others who took pleasure in such ruffianism. The money found upon them, a considerable sum, was distributed among the assassins and the spectators. Neither did the remains of the poor victims find repose in death; they were buried in the Convent garden, and the only thing set up to mark the spot was a stick upon which the hat of one of them was placed. Crowds of people to whom the Finanzieri boasted of their exploit visited the spot.

No crime was alleged against them. Their only crime was that they were priests, except Father Pellicciaja, who added to his guilt that of having converted a young man from revolutionary sentiments.

A great number of Finanzieri took part in this massacre; many of whom have fled, while others are concealed. Those against whom the examination les established the accusation are Antonia Cipistoni, Roman, aged 26; Luigi Cecchini, of Sinigaglia, 26 Stephano, Ravaglioni, of Citta di Castello. 31; Dominico Gigli, of Ancona, 33; Salvatore Brandi and Giovanni Marioni, who, as we have seen, murdered the Curate of Monte Mario, all belonged to the corps of Financieri. Cipistoni, as principal, was condemned to death. He it was who bandaged the eyes of Father Pellicciaja with his own handkerchief, and who, after blaspheming frightfully in answer to the clergyman's request for a Confessor, was the first to fire upon him. Having seen some one present take two pieces of gold, he compelled him to give them up, by threatening to serve him as he had the priests, adding, "I did the work and am therefore entitled to the pay." All the others were condemned, as accomplices, to the galleys for life, except Gigli, who was only condemned for twenty years. The date of the sentence is July 2, 1852.

We have now reached the last act. We say the last, because, although Zambianchi confesses to sixty victims, only twelve have been discovered, but precisely the twelve who were necessary to convict the wretched criminals.

About noon on the 3d of May, a deacon of Palermo, named Antonio Savona, and Father Augustino Serra, a Spaniard of the Order of Jerome, were urrested and conducted before Zumbianchi. First they were robbed of a sum of ten crowns in money, and a silver watch; next Savona's house was robbed. Then they were confined until midnight in the Conservatory of Refuge; then they were sent to St. Calixtus, where they found several others. The next day at noon they were shot. One of them had fallen on his back, still breathing, when one of the Finanzieri stamped upon his month and so finished

Sometime after the arrest of Savona and Serra, during the evening of May 3d, one of the assassins asked Zambianchi what was to be done with the "caged birds." "We will give them a holiday tomorrow," was the answer. Zambianchi then ordered Rambelli to prepare graves! Convicted of the murder of these two clergymen, Paulo Epaminondas Rambelli, of Ravenna, aged 28, was condemned to death. Paul Schiavoni, Roman, vine-dresser, aged of having arrested the victims, of having conducted them to Zambianchi, and of having aided in the murder, were condemned for life to the galleys. This sentence is dated September 20 1853.

Of the eleven inculpated in these murders four were condemned to death. One, Autonio Cipiston, died in prison on the 22d September, 1852, of consumption. The three others, Ignacio Mancini, Giovanni Marioni and Paulo Epaminondas Rambelli, were guillotined on the 24th January, 1854, refusing all religious succor and remaining impenitent. They were martyrs of Liberty and the Republic, they were! Italian demagoguism makes heroes of them. They are welcome to their glory.

The New York Times has a trenchant article upon the vicious education given to the young of the wea! thier classes in the United States. As it is fashionable to hold up American justitutions, and American education particularly, to the admiration of the world, and as something to be imitated, it is as well that, occasionally, the true tendencies of these institutions, as something to be avoided, should be brought prominently before the public. The New York Times says:

"Special efforts are in progress for rescuing the children of the poor from ignorance and vice, and for rendering them worthy and useful members of society. Similar efforts, we apprehend, would not be out of place, to convert the sons of the rich into respectable, useful, and honored citizens. For we verily believe that a more useless and unpromising class of young persons cannot be found among us, than the sons of our wealthy men. Every one who has taken the trouble to reflect upon the matter, must experience a feeling of profound dissatisfaction at the manner in which our New York young men are brought up. Every American who feels within him the conviction of the glorious future for which this country is destined, must sorrow over the waste of that youthful material, whose task it should be to perfect what we have so bravely begun. Our rising generation is of a nature to inspire us with anything but hope. We cannot expect great statesmen, or generals, or masters of finance out of youths that have wrecked their constitutions ere they have ceased to be boys, and whose minds are familiar with the vices of maturity before their joints have been well knit, or their cheeks lost their down. We are not so blind as not to know where the fault lies. It is not with the young men themselves, for unrestrained youth can scarce be expected to be staid or sober; but it is with the fathers;—the wealthy men of our city who spend their lives in amassing gigantic fortunes, while they neglect their domestic interests, and who will devote the energies of soul and body to elevating some particular stock, while they do not in the slightest degree trouble themselves as to whether the morals of their children are going up or down.

"Our men of mark here are fond of imitating Transatlantic customs. They have their Clubs after fore he has become a man.

English models; they copy English coats and English and English models; they copy English coats and English models.

exposed to the brutal insults of the Finanzieri and lish hats, and are generally, in nine cases out of ten others who took pleasure in such ruffianism. The a great deal more English in their habits than they would confess. Yet in the matter of training up their sons, they fall far behind the English. The son of a wealthy Englishman, whether noble or not, is trained for service. He is regarded, and taught to regard himself, as inheriting great responsibilities with his great advantages; and special pains are taken to prepare him for their discharge. He is early sent to school, subjected to a rigid discipline, physically hardened by athletic exercise, and educated in all manly arts as well as in Latin and Greek. At a later stage, no matter what may be his 'expectations,' he is subjected to the routine of business. He either studies a profession, or goes into a counting-house; and is compelled to perform the labor, and shoulder the responsibilities which belong to that place. He thus acquires business habits; and whatever may be his future fortune or position, he is always able, and in nine cases out of ten he is disposed, to bear a hand in the practical business of life. Thus it comes that in Eng-land the sons of the rich fill all places of trust and of honor; not simply because it is an aristocratic country and showers its prizes on the well-born, but because, having the best opportunities and the largest means to qualify themselves for high duties, they have availed themselves of them. The best lawyers, the best merchants, the most thriving manufacturers, the ablest judges, the most promising members of Parliament in England, are the sons of the rich.

"How is it in this country and especially in this City? Is it not notorious that the ranks of business -of the professions-of public life, are filled up from every other class but that? How many of the sons of our rich men will be found among the most promising young men of the day, in any department of activity? How many of them are struggling for pre-eminence at the bar-or preparing themselves to carry into still wider fields and to greater heights the commercial enterprise; which has made their fathers rich and repected—or fitting themselves to be legislators, writers, the leaders and guides of public opinion, and the pillars of the State in public life? No one thinks of looking to them for such services as these. Recruits for all these departments come from other ranks. It is the children of the poorer classes who struggle upvard into honor and usefulness—and the children of the rich become mere idle spectators of a busy scene in which they have no part.

"These are lamentable but indisputable facts. The very class of young men which should furnish the brightest ornaments and most useful members of society, contributes at best but useless drones-men who live only to dissipate the fruits of ancestral industry, and who become mere hangers on, in a state where intelligent activity is the sole condition of hunor and of self-respect.

"It is scarcely necessary to say that this result is wholly due to the defective training they receive in early life. Their fathers are the parties responsible for so empty a conclusion of what might have been a brilliant career. The radical difficulty grows out of the fact that acquiring money is regarded and treated as the great end of life; and these young men, knowing that their fortune is already secured, naturally enough see nothing left worth laboring for. Their fathers inspire and cherish the mistake,—not in words, but by their acts and the whole tenor of their lives.-They teach their children, by their daily actions, by their social habits, by the tone of their conversation, by that general bearing and demeanor which exerts more influence in a family than special inculcations, 48, and Alexandro Bavosi, of Sinegaglia, convicted that to be rich is the great object of life-and that to be useful, to be honored, to be worthy of public trusts, and to aid in the advancement of society, and the enlightenment or guidance of our fellows, are secondary matters, to be left to those whose poverty compels them into some field of active exertion. Such lessons must inevitably produce the empty results which those who receive them, and society at large, have so much reason to deplore.

"But worse results than these are often seen to follow. The training which a great proportion of our young men receive, yields still more deplorable fruits. It leads them, or at least leaves them, to become spendthrifts, devotees of vice and pests to society .-Their fathers, with little personal attention and taking no pains to secure for them a rigid discipline, go through the form of sending them to a fashionable City School, until they are twelve or thirteen, sup-plying them even at that early age with plenty of money, without teaching them how to use it. At an incredible early age they find their way to bar-rooms, and lerrn to smoke cigars, and drink brandy. At the mature age of sixteen, they burst all bonds—if ever there were such things—and appear in mannish attire, showithemselves at parties, and stay out late at night. About this time their fathers, thinking probably that their education is completed, place them in some business, not difficult of performance, and requiring probably only punctual attendance of mornings. To do our young men all possible justice, they fulfil this portion of their worldly duty punctually enough. No matter how late he has been up the previous night, no matter what species of debauchery or riot he has been engaged in, the young man about town will always find his way, with aching head and trembling hand, to his office, by a good business hour. And this is all that his father seems to require. He never asks how the night was spent, or in what company, or how came those bleared eyes; and shaky hands. He knows that his son does not spend his evenings at home, but he is too busy or heedless to ask beyond. Why should the boy spend his evenings at home?-What is there to charm him in that great mansion that pulses with alternate fever and gloom?-one night a hot, crowded party of rouged women and silly men; the next a dull desolate array of empty chambers, with the tired master of the house snoring on a sofa, and his untiring lady and daughters up-stairs dressing for another ball. No fireside comfort to tempty the young man to his home. Everything is huge and splendid, and dismal; and in self-defence he has to fly. He has not been taught to love reading, and the frame has been too artificially reared to render him. willing gymnast. No, the billiard-room for him, to that paper was not published. Another Protestant where he plays, and drinks, and swears, with pre-clergyman orders his name to be taken from the list that to the gambling-house, where he devours a luxurious supper, drinks champagne gratis, and loses his twenty, fifty, or it may be thousand dollars, at faro .from thence to places even more unworthy of mention, where the multiplication of vice in a thousand costly mirrors is dwelt on as an attraction, and where the youth learns the degradation of manhood long be-

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND .- The splendid donation of £800 for the Catholic University of Ireland has been received by His Grace the Arch-bishop of Dublin from "Anonymous."

Conversions .- Dungler, March 13, 1854.-On Sunday, the 5th instant, two Protestants, John and Harriet Dudgeon, the immediate neighbors and tenants of the Protestant rector, were received into the bosom of the Church, and on yesterday they made their first Communion, to the great edification of the entire congregation. The converts, brother and sister, have always been looked on as most exemplary characters. It is most pleasing to observe how steadily the "old faith" progresses with the return of the good times. Ever since the failure of the potato crop, with its fearful concomitants—famine and pestilence—set in, we have been favored with proselytising schools throughout this extensive parish (Templecrone); and attendance at these schools was the test by which relief was administered by the Protestant rector and his lady. Notwithstanding, not one pervert can the parson number among his small and daily diminishing flock.—Cor.

of Telegraph.
Died, in Johnston, on Tuesday, the 7th ult., John Little, Esq., aged 75 years. A considerable time since this gentleman, who previously had been remarkable for his high church principles and strong Conserva-tive politics, as well as for being connected with some of the leading families in this county, abjured Pro-testantism and was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, in which religion he died .- Kilkenny Journal.

The bazaar held in Ennis during the assizes in support of a fund for establishing the Sisters of Mercy in that town, produced a sum of £214.

ST PATRICK'S DAY IN DUBLIN.—The natal day of the patron saint was commemorated on Friday foremoon with the usual ceremony at the trooping of the Castle guard. Two bands—those of the Queen's Bays, and the 90th light infantry-played along the road from the Royal Barracks to the Castle, where a vast crowd had collected half an hour before the arrival of the military. The Lord Lieutenant and the Councess St. Germans, attended by a brilliant cortege of ladies and gentlemen, all wearing the triple leaf, appeared on the balcony, over the grand portice, and were loudly and enthusiastically cheered by the populace. There was a complete absence of any attempt to create disturbance, nor was there a single case of drunkenness observable in the crowd.—Mail.

Mr. John Reynolds .- The Comption Committee have broken new ground. A very serious oflence against the law of Parliament has been proved against Mr. Reynolds by Mr. Thomas Arkins—the acceptance of money for getting a specific provision inserted in an act of Parliament. It has excited an immense sensation in the House of Commons, and it is believed the report of the Committee will call the formal attention of the House to the transaction as a breach of privilege. Selling places is considered a small offence compared to selling statute law. Our last advices add that Mr. Bindon had stated the case of a place sold for £9 against Mr. Reynolds, in Mr. Reynolds's own presence. We suspect the committee are only on the threshold of their task .- Nation.

SLIGO ELECTION COMMITTEE. - Sir F. Baring brought up the report of the committee on the Sligo election. It stated that bribery had existed to a certain extent,

THE MAGISTRACY.-Mr. Shine Lawlor has been restored to the commission of the peace for this county, upon the recommendation of Mr. Henry Arthur Herbert, Lieutenaut of Kerry. Mr. Lawler was dismissed from the commission in consequence of having attended a dinner given in compliment to Smith O'Brien in Cork, 1848-Tralec Chronicle.

The Limerick Chronicle says :- The Emperor of Rassia is proprietor of several stores and house concerns in this city, purchased many years ago from Harman and Co., of London.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES.—The payments into court by the purchasers at the recent sales of the Glengall property now amount to £174,326, over £40,000 of vented a volley of oaths, in mingled Celtic and Saxon, which have been lodged by Mr. John Sadlier, M.P., against the "hang-gallows gossoon," by whom she whose gross purchases fell little short of £70,000.

A number of Tipperary gentlemen are about to start to witness the warlike operations on the Danube.

The last mail from America brought heavy remittances for the purpose of taking out persons residing in the town of Galway to their relatives in the United States. Emigration from all parts of the west continues on the increase.

The Exodus still continues on a very large scale.— The Waterford News states that the Marquis of Waterford is exceedingly short of Workmen on his farms.

The Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland consented to a verdict of £3,000 to be divided amongst the widow and children of the late Mr. Bateman, who was killed by the catastrophe at Straffan. This case had come on at Cork, but was withdrawn, of course, only after counsel, &c., had pocketed his

Mr. Frederick De Molyns, formerly M.P. for the county of Kerry, and who was recently committed to prison on a charge of forgery, died suddenly, in Newgate, on Friday night.

Division Among the Methodists -- A terrible schism threatens the overthrow of the Methodist con-nection in Limerick. Several of the respectable members of the congregation have seceded from the chapel in George's Street, and entered a protest against the conduct of the minister, who has introduced, it is said, the Litany of the Church of England, against the wishes of a large portion of the Congregation.

clergyman orders his name to be taken from the list cocious glibness when he makes an ill stroke. From of subscribers to the same journal, and says that he would never again even look at it for not giving insertion to an eulogium (written by a parishioner capable of judging) on a sermon preached by him in a Protestant Church in Cork, and with which his auditory "were greatly pleased."? Indeed the modistry "were greatly pleased." Indeed the modesty of those clergymen is wonderful (comments the Limerick Reporter). If there were newspapers in the days of the Apostles, would they thus be striving to never again be raised or gladdened, for the battle-never again be raised or gladdened, the plant process of the plant process get their sermons " puffed?"?

Mr. Birch of the World has judiciously abandoned is action against the Freeman's Journal.

Bituminous coal is now being raised in large quantities near Belfast.

RAILWAY LITIGATION .- It is stated that the longpending negotiations between the Dublin and Kingstown and the Dublin and Wicklow Railways have been finally adjusted, and an agreement entered into of a nature which is said to be most satisfactory and beneficial to both parties. The terms of the compromise, which are not yet made public, were settled out of doors, and all further litigation between the two companies absolutely precluded.

At Leitrim assizes, Mr. Hugh Reynolds stood charged with having conspired to shoot Lord Viscount Clements, but the trial was postponed until next assizes by the crown, in consequence of the absence of a principal witness.

At Clonmel assizes, the coroners applied for 6d. per mile while travelling to and from inquests. Judge Ball said it had long since been settled by the twelve judges, that coroners were entitled to 6d. per mile out and no more.

TRINITY COLLEGE—EXPULSION OF A STUDENT,-Frinity College was on Wednesday the scene of a very impressive proceeding. Two students were brought before the board on an accusation of having introduced improper characters into their chambers in the university. About three o'clock the board closed its siting, and the Provost, senior and junior fellows, in full academical costume, attended by the college officials, proceeded from the Boardroom to the Examination Hall, where a large number of students assembled to hear the sentence of the collegiate court promulged. The sentence was read out in Latin by Doctor Townsend. One of the students was expelled for life, the other was "rusticated" for a year. The large bell of the university rang slowly while the sentence of condemnation was being pronounced .- Freeman.

EXTRAORDINARY AND FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF ROSLEA.-A few nights since, a wake" was being held in the neighborhood of Roslea, and, as usual in rural districts, was the scene of much merriment. Amongst other frolies, a mock trial was held on a young man for the abduction of a young girl. Judge, jury, counsel, prisoner, and prosecutor, were all enacted, and a verdict of guilty returned.— The prisoner was placed on a creel, with a rope noosed round his neck, and the other end cast over a beam, and unfortunately secured; by some accident the creel was kicked from under the man, he dropped, the verlebræ was dislocated, and instant death ensued.

AN IRISH Mode of Serving a WRIT.-Two or hree days since an trish gentleman whose solicitor had vainly endeavored to serve a writ on an ex-M.P. for an Irish borough, who resides at the West-end of he metropolitan suburbs, hit upon the following mode: Having sealed a stone bottle with an imposing crest, and marked it "potheen," he forwarded it by an intelligent lad of thirteen, who was previously well instructed, as a present from a friend, in the West-end, with instructions to be delivered only to himself .-The bait took.—The old Irish fellower who acts as duenna to Mr.– ---, as his guardian against the too captivating approaches of bailiffs, did not think there was anything to apprehend from a child, bearing a bottle of the "native."-She never read Virgil, and knew nothing of the " Timeo Danaes." The master was called, and the present handed duly over-"There is a note, I believe, in the wrapper, sir," obbut without the knowledge of Mr. Sadleir. They, served the messenger, perhaps it would require an answer. The Magistracy.—Mr. Shine Lawlor has been which the present was folded, and took out an enverlope. "There's a writ in that, sur" cried the youngster, you're served," and bounding through the passage, was out of sight in an instant, whilst the exsenator looked as if he was converted into stone .--Molly, with a wet dish-cloth, which she flung after the lad, foamed with rage, at being made the involuntary instrument of such a case. But the unkindest out remained behind. Social her master quitout of sorts after diamer, she philosophically nigod him to make the best use of a bad bargain, and take some of the "potheen," opaning the bottle for the purpose; but who can express her indignant amazement, at finding the contents were aqua pura? Sho had been thus doubly deceived.

IRELAND AND THE IRISH. Stoneybatter, March 12, 1851.

I'm in dhread you'll be imagin' we breakfast on gunpowdher-tay, Thady, I'm so led away by the pre-vailin' eppydemic; but what beteune conthributin' my share of the shoutin' from the Royal Barracks to Wesland-row, as the throops take their departh to, readin' the "latest intelligence" (which, by-the-bye, very often adds nothing at all to the news before that) and encountherin' recruitin' sorgeants at every hands'turn-legalized ribbon men, I may call'em; judgia' by the sthreamers in their hats-I declare I'm quite inoculated, as it were, with a sthrong wakeness for

Of coorse, you remember Micky Clancy, the process-server?—and an unpleasant habit the same man had of refreshin' people's recollections—well, la and habit the same with the behold yon, who did I light upon on Tuesday last in Brunswick-street, and he takin both sides of the road, turkeydhrivin, as we used to say when we saw a poor boy a thrifle overcome-but the same Micky's son, Darby, and he after 'listin'.

"It's a folly to talk," says he, and he sthrivin' to shuit the action to the word, and the crethur overcome with a jarkin' hayoup at the same time, "but I'm not in marchin' ordher, sojers dear," says he; "so ordher a car and dhrive me at once to Roosia."-Masther Clancy showed a fine sperrit, no doubt-but as there happened to be such preliminaries as attestation and medical examination—not to mintion the jarvey's fare for a set-down so far beyant the usual bounds—the proposition came to nothing, and when I lest him he was fast asleep, with his back against the wall of the Antient Concert-Rooms.

And so you're purty sartin, you tell me, that the wives and children of the fine fellows that are goin' forth so gallantly "to do or die," will be well looked afther at home? God send it, anyhow.

It is a call, and one that has many and plaintive

echoes upon the threasury of Old England, aye, and upon its mothers and daughters, and upon its merchant princes; a telling and a tearful appeal to them never again be raised or gladdened, for the battle-field has many terrible chances, and its fearful to