## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. JUNE 24, 1859.

LORD EGUNTON IN TROUBLE .- The Viceroy has pulled an old house about his ears, and it will be a miracle if his deserved popularity be not wholly crushed out of the memory of one large class of his admirers.—On Tuesday last, it appears his Excellen-cy and Lady Eglinton attended a bazaar in the Rotundo for the benefit of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul-an unmistakeable Roman Catholic fraternity. The consequences may be readily guessed. The Warder, an ardent follower of Lord Eglinton, is anturally horror stricken, and indignantly asks "Is it not enough to have Lord Derby accused all over England of having obtained Romish support during the elections on some understanding not creditable to Conservatism-must we furnish from Ireland fresh weapons to the enemics of the Ministry by lending color to this charge ?- Much more follows in a similar strain of lament—the Warder coming to the conclu-sion that the Earl Eglinton, in supporting this so-" has made a poor return to the Protestants of ciety. Ireland for their strenuous exertions to increase the numbers pledged to Lord Derby."-Times Cor.

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LORD PALMERSTON AND THE DOMINIOAN FATHERS.-A report has reached our ears of the receipt by the Dominican Fathers, Denmark-street, of a letter from Lord Palmerston concured in terms apything but cre-ditable to the distinguished leader of the Whig party, in which, in *returning* them certain Curds of the Ba-zaar lately held for the benefit of the splendid Church now being erected for this illustrious Order, in Dominick-street, the noble lord takes occasion to announce his natural repugnance to communities so flagrantly Popish as those of the Monastic Orders; and on this ground to refuse that co-operation in such a work as that proposed to be completed by the Bazaar, to which probably not another large owner of property in Dublin but Lord Palmerston would have besitated a moment to contribute. Why is not the document published, if but for the benefit of the "Catholic Liberals," the "great liberal party" of the Stephen's Green Club ?- Nation.

THE URANGEMEN OF THE NORTH, AND CATHOLIC VOLUNTEENS .- All England, invited and encouraged by the Government, is literally up in volunteer arms, whilst the sister kingdom, Ireland, has been tacitly bidden to remain unarmed and defenceless! This is carrying out the terms of the Union with a vengeance! Now what would the consequence of this invidious and insulting distinction be, if two divisions of an invading army were to be dispatched from the French coasts-one to England, the other to Ireland-how would matters stand? Would the Orange heroes of the North, who disdain to be companions in arms with their Catholic fellow-countrymen, be able to defend the country against the invaders? But the insolent and slanderous address recently issued by these Orange firebrands, telling the Catholics of Ireland plainly enough why they cannot be permitted to form volunteer corps for the defence of their lives and their substance against the foreign foes whilst the Queen's British subjects are solicited to enrol themselves amongst the defenders of their country. The following is an extract from the malignant manifesto of Ireland's bitterest enemies-the Orange fanatics of of Ireland's bitterest enemies—the Orange landtes of action brought against the learned gentleman by Mr. the North:—Let us have no nonsense about this action brought against the learned gentleman by Mr. volunteering in Ireland. Orangemen will be ready, George Henry Moore, ex-member for Mayo. The ac-when called upon, to volunteer. We could tell how in the Waterford News, and the libel complained of many thousands of loyal and true men Antrim and in substance charge Mr. Moore with harsh and untold the numbers, it would be seen at once that Antrim and Down alone could hold broad Ulster for Victoria. But we'll have no composition corps .-We'll have no men by our sides that owe a higher | allegiance to the Pope than they do to the Queen .-We'll have no Popish chaplains coming into the ranks of the volunteers, and scowling at what they would be sure to see-an orange lily or an orange riband. Let us have back the old Orange Yeomanry. Let no parsimony prevent a gift of arms to the men who are able and willing to use them. It will come to this at the last, and it will save time and trouble and blood if it be done at once. We can't trust the Papists of Ireland. They take advantage of the weakness of a Government to tender their treacherous support, but if leaned upon, they will pierce the trusting hard, being but a broken reed. But the Orangemen can be trusted. Other loyal Protestants, in danger's day will join the Orangemen ; and there will be formed as numerous, and valiant, and brave an army, solely of Protestants, as won back India for the Queen .-Orangemen can be trusted Lord Derby does not forget the day when he said, 'I give due credit to that association. I believe the members of it to form a loyal, industrious, brave, and religious population, and of this I am sure, that if an enemy, foreign or and of this I am sure, that is an end of the Crown of Eng-domestic, threatens the dignity of the Crown of Eng-the frugal and industrious are able to secure comfort the frugal and industrious are able to secure comfort land, on them, individually or collectively, the Crown may repose with the fullest trust and confidence.' Every true Papist is a conspirator and rebel in his heart against our Sovereign Lady the Queen. With such men we will not act. We will join no volunteer corps with such men. Their talk about their loyalty is a mockery, a delusion, and a snare ; and we fearlessly tell this, it may be unpleasant truth, to all whom it may concern. But the nien who were trusted before, and on whom 'the Grown may repose with the fullest trust and confidence,' are ready and willing to stand by Protestant England and her Protestant Queen, and, come weal come woe, to cast in their lot with England, and range themselves once again under the Orange banner, fighting, as those alone can fight, who, like Havelock and his ' saints,' revere the Bible while they grasp the sword. Here we have the true solution of the mystery-the Derby-Diraeli Government is not permitted by its Orange adherents and supporters to place arms in the hands of the Catholics of Ireland! Never was so much outrageous mendacity put forward in any public document as is contained in this-"An army, solely of Protestants, won back India for the Queen !" Such a piece of braggart lying, in the face of facts and figures that disprove every syllable it contains, shows what reliance can be placed on the assertions of these precious descendants of the "old "We verily believe there are no Orange Yeomanry ! greater conspirators against our sovereign lady the Queen" to be found than these same disturbers of the harmony that should subsist between all classes and creeds of the community. But we sincerely trust that the Liberal representatives of Ireland, aye, and of England too-for they are even more interested in this matter than we are-will fling these calumnics in the face of the Derby Government and their supporters at the re-assembling of Parliament. THE VOLUNTEERS. - Accounts this morning from Cork announce that the requisition to Lord Fermoy, to take measures towards getting the volunteers called out in Ireland, as they have been in Britain, is being most numerously and extensively signed by the most influential leading men of all creeds and parties. Among the signatures are those of the Lord Bishop of Cork and the Earl of Bandon, which gave significant proof that neither the Church nor the State is menaced by placing weapons in the hands of persons in this country, so as to enable them to defend their lives and fortunes. The Southern Reporter, which makes this announcement, appends the following observations :- "We are quite aware that many persons-and we believe the sentiment is shared by the Government-dread placing arms in the possession of the people, lest Phoenixites might enlist and then employ their weapons and knowledge of their use in the wrong way, as the Sepoys did. This seems to us an idle fear, for the number of these gentry were always contemptible, their avowed obect of relying for assistance upon the Atlantic Filibuster denotes their complete silliness, and their con- held an inquest on the body of the man found with dition being chiefly of the class of shopkeepers' assistants, who were inspired with martial ardour by the body, and both were identified by the brother and Nation, and disowned by the people, all prove that it the brother-in-law, who fortunately arrived here on was nover a popular or formidable movement. The the day the bodies were recovered—the former was Catholic clergymen were the first to denounce it, identified as Mr. Henry, of the County Sligo, and the and place the Government in possession of the latter, his uncle, Mr. Hardy, on whose person £124 knowledge that such machinations were afoot. If was found. A splendid silver speaking trumpet was any test was requisite that penniless vagabonds found lying on the deck of the vessel, and bore an would not volunteer for the purpose of being trait- inscription to the effect that it was presented to the

provide their dress and accoutrements at their own expense, and that they only receive pay when at drill or on active service. This single fact is conclusive that none but persons having property to de-fend could be enrolled. We trust that as a parting act of contrition the Derby Government will cease to ignore Ireland, considering that they are support-ed by our Conservative members and the Independent Opposition, and that even for the sake of disembarrassing the position of these gentlemen they will call out the Irish volunteers."

At a meeting held in Belfast on the 28th June, it was unanimously adopted, that a memorial be sent to the Lord Lieutenant, with a view of urging on her Majesty's government the propriety of massing a short bill through the House of Parliament to include Ireland in the act for the formation of Volunteer Rifle Corps .- Kilkenny Journal.

THE MILITIA .- The embodied militia of the United Kingdom is ordered to be out for training in the coming month of June. It is presumed that this step is preparatory to the permanent embodiment of such as shall muster efficiently in any future selection .-We hope the Clare will be chosen .- Clare Journal.

The Naval and Military Guzette, on our available have nearly 34,000 police, atthe United Kingdom we example be needed of what excellent soldiers police and constabulary may be made, by judicious training and good arming, we point with peculiar pride and confidence to the 12,000 riflemen composing the Irish Constabulary force."

IRISH VALOUR IN ITALY .- The correspondent of the Globe writes :- " It will gratify Irish readers to learn that in the late battle of Montebello young Merve MacCarthy, who had volunteered in the ranks from Paris, was made sub-lieutenant on the field for his bravery; he is the grandson of Sir Charles Mac-Carthy, late governor of Cape Coast Castle, who was killed (and caten) by the Ashantees previously to the arrival there of Mr. and Mrs. MacLean (L.E.L)."

We by no means wish success to "Victor Em-Whatever merit the French Emperor may manuel." justly claim-and of all wars of modern times the present is one in which impartial mind sees least to determine the claim of t-Victor Emmanuel is

merely an ambitious, set : mean, and unscrupulous intriguer. All he seeks own aggrandisement; how to raise the wind and strut a king with a beg-gar's purse. The convents' plunder and the British subsidy being gone, he hopes to gain something by a War between France and Austria. Wheever wins, we wish the knave disappointed .- Nation.

Accounts from Cork speak of the melancholy and descried state to which that harbor is reduced by the war in Italy. Instead of a great crest of masts, from which floated the flags of all nations, there is nothing now but a silent waste of waters.

ACTION AGAINST MR. SERGEANT SHEE .- In the Court of Queen's Bench yerterday counsel applied on behalf of Mr. Sergeant Shee for liberty to plead in an just conduct towards his tenantry. To this the defendant desired to plead-first, a denial of publication of the libel; secondly, a denial of the defama-tory sense imputed; thirdiy, a justification to the first paragraph of the summons and plaint, arising out of certain Chancery matters; and, fourthly, a similar justification to the second paragraph. The application was granted on an affidavit being made as to the pleas of justification.

THE PEOPLE STILL LEAVING.—Notwithstanding our "great prosperity," and our "vast improvement,' the people are still abaudoning the dear old Emerald Isle, and proceeding to distant lands to cast their future lot amongst strangers. From Galway, Cork, Limerick, and Liverpool the tide of Irish emigration continues to increase, and for the past month fully 10,000 of the Irish have sailed away from their na-tive land, perhaps never to return. The Irish population is about seven millions. There is room in the country for as many more; but notwithstanding our 'wonderful and vast improvements," even those we have are not willing to stop with us. They find to their cost that there is nothing here for them but hard toil and poverty; slavery, shame and degradation; and they are daily departing for America, where he who toils will be paid for his labor; where where talent is rewarded and prosperity! ond. where genius and skill obtain distinction. These emigrants have often heard of the wonderful 'British Constitution' under which they lived. They have heard it lauded as the ' envy of surrounding nations, and the admiration of the world ; but they could find nothing in it to admire, and nothing at all to love. On the contrary it carned their hate and detestation ; and they leave their native land abhorring the very name of English rule in Ireland. To them that rule was worse than an Egyptian bondage ; and far darker than the blackest despotism of the east .-It banned their faith ; proscribed their beloved clergy; insulted their national feelings; gave them no scope for their energy; no aid to their enterprise; it taxed them, it fleeced them; left them at the mercy of the 'English garrison;' and treated them as encmies and outlaws in their own land. They were told they were emancipated, but they could never discover that themselves. Since '29 they felt the arm of oppression heavier than ever. Before that year Catholic lords and Catholic gentlemen were slaves as well as themselves : but when the Bill of '29 became law. the lords and gentlemen left them in their misery, to look out for places and honors, and there the poor people have remained ever since. What wonder, then, that they have lost all hope of the improvement of the country? Who could blame them for leaving a land where tricksters are applauded ; where traitors are rewarded ; where just men are calumniated and despised; and where the shortest road to distinction is that in which the country is sold, and the trust of a confiding people bartered for paltry honors or gain. There is no protection for the remark, in the usual sense of the term employed, wealth the Irish farmer creates in the soil; no hope was undoubtedly true. If, however, the suggestions at all that he will obtain justice or fair play, and he and his are abandoning a land so full of corruption, and so oppressed by knaves and tyrants.—Dandalk Democral

On the 30th of May James Donreen, William Doyle, Martin Doyle, and Edward Doyle, the four men suspected of being concerned in the murder of the old man Edward Doureen, at Callenogue, County Wexford, on the 6th of March last, were conveyed to Go-rey from the county jail, where they have been confined on renewed demands for further examination. The inquiry was held before Colonel Keogh, R.M. and the ovidence adduced was considered to be of a sufficiently strong character to warrant their committal for trial at the next assizes for the county.

MURDER AND SUICIDE AT GALWAY .- Ballinasloe, Tuesday Night .- The public here have just been startled by the intelligence of a dreadful homicide, perpetrated this day near the village of Ballinemore, in this county. The gentleman who met with an untimely fate was Mr. Richard Burke, who, up to the present time, has been acting as land agent for the Hon. Martin French. Mr. Burke had been residing in the house of St. Brandons, on the property of his employer, and it had been arranged that he should give it up for the use of the young Mr. Ffrench, but recently married. Mr. Ffrench arrived at Ballinamore-park, the seat of his father, this morning, so early as 4 o'clock, and immediately proceeded to St. Brandon's to awake Mr. Burke, who accompanied him back. They were together during the day, and, entlaho vine disappeared, some apprehension was ex-Mr. Burke began to make inquiries, and in a suor time his dead body was found, pierced by two pistol bullets, in a plantation at Bailinamore. Mr. Ffrench is missing, and the authorities are on the alert cudeavoring to obtain information. As the matter is both a painful and delicate one, I hesitate to mention many of the particulars which have reached me. Mr. Burke was an aminble young man, and was very generally esteemed. Mr. French was at the time known to labor under fits approaching to insanity .--A messenger from Abscragh announces that Mr. Ffrench has been found dead in the woods at Clonbrock. One of the constabulary has been despatched by Mr. Montgomery, R.M., to learn particulars, but I cannot await his return for this parcel. There are, since morning, but few additional particulars of the terrible tragedy at Ballinamore. The princi-pal actor (Mr. French) is a son of the Hon. Martin Ffrench (stipendiary magistrate), and grandson of the late Lord Ffrench, the failure of whose bank and subsequent fearful snicide are yet fresh in the memory of the Irish public. Young Mr. Ffrench had labored under an aberration of mind for the last two years, and attempted to take the life of a policeman about a year and a half ago. Mr. Burke was a gen-theman of high character in the county, and discharged the office of Deputy-Sheriff at the late contested election for Galway. He has left a wife and two children to deplore their premature bereavement.-Saunders's Newsletter.

## GRAET BRITAIN.

Parliament has already met, and both houses are wasting a week in the singularly silly employmet of taking useless oaths. Perhaps we should qualify the term useless, for the law as it now stands has one use. It is a permanent insult to Catholics, who are required to swear to a long string of insulting propositions, from which all other members are exempt. No man living professes to believe that the oath has any other practical effect. Englishmen being a practieal race, it may be worth their consideration to know whether the pleasure of insulting Catholics pays sufficiently for the loss of a week at such a moment, for the session must now be very short. The moors will soon begin to attract the members and the Thames has already begun to repel them. This has happened quite suddenly a few days back. The cause we leave it to philosophers to explain ; the fact is unpleasantly certain to any one who ever uses the river steamers. The comparatively early season at which the change has taken place this year makes it pretty certain that a session in August will be even more unpleasant to the members this year than last. It is to be hoped that the result will be the adoption of some effectual remedy for an evil from which the members of Parliament may fly, but the Londoners cannot.—Weekly Register.

It is said that an amoudment to the Address will be moved in the House of Commons by the Marquis of Hartington, on the part of the Whig opposition, and that it will be seconded by Sir Morton Peto, who, it will be remembered, was created a Baronet by the last Whig Administration.

The Morning Herald has published a table dissecting the new Parliament, and alloting them as fol- intend to guard, by a policy of insurance, against ac- and that it will sail from this poet to-morrow or next ston, 107; Russell, 148; Bright 28. Our imaginative cotemporary says that this table discloses these interesting and significant results :- That the Conservative party present a compact and united body amounting to 306 members. That they outnumber the Palmerstonians by nearly three to one. That they more than double the Russell Whigs. That they have a majority of 51 over the combined Palmerstonians and Russellites. That they heat these, even when strengthened by Mr. Bright's followers, by 23. That there are C5 Independent members in the House : and that if one-half these gentlemen act conscientiously and free from the bias of faction. motives-and we believe the number who are so resolved to be considerably larger-in the very worst view of the case ministers will command a majority of 20 upon any resolution of confidence or question of national policy which their political rivals may have the temerity to propose. The Post in reply to some objections as to Lord Palmerston and Lord J. Russell being actuated by mutual rivalry, says the public may rest assured that if the Liberal Party cannot act unitediy, the fault will be in the rank and file, and not in their chiefs. The Advertiser contains, however, details showing that the question who shall be Prime Minister, in case Lord Derby's Cabinet goes out, is not yet set tled. It was lately observed in the House of Lords during a debate on the Militia, that to fortify the whole eaboard of England would be an impossibility, and the was undoubtedly true. If, however, the suggestions now offered are heartily and judiciously carried into execution, not only will the entire circuit of these islands be defended by cannon, but the force of artillery disposable for service in the field will be enormously strengthened. It is proposed that in every coast town Volunteers should enrol themselves for local artillery service-that is to say, for the special and particular duty of working guns placed in position for the defence of their own property and homes. The scheme appears to be an excellent one. The service would require so little time, and involve so little absence from home, that it might be accepted even by those who could hardly onter an active Vo. lunteer Corps; the practice would be exceedingly interesting and popular; and, at the suggested rate of 10 or 12 men to a gun, a formidable battery might be established at every town along the coast. Artillery companies, instead of comprising a maxi-mum of 100 men, as in the case of the Volunteer Riflemen, should be limited to about a tenth part of that strength ; that each company, with a captain of of its own, should have its own gun under its charge, and that in this manner ten or a dozen men might be associated, " all neighbours, intimately acquainted with each other, in the charge and working of a particular gun, mounted, so to speak at the very door When it is remembered that such a company, always working and practising with the same gun and from the same battery, must needs become perfectly acquainted with its range, its action, and everything connected with its effect, it will soon be seen what power such artillery might acquire. On similar principles our commercial ports and open rivers might be protected by flotillas of Volunteer Artillerymen com\_ posed of working boats or ships' launches, each car

rying a gan at the bow; nor do we see why move- great noise on every Sunday morning; the tetotal'able batteries might not be organised in the same manner ospecially where there is a coast railway. manner especially where there is a coast railway. I there were rectares in the main on every bulleay Our military authorities have but to give the word night. It was most disgraceful. I don't preach in and find the guns, and the thing with a little professional instruction, will he done. If half-n-dozen Royal Engineers were sent to trace out a battery, and as many Royal Artillerymen left to teach the rudiments of gunnery, there is not a coast town in England where the spirit of the population would not do the rest. It was computed the other day that we had 7,000 cannon in reserve at Woolwich-about seven times as many as were found in store at Sebastopol. We will undertake to add to this intelligence that every gun of this enormous stock would find gunners for the defence of the country before twelve months were over .- Times.

Sir J. Pakington informed the meeting of the Worcestershire Society on Saturday last, that "it might, and probably would be, very difficult, if the war should be long protracted, for England to preserve her neutrality," a tolerably significant indication of the intentions of the Government. At present, however, Sir John seems to think discretion the better part of valor, but he hopes a favorable oppor-tunity may offer for "going in and thrashing any Of course France is aimed at in this rather side." equivocal threat; but unless the fortune of war A considerable increase has taken piace during the past week in the number of seamen arriving in Portsmouth who have volunteered for the royal service at the different outposts. Above 80 have arrived from Liverpool, and above 70 from Sunderland, Shields, and Hull. The aggregate number of government and contractors' hands employed in the laboratory and military arsenal at Woolwich amounts to 10,000 men and boys. The number was again increased yesterday,

UTILITY OF THE RIFLE,-Mr. Alcock, M. P., at the annual Spring meeting of the East Surrey Agricultural Association, held on Thursday week, made some remarks on the propriety of a general arma-ment and said-"It was of the atmost importance that at the present moment the people of England should unite in establishing volunteer corps, in order to render it perfectly certain that no attempt to invade this country by any foreign nation could have the most remote chance of success. If we possessed one, two, or three hundred thousand rillemen, or even 50,000 or 60,000 good marksmen, it would be impossible for any hostile army to land and penetrate for ten to be harassed and made a targets of by a body of the province of Munster, from which district the Eip-50,000 or 100,000 picked marksmen."

THE PIKE IN WARFARD. - Among the suggestions the musket when the enemy are at a distance; if Slipway, but was instantly bailed by the shod with iron, it might be stuck sloping into the "Keep of there." Some persons present store,

conduct of Austrian and French seamen during the last few days. There are a large number of Aus-trian vessels taking refuge in the port, and a great deal of ill-feeling subsists between the crews of these and of French ships. On Friday a considerable concourse met with knives and revolvers, and a riot was expected, but the police succeeded in dispersing the ceedingly strong, and it has been deemed advisable | good crop. by the local authoritise to order the milita under arms, in case of a breach of the peace. The Austrians are unable to leave, except in neutral vessels, and they are, not unnaturally, restless under the restriction.

Government are ready to guarantee a dividend of per cent. per annum for twenty-live years, provided the cable is in successful operation and capable of conveying 100 words an hour ; also that they will pay 120,000 per annum for messages. The Company, moreover, are to continue to enjoy the profits of the original arrangement for a payment of .214,000 per

ers delivered lectures there in the afternoon; and there were lectures in the hall on every Sunday Protestant, and go to my parish church. It is a common thing every Sunday for two rows to take place in front of my house. I have had my things broken, Hepburn preaches outside while they preach mside the hall. Hepburn preaches on a chuir every Sunday morning, and then sends his cap round. I have remonstrated about the noise and confusion. The Sabbath day is one of disturbance and rioting, and not one of peace to me and my neighbours.

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SOCIAL MORALITY OF THE GREAT BRITON .- The full Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, which has power to decree the dissolution of marriage between man and wife according to the law passed between man and whe according to the fam passed by the "Great Liberal Party" in the summer of 1857 has just concluded its sittings. The Court was com-posed of Lord Campbell, Lord Chief Baron Pollock, and Sir Cresswell Cresswell, and they did a stroke of business which must have been extremely gratifying to every well-constituted Whig. Lord Campbell indeed—who asked once so affectionately in the House of Lords, " what was to become of Ireland," on heaving that an extension of the Divorce Act to that country, which the Whigs had firmly determined on, was not to be obtained from their Conservative ments in favour of the dissolution of marriage by expressions of the delight which it gave him to proaonnee them. One suit afforded him peculiar pleasure, in which an injured husband obtained a divorce from his wife on the ground of her adultery. The husband was a grocer, and the adulterer a howker, and Lord Campbell could not refrain from congratu-lating the lower orders that the blessing of divorce were now practically within their reach, and that an expensive luxury, which used to be the exclusive privilege of the aristocracy, was now one of the cheapest and most accessible of comforts. That the Divorce Act is no dead letter, and that Whig principles are being protty freely carried out, the four days correcting clearly show.

A Goop Jone -Some short time since (write, our Portsmonth correspondent) the Tipperary Mili to Artillery being on duty at Hashar, his Serone Hell ass the Prince Leiningen, commander of the Royar V acht handed at the slipway to ranke a short cut to his residence at Alverstoke. A sentry was posted here who gave the usual challenge. It happens that the miles into the country. No foreign army could land and form in readiness for battle if they were Rabie Christian name of Dierce equally so, in and be the Christian name of Pierce equally so, in and of t of

perary Militin Artillery were raised. Among the structions given to the sentrics on the advanced p imade in London morning papers is one that volum-teers shall not use bayonets, but be provided with a pike about seven feet long, with a hinged bracket near the top, so that it might be used as a rest for a ware of such an order, landed his gig close i the seven he top, so that it might be used as a rest for

shod with iron, it might be stuck stoping into the ground in front of the volunteers like an abbattis or the sentry to explain to him that it was Prime is the chevaux de frise, when attacked by the cavalry. Australay and French scame aneasiness has been created in the port of Cardiff by the excited conduct of Austrian and French scame during the stern determination of the centry, and highly one end that he should be iniviaken for "Hisper Indig. (?)

## UNITED STATES.

The New York Counter and Inquirer with one that mob without an outbreak having occurred. On the coming crop of wheat with not be bey due two Saturday a French vessel was leaving the port with hundred million of lashels, or fifty rillier score the deck, and a fight was again nearly taking place. breadth of hand has been model to come where at The animosity between the men of each nation is ex- present is very forward, with every present of a

All accounts from the wheat growing to doe, by the western part of New York Sinte are encouraging they are, not unnaturally, restless under the restric-ion. ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—The Times states that the lovernment are ready to guarantee a dividend of 8 tained that it has got the start of that deviding and destructive enemy the weevil. The fine approaches of the fields is a subject of general comment, searcely a barren spot being visible -- Abang Journal,

NEW YORK, JENE 20.-The Tribung understands, from good authority, that Gen. Walker has organizannum from the United States Government. They led a new illibuster expedition to invade Nice Science

The want of rain is severely felt by the agricultural classes in the neighborhood of Nenagh. The crops, however, appear healthy and vigorous, and promise well.

The body of a man, one of the passengers of the Pomona, having £300 on it, was drawn up from the lower hold by the diver on Monday. The exact sum found in the pockets was £326 to one-half of which the diver becomes entitled, according to agreement. Bodies are washed ashore daily, but are now becoming so disligured that they can scarcely be identified. One body of a young girl had the scalp hanging over, like a hood, and another had both legs off at | The War-Office Circular recommends that the Coast the knees. A body of an elderly female came on shore at Ballyvaloo, with on leg off, and the next day, strange to say, the leg was washed in near the body, Two men are lashed in the mizzen rigging, supposed to be the captain and mate, and although the diver made several attempts to clear them be was unable to do so. On Wednesday Mr. Brownrigg the large sum of money on it, and also on another ors, it is provided in the fact that such men must captain in 1857 by the cabin passengers.

cidents or loss from the process of submerging the | day. Active recruiting has been going on the some cable, and also that the contract for its manufacture | thue, and a very respectable force, as to number ; has shall be accompanied by provisions for its efficient ieen engaged. electrical working. The new capital is to consist of L009,000 in £5 preference shares.

scarcely any intermission, nearly 1,000 persons were ime of commencing the afternoon service, for the mented by the arrival of fareign converts. purpose of making a demonstration in favor of the Rev. Hugh Allon, the lecturer appointed by the vestry, and against the Puseyite practices of the rector. Placards were posted on the church gates and in [ other conspicuous places in the neighbourhood, announcing that at the request of the Bishop of London the Rev. Mr. Allen would not enforce his right to ] preach for the present, pending an endeavour which the Bishop is making to secure an amicable settlement of the dispute. The crowd, however manifested no disposition to disperse, and threats were loudly uttered, that when the church was open for the usual service they would tear down the Popish decorations of the communion table. Under the advice of the police it was resolved, therefore, not to open the church at all for afternoon service; and this being announced to the assembled crowd, they ventured heir feelings in hisses, groans, and cries of "No Popery," "Down with Puscyism," &c., and then slowly dispersed, many threatening to return in the evening. A large number were present in the church at the evening service, and when the rector, the Rev. bryan King, appeared in the pulpit, there were some will not be able to eat beef by the cord, nor drink bissing and stamping of feet, which continued ull branche by the the the cord, nor drink suppressed by the police. By the conclusion of the service a dense mob had assembled on the steps of the church, and when the doors were opened for the egress of the congregation, and the rector, with hisattendant choisters reached the porch on their way to the vestry, they were assailed with a succession of hooting and hisses both from within and without the church, which continued as long as they remained in sight. A strong body of police were in attendance both in the afternoon and the evening, and contributed materially to the preservation of order; but it is to be feared all their exertions would have proved unavailing if the crowd had been admitted to the church in the afternoon. - Morning Chronicle.

There is a Mormonite chapel in the vicinity of Commercial-road East, and a Mr. Hepburn has distinguished himself in lectures against the Mormonites. Much disturbance appears to have arisen from the opposition thus created. The case was before the Thames Police Magistrate on Monday, and Hepburn and others were committed for trial. In the course of the lengthy examination Hepburn put a great many questions to the witnesses, asserting that | conciliation of human characteristics heretofore conthe hall was a regular " blasphemy shop," where infidelity of the worst kind was avowed. Sarah Jones, a respectable elderly woman, said she was living at No. 2 Philpot-street, next door to the lecture hall .--She saw Hepburn opposite her door on Sunday night. He called out, " Come on, my boys, I mean to have a jolly good row to-night." She heard gentlemen call out, "Take him away." Hepburn was very violent and noisy, and people tried to take him away. The witness then went on to state she had no comfort on the Sunday. Hepburn preached and made a the essays of the New England seers."

A g-nthanan betely arrived from Utub, represents that the Mormons are in an excited and turbulent ANOTHER SCENE AT ST. GEORGE'S IN THE EAST. - On | condition, hordering on rebellion. Governor Cum-Sunday afternoon, in spite of the rain which fell with ming had issued a proclamation, with a view to dispersing various parties of Mormons assembled, in a assembled opposite the parish Church of St. George's - mil tary capacity, in the mountains surrounding in-the-East, by half-past three o'clock, the usual Salt Lake. The Mornaous are being montily sug-

> THE AMERICAN MAN. - We copy the following amusing conjectures as to what the American unan will be, from the Baltimore American :- "What sort of man is the American man going to be? That is the great question with the Massachusetts peoplets. The answer may be easily inferred. Men whose boast is that the universal Yankee nation is the greatest in all creation, are not apt to admit the superiority or even the equality of any other men whatsoever. Hence the speculative New Englanders conclude that, although the existing American man may be afflicted with a few blemishes, the coming American man will be a gentleman such as the world naver He will be no weak copy of his ancestors. no saw duodecimo Britisher, nay, not even an enlarged and revised edition of John Bull, illustrated with cuts and copions appendices ; but an entirely new, enternal, unique, unrivalled and unsurpressed man, dufferent from any that ever walked the earth ; in fine the very climax of humanity. He will not have the brawn of the Englishman, nor the impassability of the Frenchman, nor the laziness of the Italian. He brandy by the pipe ; will soar high above lager heer and bretzel ; look down with disdain upon frog legs and sour wine, and utterly scorn macaroni and garlic. Lean of person, sharp in feature, active in manner, persistent in efficit, inquisitive in nature, slightly obtrusive in address independent of conduct, care-..., acquisitive, locomotive, reless in attire, invcuperative, and indomitable, he will stand upon his hind legs, the wonder of the sun, and the joy of the planetary system. He will no longer be dyspeptic ; quit chewing tobacco, cense drinking whiskey, devote more time to healthful recreation, and less to trading, desist from the manufacture of wooden untmegs, and peddle tin-ware no more forever. But, above all, he will be intensely speculative. He will continue to prosecute his investigations into spiritualism until the entire household and kitchen furniture of the land assumes the aspect of perpetual motion. To remedy any inconvenience resulting from this universal mobility, he will hold a grand auction, sell out the personal effects of the nation, and thenceforth cast the houses of the Republic, furniture, clocks, and all, in a solid piece. In brief, he will be the residered entirely antagonistic. He will be a business man and a philosopher at the same time. Ho will swap Barlow knives and discuss theology all in the same breath ; run an engine eighteen hundred miles a day, and deliver a lecture on phrenology at night; write a poem before going to bed, and open a dry goods store in the morning; start a newspaper after breakfast, invent a machine for killing cockroaches at dinner, and get elected to Congress before dark .---This appears to be the coming man, as depicted in