of every meeting of this society, established by the glorious William (cheers, and Kentish fire). A Voice-We will have freedom of the pulpit

Vicar-I must confess that the minds of the people of Belfast are agitated about this solemn litigation which is impending. (A Voice-"You'll win" (applause). Every thought is on the tip-toe of expectation about it; and I must say that of our Bishop-(A Voice-" Popish Bishop")-it was not wise or judicious when he came here to preside over a Protestant meeting [Kentish fire]. I would like to see the office of Bishop made subservient to the promulgation of good and true Protestant principles [applause]. The deputation who were to speak for the Propagation Society have retired from the Platform. If they do not speak to-night, we will be glad to hear them on a future occasion.

A Voice-They have run after the bishop (groans]. A person present called upon the Rev. Mr. Adair, who was on the platform, to say something, but that gentleman made no move.

Vicar-I will pronounce the doxology if no one speaks.

A Voice-We can go home now rightly. The Vicar then gave out the doxology, which having been sung, and the benediction pronounced, the extraordinary proceedings of this hour of terror were brought to a close .- Northern Whig

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The following circular was read in all the chapels of the diocese of Cloyne on Sunday last:-

Fermoy, Oct. 30, 1860.

REV. AND DEAR SIR, - Next Monday there will be in Middleton, Coachford, Kanturk, Buttevant, and Fermoy, an office and High Mass, at 11 o'clock, for the souls of the noble hearted soldiers who lately died in the service of the Pope. In Fermoy there will be also a sermon at the end of Mass. The towns here mentioned being the usual places for holding conference meetings, the clergy may attend either in their respective deaneries, or elsewhere, according to the choice and convenience, and in every parish the people will be invited to join in this great Catholic duty in the place that will best suit them. On Sanday week, the 11th of the month, a collection will be made throughout the diocese for the purpose of meeting the expenses incorred by the return of the Brigade, as well as for other purposes, which respect for the dead and regard for the living cannot fail to suggest and to recommend. In proposing this two-fold duty, I am only doing what for several days past the clergy and laity from different parts of the diocese have been urging. Already the faithful masked and unsolicited, have been raising subscriptions for the Brigade fund; and already the clergy have remembered at the altar the souls of those who fell in Italy. These indications of a true Catholic spirit are very encouraging; and they afford the strongest assurance, that, in the fullness of faith, and with characteristic generosity all will endeavour to make the public duties of next week as solemn and as impressive as the sacrifices made by the Brigade fully deserve. The insults and calumnies dictated by a hatred of everything Catholic and everything Irish, will only stimulate the people to honor with deeper feeling and greater solemnity the memory of the dead. Guided by lively faith, and influenced by disinterested zeal and generous enthusiasm young men left their homes to die in a cause which they believed to be sacred.

Their companions in arms were members of the noble families of France, of Belgium, of Austria, and of other Catholic countries. Of their prowess in the field, the best judges ought to be their comrades and their opponents in the fight, and the civilians who as spectators, witnessed their deeds of daring. When all these together bear testimony to "the glori-ous and terrible valour of the Irish," and when they unite in saying that "the Irish fought like lions," their fellow countrymen can afford to despise calumnies, which would never have been attered, if the Brigade had not volunteered to defend the interests of the Holy See. An Irish Brigade, serving in a Catholic cause, sounds as gratingly now as when Kings cursed the laws which led to its first formation. In the history of their short campaign, there was another feature which the Catholic Church can never forget. It was the singularly edifying spectacle (alas, now so rare in Christian armies!) of young men giving the eve of battle to the religious exercises of Confession and Communion. From en- extinction before the kindling fire of native Irish right to refrain from casting the imputation of atthusiastic Catholic Volunteers of such a stamp, all manhood) its lest stronghold is in the back slums of that is possible for co ne expected. And it was done. They are now returning home. Let them be made to feel by her prayers and her contributions that Ireland knows how to appreciate the sacrifices they have made .-For them her character as a Catholic and a brave nation has suffered no dimunition. For glorious fidelity, and for glorious terrible valour, it stands higher than ever. This circular is to be read next Sunday in all the chapels of the diocese, that the people may know when they are going to contribute and where they are to assist at the office and Mass for the dead. Wishing you and your parishioners every blessing, I remain, rev. and dear sir, yours † WILLIAM KEANE. faithfully in Christ.

The trials undergone by some of the gallant Irish Brigade, and the alterations in domestic circumstances during their period of service in Italy, may be deduced from one or two instances which have come to our knowledge. In one, the only son of an industrious city of Limerick man, who left of his own will to take part in the struggle for the defence of the Potist, returned to find his home a place of mourning, and his mother, to whom he was attached, haid out a corpse in the apartment where he left her in life and health, griaving judged for his going, but hoping to embrace him on his return. She was breathing her last at the very time when he was on Limerick. In the other instance a young man from this country had his passage paid to Australia, and \$20 in his pocket, when a party of the Brigade were leaving Dablin through which be was passing on his way to Liverpool. He could not resist the im- feelings; but he is not the less a staunch Protesitales be felt to enter with them upon the expedition, ant, and even a lievivalist. He has one very yarn-He forfeited his passage money, joined his country- est conviction, bowever; namely, that Orangelan is usen, went to Italy, tought like the test at Ancous, had his shoulder shattered by the fragments of a shell that killed an Austrian beside him, returned to endovered to prevent a notorious Orange parson Ireland penniless, and when he reached his old place I from preaching on imiammatory barangue on an of residence found that his uncle with whom he thronge anniversacy in a Protestant church in Beldwelt was dead, and that he had neither house nor fast. At this interference with their privileges of home of his own to enter. Instances of this kind are riot, it and brutality, the low Orange rabble home of his own to enter. Instances of this kind are not so rare as to render the formation of a fund for of that town were very indignant. Accordingly, substantial aid to the Brigade men who need it, a when the worthy bishop came to preside ever a resubject that deserves practical consideration .-Munster News.

has been engaged, each evening during the past sical violence for which he, knowing the rescals week, in delivering a series of lectures in the Roman Catholic Chapel, Armagh. The leading subjects Knox to leave the Hall. To aid to the genuinely were: "The evils of drunkenness, company keeping, cursing, lying and pride." The Rev. gentleman tality, we may mention that the presence of a consistency severe on the "want of modesty," and "want siderable number of ladies did not check the greenof seuse," exhibited in dress, by both sexes. The immediate object of the mission is the collection of funds for the building of society houses for the Order of Passionists.

The latest intelligence from Partry states that the evictions had not commenced, although the seven days of notice were expired. The Christian 1 Bishop, Lord Plunket, evidently fears going on, and is ashamed to retreat.

The Globe Paris Correspondent says :--- The Moniteur follows up Thursday's list of unval promotions for the capture of Chinese forts by simular recognition of the land service, and foremost in the list of advancement figures the Hiberno-Gallic Colonel O'Malley, (102d Regiment) who is named Brigadier-General. He had served at Magenta and Solferino. Sauday the 11th Nov.

The Times Correspondent in China, gives the subjoined brief notice of the gallant exploit which has procured for Captain Rogers the promotion which we augur is merely a first step towards his advancement to still higher military rank and distinction :-'Lieutenant Rogers," says the correspondent, "attempted to force his way through an embrasure, but was driven back. He ran to another, but it was too high for him. Lieutenant Lenon, 67th, came to his assistance, forced the point of his sword into the wall, and, placing one foot on the sword, Lieutenant Rogers leaped through the embrasure. Lieu enant Rogers acted with conspicuous gallantry. He was the first Englishman in the place, and was afterwards of the greatest service in assisting others through the embrasure. He was wounded in the side by a matchlock ball, but is doing well." The Correspondent adds—"Lieutenant Rogers was the first Englishman who entered the fort." Who knows whether the writer of the preceeding paragraph would have penned it, had he known what we are proud to state—that the Times Correspondent's "English," is an Irishman born in Dublin, and an honor to our good city .- Dublin Telegraph.

The following brief annotations, indicative of the merits upon which Victoria Crosses were awarded, in the recent distribution, to the parties named, will show the military qualities of those Irishmen upon whose class and countrymen the base organ of Anglican ingratitude and falschood has been flinging its flagitious aspersions :- " Private John Divane, 1st batialion, 60th Rifles, for distinguished gallantry in heading a successful charge by the Belooch and Sikh troops on one of the enemy's trenches before Delhi, on the 10th of September, 1857. Private Denis Dempsey, 1st batt., 10th Foot for having at Lucknow on the 14th March, 1858, carried a powder bag thro' a burning village for the purpose of mining a passage in rear of the enemy's position, and for an other act of gallautry on the 12th of August 1857" -Munster News.

A FOREIGN REPTILE WITHIN OUR SHORES .- The

vilest thing of foreign origin that ever grew and strengthened in Ireland is the Orange Confederation. For us there are fewer more hopeful signs of late, of our future redemption, than the fact of the gradual extinction of that most infamous and brutal conspiracy against the well-being of Ireland. To the northern province of Ulster-and latterly to a few localities in that province—the Orange Association is almost exclusively confined. And our readers in the other provinces, who have read in the papers of recent clamor and commotions (not to say murders) perpetrated by the brutal members of that most atrocious organization, will doubtless marvel much when we announce the progressive extinction of Orangeism in the country. But we have, for several years enjoyed the advantage of intimate acquaintance with Ulster, and can speak from something like authority. Our knowledge of the province, and the changes which time is producing in it, amounts to this: that from year to year the power of Orangeism in Ulster (once so strong, cruel and bloody) is growing less and less. To be sure, the Orange institution—a vile reptile of foreign origin which must perish in the healthy air of Ireland—is alarmingly brutal, turbulent, and sanguinary in Belfast and its neighborhood; but we would have our friends remember that, not very many years ago, it was still more bloody, course and ruffianly, not in Belfast, but all over Ulster. Men-young men-live, who remember that in the town of Armagh it was annual sport for the Orangemen to wreck the houses of all Catholics who dared to reside in the town. Young men there are in Ulster who can call to mind when a Catholic—that is one of the old Irish race—scarcely dared to hold his head erect at noon-day in the streets of Ennishtillen or Monaghan. Others will tell you how the "Apprentice Boys" paraded Lon-donderry, whilst every Irishman of "Popish" antecedents hid himself inside his own barred shutters for safety. But the same men will tell you now that the good old honest Irishrie, who were once driven to the bogs and mountains of Tyrone, Donegal, and Derry (if they escaped Connaught or crowd, as before, the streets of Monaghan, Enniskillen, and Armagh, and quicken their marts with labor, thrift, and hard-carned wealth; and how well nigh three-fourths of the population of Londonderry are those old Catholic Irish from the neighboring hills, who at one time would not be admitted within its walls. Before the growth and spread of that old race, that vile thing of foreign origin, Orangeism has fallen back : and to-day (in anticipation of its after Belfast. The northern capital is a great commercial town. Such towns, with their demands of labor necessarily draw to them (as a whirlpool draws all refuse of that Protestant population, which a small ascendant class necessarily maintains about it for its support-the same brutal element which Lord Clarandon proposed to arm against the Irish people. Of that refuse the great manufacturing town has, of necessity, drawn to itself an enormous proportion. In tal, and turbulent; and in the hands of sordid fanaties it is a very pliable and available instrument. It is this element which has promoted the recent disturbances which have shocked Europe, and even provoked England into the show of legal interference. But we can assure our renders that this is the last struggle of a dying reptile; and all good and honest Irish Nationalists of every creed --- our truehearted Protestant brothren especially-will ere very long (if, like Lord Clarendon, the English Government does not again endeavor to resuscitate it for its own wicked ends) be naterly extinct in Ireland. For which approaching consummation, let all good mer join is exclaiming, God be thanked. These few encouraging remarks on the decay of Grangeism (long so bitter a curse to Ireland) are suggested his way, and died on the day when he renched by the report which we publish elsewhere of the gross outrage which a gang of these ruthans, under the leadership of a "minister of the Gospel, too," perpetrated on the Protestant history of the dincess. Dr. Reax is a man of liberal instincts and kindly a curse to breken I and an outrage upon Christianity. With this conviction strong upon him, he recently ligious meeting in Belfast, the ruffians assembled in a crowd, filled the place of meeting, and by every The Hon, and Rev. Mr. Spencer (Father Ignatius) form of insult and outrage (short of the actual pay well, was prudent enough not to wait) forced Dr. un-Irish character of this unexampled piece of bensiderable number of ladies did not check the greesness of the ruffianly scene, and that these ladies, too. had to make their escape as well as they could. Now.

> cial curse) is utterly extinguished .- Irishman. After the close of the Armagh Steeplechases on Wednesday, 7th Nov., a serious party riot occurred. Three or four persons were stabbed, and one Orangeman, foremost in the fray, was found to be in such a state that he had to be conveyed to the county infirmary.

only Orangeism could produce such a scene as this?

only so vile a thing as Orangeism in its decay could

so perfect it; as a foul lamp leaves the foulest smell

in its extinction. Shall we not thank Heaven when

this vile organization (so long one of Ireland's spe-

REPEAL OF THE UNION .- On Sunday afternoon, Mr. M. O'Hanlon, one of the hon, agents of the Newcastle Committee of the National Repeal Association, Dablin, gave a lecture on the Town Moor, Sunderland, to more than 1,600 persons, amongst whom were a number of English residents, and also ladies from the sister isle. Mr. O'Hanlon, in the course of his address, which lasted two hours, was frequently warmly applauded. He said he had come there as an Irishman to appeal to his countrymen and others on behalf of the great wrongs by which they had been driven from their native land, by the misrule of the English Government who had robbed their country of her trade, crippled her commerce, and reduced her sons and daughters to a state of suffering and misery which could not be found in any other country. The people did not receive an equivalent tor the rates they paid to England. The state church swallowed up in land the eighteenth part of the entire nation. £6,000,000 was taken annually out of the country to purchase goods in the English markets, which, if it were allowed, might have been made at home; £6,000,000 more was taken from the country by landland absenting themselves, leaving their rich mines totalty neglected. A committee for Sunderland was chosen to co-operate with the central committee of the association, hold public meetings, and collect signatures on behalf of the repeal in and around Sunderland, which petitions will be laid before parliament.—Newcastle Chronicle.

We have received a National Petition with about 5.000 signatures from the patriotic people of Tralee; a petition with close on 3,000 signatures from the people af Bantry and one with over 5,000 signatures from our faithful countrymen in and about Newcastle in England .- Nation.

The priests of the deaconate of Ennis resolved, a short time since, to have the National Petition signed by 1000 of the inhabitants of Ennis. You will hear in due course, when so ample opportunity is given to all to affix their names. I fear Lord John Russel will be somewhat addled by Ireland at the next session of Parliament, when Ireland's case is placed before the Imperial Parliament in the face of revolutionized Europe. - Munster News.

On the 24th ult., the town was very much dis turbed by some sailors belonging to a Sardinian vessel, going through the streets singing songs in which Garibaldi's name occurred frequently, and caused a number of boys that are at all times to be found in our streets to shout at them, and commenced throwivg stones when they found the Sardinians took notice of them. The foreigners, however, got exasperated at the conduct of the mob that followed them, and drew their daggers and rushed like wild beasts on the defenceless boys; one unfortunate young lad, about seventeen years of age, named Greany, who took no part in the affair, was in the act of running from the infuriated Sardinians, into the house of a person named Joseph Walsh, when he was overtaken by them and stabbed by one in the side immediately below the arm, and the other stab-bed him in the abdomen. They immediately ran to the dock where their vessel was lying, leaving the unfortunate youth bathed in blood on the threshold of Mr. Walsh's door on Prospect bill. He was conveyed to Dr. Greaven, of Eyre equare, who bandaged his wounds and had him conveyed to the County Infirmary, where every attention was paid to him. The police, on hearing of the occurrence, proceeded to the vessel, and the fellows were identified by some of the boys; they were arrested and conveyed to prison at half-past eleven. They were brought to the Infirmary on Monday for the purpose of the poor lad identifying them and he at once recognized them as the miscreants that had stabled him. ners were remanded until the fate of the boy is known, who, it is feared, has but little chance of recovery. This is the second time since the arrival of the Sardinian vessel that her sailors have been in custody-on the first occasion they were the cause of great disturbances on the docks .- Press.

The Mail informs us that the police have obtained a clue to the murderers of Alderman Sheehy, of Limerick, but adds that Mr. Sheehy's ploughman has not turned approver. We trust, should it prove an inquiry that a murder was really committed in the case, that the perpetrators of so diabolical a crime may speedily be brought to justice. we think, however, that means should in the first instance be adopted to ascertain beyond all reasonable doubt whether or not the man was murdered, and in the next place that, pending the injury, it would be rocious guilt upon any individual, even though in

the humble position of a ploughman .- Morning News A PRINTESSIONAL SPEECH.-At the late late agricultural dinner, not a hundred miles from Lismore, floating rubbish) the human moving population of the health of those who won prizes being drank, a all the surrounding districts. The "bone and sincw" well-known M.D. being called on to respond, made all the surrounding districts. The "bone and sincw" well-known M.D. being called on to respond, made of Orangeism in Ulster is composed of the lowest the following speech: - "Gentlemen, as one of the successful competitors, I return sincere thanks for the enthusiastic manner in which you have drunk our bealths. Regard for my professional prospects preventsime drinking yours; for if you were to have your health I must starve. Still in some degree I may express my desire that you may enjoy life, and Belfast, that Orange refuse is naturally coarse, bru- though I cannot say that I hope your faces may not be painted in 'distemper,' I fervently wish that your credit may never fail; may you get all manner of tick' except ' tic doloureux;' when you dance, may your dance not be that of St. Vitus; and when you are cold, may you never warm yourself with St. Authony's fire. The learned gentleman resumed his seat amid vaciferous applause - Waterford Mail.

INSTANCE OF HONESTY .- The husband of a poor woman now residing in America, about 16 years since, left this country for America with his wife. being at the time indebted to a butter merchant in Cork in the sam of £16. Several years passed, during which the debt was almost forgotten on the part of the merchant. In the interim the husband of he woman died, and she was left comparatively destitute with a considerable family to support. By strengous exertions, however, she managed to get on and now at the end of 16 years has succeeded in obtaining somewhat favourable prospects. One of her first acts, on the accession of anything like good fortune, was to write to Ireland for a statement of the balance due by her deceased busband, which, on account of her address not being onclosed, and the account being almost forgotten, the gentleman to whom the sum was owed could not furnish. About three month; since, however, a second letter came, redemanding an account of the sum due, and enclosing the address. The account having been furnished, by the last mail a third letter was received enclosing L4 and containing a promise to forward the remaining twelve as a very early period. The gentleman to whom the debt was due, thinking it his duty to make public such a rare instance of honesty, has himself fornished us with these facts .-Cork Examiner.

During the last twenty years there has not been in Belfast such an immense fleet of vessels, of all sizes and nations, as at present crowd every available space in Belfast docks. Eight or ten vessels ladened with breadstuffs have arrived within the past two or three days, besides a good number of timber-laden ships from foreign ports. Including colliers, the decks on the seventh ult., was between 260 and 300.

The quantity of Linen cloth exported from Belfast, principally, as usual, to Liverpeol and London, has been increasing considerably of late, and is at present so large as to indicate a healthy and improving demand abroad for our staple manufacture. Much of the linens shipped consist of the finest and most expensive descriptions, a considerable proportion being damasks, cambrics, etc.

Letters have reached Limerick from natives of the city, giving discouraging accounts of the condition and prospects in the colony at the Cape of Good Hope. It has been fatal to several, and we mourn Four destructive fires took place in Dublin on to say that some young women have no other fate than the most degraded of their sex could suffer.

And the state of the state of the state of

At a public meeting of the Clonmel Mercantile Association, Nov. 0, it was resolved with only one dissenting voice, to expel the London Times from the Reading-room of this Association.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEER VISIT TO PARIS .- The intended visit has, indeed, excited a good deal of curiosity. People ask whether it is really meant as a challenge; and I have heard some, who are far from unfriendly to England or to the English, observe that if the Volunteers come to Paris they deserve to have pommes cuites flung at them in the streets. Not one have I heard approve the visit. Thus far as respects civilians. I may now say a word of the feeling expressed by military men belonging to the corps d'elite, and which I think may be fairly taken as re-presenting the feeling of the whole army. The visit of the Volunteers was the subject of conversation among a number of superior officers of this corps, in a certain place a day or two ago. They said that the Volunteers were to be brigaded with them, and reviewed by the Emperor. After all sorts of remarks of the same kind, one superior officer observed, and with the warm assent of all. "I'espera qu'on finira pav leur taper sur la cocarde." "Taper sur le cocarde," is more comprehensive even than "taper sur la tete," and may, I think be freely rendered by the words "cutting their combs."-Times.

The Inspector General of volunteers now numbered 130,000 men, of whom 42,000 were ready to place in line of battle.

English civilian and military morality may be udged of from two statements which Saturday's London papers contain; one is, that so great was the number of thieves who collected around a confederate at one of the London Police Stations, that a number of constables had to be ordered out to protect witnesses who were deterred by the mob of rogues from approaching the office; and the other is, that such numbers of the soldiers at Aldershot are in a condition impossible to be distinctly alluded to, and so many hideous creatures of the other sex are clustered in the fields around, that a separate institution must be established to arrest the pestilence.

Children of the Mist .- These seem to be multi plying in the Church. Theological fog always had some admirers, but it is now growing as thick in some quarters as the atmosphere of London. Why have any clear ideas in our divinity? it is asked. What is the need of knowing anything distinctly and definitely concerning religion? Slur over all dogmatics, and be satisfied with a general mystical and pietistic devotion of feeling. Let us be ignorantines as to all grounds and philosophy of theology. There is no use in studying the letter our Heavenly Father has taken the trouble to write and send ts us. We can read it for vague sentimental impressions, but it is as well not to pry inquisitively into its precise scientific significances. Thus we shall escape sectarianism, and never have differences with any Chustians about opinions, seeing we hold tione, There is great virtue in a universal haze over the most important and interesting of all subjects. Now, we think mist has its uses, and would respect it wherever God has put it. As far as he has spread any of it over the pages of the Bible, we will not insist on penetrating its meaning. But he sent it to be light to us, not darkness, and therefore we suppose it was intended that we should receive definite notions from its teaching .- Christian Register.

The anxiety which has been felt for several days past concerning the British naval ships, the Hero and the Ariadne, in which the Prince of Wales and his suite left the American shores, has been set at rest by the arrival of these vessels in Plymouth Sound The Prince and the Duke of Newcastle, immediately left for Windsor Castle, where they arrived on Thursday evening- There was no real cause for anxiety as the long prevalence of easterly winds prevented the squadron from making the progress which was anticipated; but her majesty was naturally anxious respecting the safety of her son, which increased with every day's delay, and the nation was beginning to share her alarm. Now that the Prince has arrived and is in the bosom of his family, there can be no impropriety in saying that it was fortunate for him fortunate, also, for the country-that he was accompanied in his transatlantic trip, by a man of sound bered with satisfaction by all concerned. American Colonies and to the Great Republic. It success of the Armstrong gam. - Tome's Cor. was admirably managed from first to last by the Colenial Minister who accompanied the heir-apparent, with the exception of the unfortunate controlomps at Kingston, but even that event, and the circumstances which followed, added greatly to the eclat which marked the whole of the subsequent four throughout the Union. More unlkely things have occurred than the presence of her Majesty, at no distant day, amid the same scenes. The state of the Money Market is beginning to cause alarm, a feeling by no means mnatural when the Bank of England has given what is technically called the 'screw' a double twist in the course of a single week. The rate of discount is now six per cent and there is every prospect of a still farther increase. Gold in large quantities has left the Bank, and is still rapidly leaving, - to go no one knows where, and to return no one knows when. A time like the present, when money is dear .- Eu-

ropean Times. HOMICIDAL MANIA IN ENGLAND, -- The London papers are filled with accounts of horrid murders as the California papers used to be in the worst days of California society. It is scarcely possible to take up a newspaper without finding come new atrocity chronicled. The increase of nearder astounds the public. One writer says :-- "Murder bids fair soon o assume a prominent rank in our national customs. The homicidal felon becomes daily more audacious, and daily yields to more insignificant temptations." In one short week the te extraor livery homicides are reported: At Wakefelo a paider, lady is alleged to have died from the effect of repeated doses of arsenic, which could have been administered, if at all, from no other motive than the hope of obtaining possescion of some tubles and chairs, and a few silver forks and spoone. At Stepmey, a wealthy widow has her shall bearen in with a hamner in ter own house, in broad day, and within a few yearls of a crowded thoroughare, the sole possible advantage of the assassin being the acquisition of her small store of ready money. At Aldershott, a soldier slays two corporals with a single bullet, simply because he has been condenated to a few days extra drill for an act of insubordination. And as if this class of murders were not enough, the papers tell us that infanticide is an expedient which seems to be growing in provincials towns and rural districts. The increasing prevalence of such fearful crimes is sadly humiliating to the pride of modern English civilization .-Oswego Palladium.

A deliberate murder was perpetrated on Sunday, the 11th Nov., in the village of Alexandria, Dumbartonshite. It appears that the fatal deed was the result of a quarrel between two men, whose names have not been ascertained, the one a shoemaker and the other a mason's laborer, which arcse out of a discussion on the merits of Garibaldi.

A man named Johnson, at Doncaster, has been killed by his wife. It is said he had long suffered from her brutality, and that she frequently attacked him in a most savage manner.

It is rumored that the Duke of Newcastle is to recoive the Order of the Garter, now in gift of the Queen, owing to the death of the Earl of Richmond. Rumors of Ministerial changes are rife.

SIR CRESSWELL CRESSWELL, THE BACHELOR JUDGE. -Our present Judge Ordinary must be a happy man as he beholds the miseries of married life passing like gloomy phantoms in review before him from day to day. He sees at a distance the raging of domestic storms, and he hears the artillery of matrimonial warfare as he sits on his eminence of state undistracted and unbiassed; then follow him to his own mansion after the business of the day. Will he not eat his dinner with peculiar relish, and sip his claret afterwards with the suave mari magno feeling of the poet? As he falls asleep in his easy chair, what strange dreams will disport themselves in his brain -wild, fantastic, and dimly pleasurable! And when he retires to rest, will he not lay his head on his pillow with a sense of self-satisfaction that no other head is near-that he is not tensed by frilled nightcaps—that he can lie abed longitudinally, diagonally, or caruilinearly, according to his own sweet will? Oh, happy Sir Cresswell Cresswell !— Fraser's Magazine. The Armstrong Gun.-Let me summarize what

the campaign has proved respecting this gun. Co-lonel Barry's and Captain Milward's Batteries were shipped in the Thames, and brought overland from England. Arrived at Alexandria they were unshipped, and conveyed across the Desert by rail. Between Suez and China they were shipped and unshipped at Kowloon and Odin Bay, and when eventually landed at Pehtang, they had undergone that process no less than eight times, Milward's Battery was then dragged for miles over ground all but impracticable for artillery, and yet not one gun received the slightest damage. It may, therefore, safely be assumed that the Armstrong gun is not too deli-cate for the rough usage of war. The French canon raye is a beautiful gun, light and handy, an immense improvement on the old class of artillery. It weighs 600 French pounds (5; cwt.), and throws an 81b. shell. The Armstrong weighs 6 cwt. and throws a 12lb shell. In point of lightness, therefore, the Armstrong is superior to the rifled cannon The French carriages, however, are in every respect better than ours. They are not two-thirds of the weight, substantial enough for rough work, and quite unaffected by the recoil of the gun. There is but one opimon here, that the Armstrong carriages and waggous are unnecessarily heavy. The ordinary 916 gun weighs 13; cwt. - more than double the Armstrong-but the carriage is so much lighter that each gun and carriage complete is nearly the same weight. I believe Sir William Armstrong has improved on the pattern of entringe sent to China, and there is great room for such improvements. In this respect the French are unquestionably superior. But here their superiority coasts. The French Authory n China, both officers and men, have distinguished themselves on every occasion. Most of the officers wear the Italian medal, and the way in which they trained wild Japanese ponies into useful artillery horses excited universal admiration. They well know how to put their canon raye to the best purpose. It is no fault of theirs that the French gan s inferior to the English in point of range, accuracy, lightness, and destructive effect. Neither on the 12th, when the attack was made on Sinho, nor or the 14th, nor at the storming of the fort, did their guns, though very good, make such practice as Mirward's battery on the 12th and 21st, or Earry's on the 14th. The Armstrougs are made of wrought iron, the French of bronze. The chances of injury to the interior of the gun from the effect of the bail are, therefore, sensibly diminished in favor of the Armstrong. Milward's battery fixed 90 rounds a gun within three hours and a-half on the 21st, and the gun was only sponged every tenth round. Not the gan was only sponged every tenth round. one gun is in the slightest degree injured. The Armstrong is loaded at the breech, the French at the muzzle. Here again the advantage is on the side of the English weapon. In destructive effect the Armstrong shell is greatly superior to the French Built up in sections, the 12lb shells must burst into 40 angular pieces exclusive of the top and leader easing Their effect is frightful, and the range over which they spread death and destruction is almost incredible. No troops could stand against them in the The French are not masters of this secret, open and the effect of their shells is much less deadly Once get the range with an Armstrong, the word is passed down the battery so many degrees of elevation, and the graduated sights on this the graners to place each shot in the spot indicated. England may well be congratulated on possessing such a weapon judgment and large views like the Dake of New- The Armstrong is the best gan that has yet been castle. The importance of this trip can hardly be tested in actual war, and the sums it has cost the over-estimated, and the outhurst of good feeling to country have been wisely and well expended. Conwhich it gave rise in the United States is an event siderable doubts were entertained as to its source Her Majesty will know how to appreciate the services is now removed. There is no "but" or "it" and rendered in this friendly visit of her son to the North lonly one opinion as to the absolute and complete

Sir W. Armstrong writes to the Times, to give an absolute contradiction to the estimate of the Medicarie's Magnetine, that £2,000 each is the average cost of his guns. The railing of the question "end tes me (he says) to inform your renders that the Government can be supplied with any number of the new 12pounder rifled gans at two-thirds of the price of the old 12-pounder brass gans, the cost of which is £170.

There is great danger of the Whitworth gan passing into the heads of the French. We are informed that the refusal of Mr. Sidney Herbert to reinforms the sum of £30,000, being the cost of Mr Witworth's eyperiments is the cause of this untoward event.

The minimum rate of discount was raised by the Bank of England on the 6th alt, altho' no gold was withdrawn that day and none has been since. This movement was telegraphed to the Bank of France, and contemplated an additional withdrawal of more gold from the Rank of England by that Bank was suspended.

We are enabled to state that the desputch forwarded in the name of Lord John Russell to our Minister at Turin was never submitted to the Cabinet, and that several members of the Unbinet Lave expressed their disapproval of it. This much is certain. Moreover, looking at the diversity of style between this dispatch and that of the 30th August, and the resemblance of the former to some of Lord Palmerston's slapdash filogical despatches when he held the seals of the Foreign Office, we are tempted to suggest that the nutbor of the present despatch is the Premier bimself .-- Press.

DEATH OF A VETERAN. - There died at South Shieids, on the 8th alt., a man named William Hudson, who was formerly a sergeant in the 52d Regiment, and who was with Sir John Moore when that callant officer was killed at Corunna. He took the spurs of Sir John after his death, and was one of the six who buried him.

The London Morning Post says that the new gun, invented by F. Lynet Thomas, has just been tried at Shoeburyness. Here is the result of the trial. The gun, landed with 28 pounds of powder, sent a ball weighing 166 pounds to a distance of 10,000 yards, or five miles and three fourths. Mensures have been taken to have a series of experiments in the presence of the members of the committee of the Woolwich Arsenal.

A regiment of Zonaves is being formed in London. The proposed Cockney Zouave is to figure in a red and white turban, scarlet jacket with blue sleeves, baggy breeches and buskins! Can anything, then, be more ridiculous than that a respectable London tradesman should disquise himself in a costume now that of the crack regiments of a foreign army, priginally worn only by Arabs and French convicts?

Lord Bury, writing in reference to the Volunteer excursion scheme to Paris, says that Mr. Sidney Herbert directly and repeatedly refused to allow Mr. Rowsell to use his name in connection with the affair, and warned him, by the Duke of Cambridge's desire, against using that of His Royal Highness.

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