the hull, up to the water line, or about thirty feet from her bottom, which is as flat as the floor of a room. This system, while it gives greater buoyancy to the hull, increases her strength enormously, and thus enables her to resist almost any amount of outward pressure. Two walls of iron, about sixty feet high, divide the vessel longtitudinally into three parts, the inner containing the boilers, the engine-rooms, and the saloons, rising one above the other, and the lateral divisions the coal bunkers, and, above them, the side cabins and berths. The saloons are sixty feet in length, the principal one nearly half the width of the vessel, and lighted by sky-lights from the upper deck. On either hand are the cabins and berths, those of first-class passengers being commodious rooms. The thickness of the lower deck will prevent any sound from the enginerooms reaching the passengers, and the vibration from being at at all felt by them. On each side of the engine-rooms is a tunnel through which the steam and water-pipes will be carried, and also rails for economising labor in the conveyance of coal. The berths of the crew are forward, below the forecastle, which it is intended to appropriate to the officers. Below the berths of the scamen are two enormous cavities for cargo, of which 5,000 tons can be carried, besides coals enough for the voyage to Australia, making about as many tons more. The weight of this huge ship being 12,000 tons, and her coal and cargo about 18,000 tons more, the motive power required to propel her twenty miles per hour must be proportionate. If the visitor walks aft, and looks down a deep chasm near the stern, he will perceive an enormous metal shaft, 160 feet in length, ference was brought to a close by a social meeting in the Tectotal Hall, Broadway, Westminster. The engine-room nearest the stern to the extremity of proceedings were certainly of such a character as were never witnessed in a "conference" before. At fans of which are of proportionate weight and dimensions. If he walk forward, and look over the mensions. If he walk forward, and look over the than the circle at Astley's; and when he learns that this wheel and its fellow will be driven by four engines having a nominal power of 1,000 horses, and the screw by a nominal power of 1,600 horses he will have no difficulty in conceiving a voyage to America being performed in seven days, and to Australia in thirty-five days. The screw engines, designed and manufactured by Messrs. James Watt and Co., are by far the largest ever constructed, and, when making fifty revolutions per minute, will exert an effective force of not less than 8,000 horses. It is difficult to realise the work which this gigantic force would perform if applied to the ordinary operations of commerce. It would raise 132,000 gallons of water to the top of the Monument in one minute, or drive the machinery of forty of the largest cotton mills in Manchester, giving employment to from 30,000 to 40,000 operatives. The four cylinders weigh about twenty-five tons each, and are eigty-four inches in diameter. The crank shaft, to which the connecting rods are applied, is a forging, and weighs about thirty tons. The boilers are six in number, having seventy-two furnaces, and an absorbitant heating surface nearly equal in extent to an acre of ground. The total weight exceeds 1,200 tons, and yet they

emigration fund, to enable them to "gather out of Babylon"—i.e. to leave this country for Utah. The Apostle Orson Pratt then gave the "sisters" some advice on the subject of marriage! He said that marriage, if celebrated by the Mormon Church, which alone had full authority, extended not only till death, but throughout eternity. He urged them are to marriage, and the Great Eastern to marry men not Mormons, or also when they is provided, accordingly, with seven masts, two square-rigged, the others carrying fore and aft sails only. The larger masts will be iron tubes, the smaller of wood. The funnels, of which there will be five, are constructed with double casings, and the space between the outer and inner casings will be filled with water, which will answer the double purpose of preventing the radiation of heat to the decks, and economising coal by causing the water to enter the boilers in a warm state. Her rigging will probably cause most disturbance of ideas to nautical observers, for, besides the unusual number of masts, she will want two of the most striking features of all other vessels—namely, bowsprit and figure-head. Another peculiarity is the absence of a poop. The captain's apartment is placed amidships, immediately below the bridge, whence the electric telegraph will flash the commanders orders to the engineer below, helmsman at the wheel, and lookout man at the bows. In iron vessels great precautions are necessary to prevent the compass from being influenced by the mass of metal in such attractive proximity, and various experiments have been made with the view of discovering the best mode of overcoming this difficulty. It was originally intended to locate the compass upon a stage forty feet high, but this plan has been abandoned, and a standard compass will be affixed to the mizenmast, at an elevation beyond the magnetic influence of the ship .- Daily News.

Herapath's Journal announces that the 5th of October has been definitely decided upon for launch-

ing the Great Eastern. CRINOLINE AND WHALEFISHING .- Last year, says the Dundee Courier, the price of whalebone ranged from £290 to £315 per ton. This year our Union Whale Fishing Company has sold one of its cargoes to arrive at £240. The Tay Whale Fishing Company has sold the cargo of the Jumma at £440; and we believe that now five hundred pounds per ton is the price asked for the two remaining vessels. We doubt not that the shareholders of our whaling companies all agree in their admiration of crinoline-enabling them, as it does, to draw money alike from the rasty deep of the Arctic Sea and of the pocket of pateriamilias. The immediate cause of the present rise in price is said to be a French discovery by which whalebone can be reduced to a species of fibre, in which shape its usefulness is greatly increased .-Caledonai Mer.

UNITED STATES.

FILLIBUSTERING .- The United States Government have issued the strictest orders to the U.S. District Attorney in New York to prevent any renewal of fillibustering by General Wm. Walker.

SEIZURE OF OBSCENE LITERATURE .- Our city authorities during last week pounced upon an obscene publishing concern owned by one Akarman, and secured several thousand books of the most disgusting character, and an edition of the Venus Miscellany, a vile weekly sheet. They found, besides, in his Ledger a full statement of his affairs-his weekly sales of books and papers—the names of his principal agents, and the lists of his subscribers. From all, it appeared that before they interrupted him he was driving a most prosperous trade in the books, sometimes selling one thousand dollars' worth in a week, while from the Miscellany with its Three Thor-SAND THREE HUNDRED Subscribers, \$200 a week profit was thought nothing unusual. We have before us a list of those who acted as Akarman's agents in the distribution of his illicit wares, and we cannot refrain from expressing our surprise at seeing in it the names of several booksellers who have heretofore borne a good reputation. It is not our desire to particularize, but we hope the warning of this discovery. will teach them to zealously avoid in future all interested in the dissemination of an immoral literature. The most melancholy fact brought to light by this seiz ure is that of the three thousand three hundred regular readers of the Miscellany, nearly one half were females, and that among the purchasers of the other works of very large proportion were females. It is pleasant to think, after running over the names of Akarman's sent from different parts of the country. From the granting, then, that the mammoth ship is merely supporters, that there is not one Irish or Catholic statements of Pastor Ross, the representative of an extended copy of all other iron steamers built on name among them, while not a few will be struck London, it appeared that £1,260 had been subscribed | the wave-line principle, let us see what are the "one with the news that Boston and Philadelphia paid

> THE BOY MURDER AT BANGOR .- A coroner's jury has inquired into the facts connected with the shocking tragedy at Bangor on Monday, in which Charles Lowell was fatally stabbed by William Crosby, both lads of about fourteen years of age. It seems by the evidence in this sad case that young Crosby had been much irritated and exasperated by the jeering and badgering of the boys upon the subject of his hair, and being of a sensitive disposition and a high temper, he at last drew his knife and struck the fatal blow. There were several witnesses of the affair, one of whom, Wm. 11. Welch, testified as follows:—"I saw the boys near the lamp post in front of Dodge's Hotel. Lowell came up and caught Crosby around the arms or shoulders, and swing him round. Crosby told Lowell that he would not be pecked upon, and that if Lowell cut off his hair he would have a hard one. Lowell pushed Crosby across the street trying to throw him down. Crosby broke away from Lowell. Lowell asked Croshy what he had that knife for. Lowell then came towards Crosby and struck him an awkward blow upon the shoulder. Crosby struck Lowell with the kuife which he had in his hand; it appeared to be an easy blow. Lowell then threw Crosby backwards on to the ground. Grosby jumped up and run away. Lowell then threw a rock at Crosby which hit him in the small of the back, and another which did not hit him. Wm. P. Wingate then took the knife from Crosby, and took both boys into Dodge's Hotel.

RESULTS OF THE SLAVE SYSTEM .- The following extract from the New Orleans correspondence of the St. Louis Leader, show one of the fearful results of the systems of slavery as at present authorized by the laws of the Southern States :- " One of the principal sensations in this vicinity since my last, has been the flight of a young and beautiful girl, claiming to be white, from the domicile of a negro trader in Carrolton, and her claiming protection from the authorities, at the prison of our adjoining parish.— The case is one of the most mysterious that has occurred in a long time, and there seems little doubt on the minds of the public, that a large amount of rascality is, as yet, lying at the bottom of it. To all appearance the girl is of a pure Cancassian blood, which is what she asserts, and her story is, that she was left an orphan by the death of her parents in Kansas, and was placed in the charge of a guardian. She says that the latter has for some time been in California, and that she was induced to leave Arkansas by the representation of a man, that he had received instructions from her guardian to bring her to New Orleans, and send her on to him. It is a matter of fact that the man who brought the girl from Kansas, sold her as a slave, and that she was purchased by a trader, who placed her in a house in Carrolton. That he originally intended her for his own private purposes, there is little doubt, and it was after successfully resisting his first attempt to consummate his wishes, that the girl took refuge in the parish prison of Jefferson. The trader whose name is White, has published a card, stating that he purchased the girl in good faith from a man named Halliburton, but that he is not disposed to throw any obstructions in the way of her obtaining her freedom if she is entitled to it."

Only 52 murders and homicides have been commitsell off all their ornaments, which took them so long are so admirably contrived that they can be set in ted during the past eighteen months in New Orleans.

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