

DUBLIN, Nov. 12.—The Irish Times asserts that it has proof that Kelly, the Fenian leader who was rescued at Manchester, was the man who died recently in hospital in this city under the name of Martin, and whose identity was so doubtful.

The Dublin Evening Mail states apropos to the Irish education question, that a declaration in favor of the subjection of national education to Roman Catholic control has been drawn up by Cardinal Cullen, and is now offered for the signature of Roman Catholics, through the hands of a noble lord who has recently changed his creed, and of a baronet representing a southern county in Parliament.

DUBLIN, Oct. 29.—There was a riotous fight on Sunday night, between the Dwyers and the Ryans, on their return from the amusee meeting in Tipperary. Two of them received such injuries that their lives are still in danger. The immediate cause of quarrel was an old dispute about a farm which belonged to a man named Warren, a relative of both factions.

Mr. Munster obtained a summons at the Petty Sessions of Cashel yesterday against Mr. O'Beirne, alleging a charge of perjury committed at the trial of the election petition last February.

DEMOCRATIC FIRE.—A sad case of fire occurred on Friday last, in the townland of Obaragh, about seven miles from Danganooon. In that townland there lives a family of four girls called Loughran, holding a small farm, and, on the day named, they put into an end room of the house a quantity of 'beetled' flax, locking the door and returning to the field. The room also contained a bed and some wearing apparel. The fire was observed by a person who was passing by, and he immediately gave the alarm, when a number of neighbors gathered, and succeeded, with great exertion, in containing the fire to the one room, by cutting off the burnt portion of its roof. Of course the whole contents were destroyed, and nothing remains but the bare walls. The origin of the fire is unknown.

The amusee movement has two parties to it. One is opposed to agitation the other is actively engaged in it. Some time ago there was a schism and the 'Amusee Association' was set up on the 'Amusee Committee,' which was the first body, being thrust aside by the members of the new organization. The Committee is the more moderate of the two. After the receipt of Mr. Gladstone's letter the Rev. Dr. Spratt, a popular Roman Catholic clergyman, wrote to advise the discontinuance of the public demonstrations, and the adoption of the previous counsel to leave the question in the hands of the Government. The answer of the association was the meeting on Wednesday night. The Committee had written to Dr. Spratt expressing concurrence in the wisdom of his advice, and stating that they were at present obtaining signatures to petitions addressed to the Premier in respectful terms. Clergyman of all denominations, members of Parliament, and other respectable people throughout the United Kingdom, are, they say, putting down their names.—Times Cor.

SHOCKING SLAVERY IN THE WEST OF IRELAND.—The Ballinacorney correspondent of the Mayo Examiner writes:—While the population of this extensive barony is decreasing to a fearful extent, cattle and sheep are increasing in a tenfold numerical proportion. Holding after holding, and farm after farm have no sooner become vacated, than they are at once amalgamated into monster grazing walks.—Tenant farmers here have no business competing with stock farmers; the latter don't care at what figure they may obtain the land, grass they want and will have at any price. Droves of splendid cattle are daily leaving for foreign markets, and their places supplied with young stock. Not so with the people; when they are necessitated to go they are not replaced with their own kind.

The attempt on Mr. Stret's life was not agrarian. He had a dispute with a road contractor named Bourke, who met him on his return from an inspection. After some angry words with him in his house he went out. In a few minutes a pistol-shot was fired through the parlour window. Half a dozen pellets lodged in his side, one broke his watch chain, another grazed his watch and lodged in the chair. He is not dangerously wounded. It is the second attempt on his life.—Times Cor.

A NEW SUGGESTION.—One of the chief motives of Irish landlords in refusing leases is to have control over the political votes of their tenants; and even on some of those estates where the 'tenant right custom' exists, it is usual to serve notices of ejectment on the tenant understanding that it depends upon the vote whether or not the notice shall be acted upon. Now whilst so arranging that all Irish tenants should have leases—whilst providing that the only way in which a landlord shall escape giving his tenant a lease for a term of years shall be by giving him a written lease for one year—we would distinguish between the more yearly and the other leases as to the right of voting. A mere yearly tenancy, even where the covenants are set forth in a written lease, should not be allowed to carry a vote; a tenancy for a considerable period of years, secured by a written lease, should, in the case of agricultural tenants, be made to form an indispensable part of the electoral qualifications. The landlord would thus lose his political interest in the maintenance of the present wretched system; whilst he would soon find that his pecuniary interest and his general convenience would be incomparably better served by the long than by the yearly leases, which would be the alternative presented to him.—Scotsman.

ORDERING OF TROOPS TO KILMALLOCK.—A communication from the Poor Law Commissioners was received by the clerk of this union yesterday, requesting to be immediately informed if a body of military could be accommodated with temporary 'billets' in the workhouse, as it was the wish of the government to send some companies at once into this locality. The letter which arrived here on Sunday has caused some talk as to what can be the meaning or the object of the government in sending military to Kilmallock. It will be remembered that on the occasion of the disturbances some few years since, military were stationed in our workhouse; but, judging by appearances, at least, no such cause now exists. The authorities must, however, be in possession of some information to justify the measures they have taken.—Freeman.

An attempt was made to upset the morning up train from Trim on Monday, and was only frustrated by the vigilance of a mileman. Some miscreants had raised one of the rails at a short curve about a mile from Athboy station, placing the end of it upon that of the next. All the bolts and fastenings had been removed and thrown into an adjoining field.—Fortunately, the approaching train was stopped at Athboy, or the consequences might have been very fatal. The number of passengers was large, the majority being on their way to Navan to attend the meeting there. No trace has yet been discovered of the perpetrators of the outrage. The 'Evening Mail' says:—We understand that the early train which was fortunately stopped in time to prevent what would in all probability have been a very fatal accident, contained five Roman Catholic priests and 100 farmers proceeding to a tenant-right meeting at Navan. The belief in the district is that the outrage was a Fenian device to stop the meeting.

The inspectors of the Irish prisons report that 107 men and 665 women, who were sent to gaol in Ireland last year, had been previously in prison twenty-one times or more. Eight of the men and thirty two of the women had been in prison more than 100 times. Three of the men had been in gaol above 100 times one of the women 139 times, another 224 times, and one of the men had been committed for her 267th time. These persons, chiefly committed for drunkenness or disorderly conduct spend most of their days in prisons, supported at the public expense. Imprisonment for debt is occasionally made to eke out a living. When the Lord Lieutenant on the mar-

riage of the Prince of Wales, cleared the Dublin Marshalea Prison of those who were supposed to be unfortunate debtors two persons were most reluctantly turned out. A benevolent magistrate allowed them pensions which provided them with food; to meet other expenses themselves arrested in order to obtain accommodation in the Marshalea free of charge.

The subjoined letter, enclosing £10, has been received by Mr. Sullivan from the Most Noble the Dowager Marchioness of Queensberry:—Dear Mr. Sullivan, I enclose a draft for the families of the prisoners. As they are not yet released, their wives and little ones require to be cared for. The winter is at hand, and they must need our help.

The friends of Ireland and the Irish will I am sure remember that these poor wives and their helpless little ones are suffering now because of the endeavors of their husbands to assist their agonized country; and however we may think the means they used mistaken yet the least we can do is to assist to the utmost of our power, each one of us, in alleviating the sufferings of those stricken families in the absence of their protectors.

I remain, dear Mr. Sullivan, Yours faithfully, CAROLINE QUEENSBERRY.

A. M. Sullivan, Esq.

VERY SHAKY.—A Vicar General, writing to the Daily Express, in anticipation of probable improvements to be introduced into the doctrine and ritual of the Protestant Church by her new lay fathers, says:—Keep the old system of religion, say I. If we make doctrinal changes in Ireland, they will be, most likely, not in a Ritualistic, but in an opposite, and, as some would say, a safer direction. Be it so! But if England, led by our example, make alterations, in which direction would she move? Let us think of that and so, rather than set an example of change, remain as we are. Besides, many of our lay representatives, noblemen, and great landlords, may have taken up advanced notions from seasons in London. Even they, if we begin to change, might wish to screw us up a peg or two higher. For this reason, let us stay as we are. It is a good thing to know one is well. Thus reasons a Protestant divine against reforming the 'reformed religion,' and he has no more exalted arguments to use. A rector, who gives his name and address, writes, in the same paper:—'Sir, The Lay Conference having resolved by a majority that the laity should be represented in the approaching National Convention in the proportion of two to one as regards the clergy, it is now needful for the latter to protest against such a resolution and to declare that they will not permit it to be carried into effect as it now stands. Let this be done in the mildest manner possible, but, at the same time, in the most determined.—Saviter in modo, fortiter in re.'

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—A most deplorable accident—or suicide it is impossible to say which—occurred on the County Down Railway some time on Friday evening, by which a man named George Johnson lost his life. A train had run over him; but what train it seems impossible to ascertain, as the wheels of several have been examined and no marks of blood have been found upon them. The body was not discovered until Saturday morning. It was high fully mutilated. At the inquest it was stated that the deceased, who was a mechanic by trade, had been off work for several years because of his insanity, and had only been let out of the lunatic asylum a few weeks ago. No blame is attached to the railway officials.—Northern Whig.

The police are actively engaged in the effort to discover the murderers of Mr. O'Brien, the last victim to the theory of 'fixity of tenure.' They have succeeded in finding some clothes stained with blood in the houses of some persons who they have arrested.

DUBLIN, Nov. 3.—Three simultaneous county meetings in support of the 'tenant-right' movement were arranged to come off yesterday in Limerick, Navan, and Owan. The first, however, broke down, not from any want of interest in the farming classes, for they flocked in at the appointed time in thousands from the country districts, but from the determined opposition of the amnesty party, who felt indignation that a demonstration should be held upon any other subject. The threatened rupture is now complete and final, so far, at least, as Limerick is concerned. On Saturday evening they met and passed a resolution declaring the proposed tenant-right manifestation contrary to the principle of a resolution recently passed at an amnesty meeting, that no concession on the part of Government, not even that of tenure, would be accepted as a measure of conciliation unless preceded by the liberation of the political prisoners, and advising that there should be no interference with the tenant righters. This was a distinct notice of hostility, and as there was reason to expect something more than a protest on paper, the authorities took what they supposed were sufficient precautions to prevent disturbance. An extra police force was ordered into town and the military were kept under arms within barracks. All looked peaceable enough until half past 1 o'clock, when, on a given signal, nearly 20,000 Fenians rushed into the Market-square, and, dashing in, took up the platform, tore it assunder in a few minutes and carried the fragment to Garryowen, where they made a bonfire of it amid cheers of triumph.—The High Sheriff of the county, Mr. E. W. O'Brien, son of Mr. W. Smith O'Brien who was to have taken the chair, Mr. Synan, M. P., and a numerous body of farmers, headed by Roman Catholic clergymen, attended at half past 2 o'clock and endeavored to calm the multitude, but they were received with showers of stones, and threats were uttered that if they attempted to hold a meeting they would be 'torn in pieces.' Some of the farmers had personal reasons for believing that the threats were sincere, for they went away with blood streaming from wounds inflicted by their patriotic brethren. Several of the priests had their hats knocked off, and received other rough usage. They were with some difficulty rescued from the infuriated mob. The tenant-righters had to abandon the meeting and retire to their club-room. The police patrolled the town, and quietness was soon restored.

The Express states that two copies of the following placard were posted in Kells on the Sunday after Mr. Nicholson was fired at:—'Proclamation.—Whereas, it has been alleged that another outrage of agrarian nature has been perpetrated near Kells, we, therefore, deem it expedient to notify all whom it may concern that in our former edict placarded last May in that town we gave due warning of the intention of our Government in reference to tyrannical land-jobbing, and extermination, which seems not to be attended to, we again notify that tyrannical class of Devils that we will not permit them for the future to outrage God's people by banishing them off the land. We will not be made the laughing-stock of nations any longer by the policy of rotten Government promises promising us protection. We will gain for ourselves with the revolver the true form of a Land Bill, well shaped and permanently framed, propelled by the virtue of a lead pill. Be ye not deceived, this we will carry into effect, as the shooting down of the Absentee in London Paris, or in the midst of his guard can be as easily effected through our Agents as that you would not believe also the Royal Irish Peellers might as well go in search of a Tailor's needle in the Atlantic as to capture the right man, the King of Prussia or his Prime Minister does not feel much surprised at the shooting of landlords in Ireland. We regret to have to take the life of any of those Landlord Assassins who assassinated the People of Ireland in cold blood, but we must get justice.—By order. Dublin, Oct. 9, 1869.'

THE UNEMPLOYED.—The Beehive states that a petition to the Queen is in course of signature, praying Her Majesty to see that measures are taken without delay to

enable the large number of persons at present out of employ and willing to work to go to portions of Her Majesty's dominions where their labour is required and where they may prosper and increase the prosperity of the whole empire. The petitioners also declare that they have heard 'with alarm and indignation' that Her Majesty has been advised to consent to give up the colonies, 'containing millions of unoccupied land, which might be employed profitably, both to the colonies and ourselves, as a field for emigration; and, in order to discourage and defeat all such projects for discussion they humbly pray that England and her colonies and dependencies may be incorporated by name into one British Empire, and that proclamation be made that Her Majesty is Sovereign thereof, in like manner as she has been proclaimed Queen of India. The petitioners also ask Her Majesty to assemble Parliament without delay that they may inquire into the causes of the present distress and seek a remedy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONVERSION.—The Hon. Mrs. Daly, the only daughter of Lord Heytesbury, married to a son of Lord Dunsandale, has been received into the Church.

THE BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL ON THE EARL OF DERBY.—On Sunday the Bishop of Liverpool made his triennial visitation to the Catholic Chapel at Brindle, near Preston. In the course of his observations to a crowded congregation, he alluded to the loss of the country had sustained by the death of Lord Derby. That nobleman the bishop remarked was not a Catholic although he numbered many Catholics amongst his acquaintances, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship. This, however did not prevent him from time to time treating matters which were very hard for Catholics to bear. He had denounced them as politically dangerous and morally corrupt and had expressed the necessity of their being muzzled like dogs in hot weather to prevent them from being troublesome and injurious. But those things were said in the heat of debate, and should generously be forgiven and forgotten. Whatever his failings might be in their regard, he never hesitated to treat them with firmness and even with consideration. Lord Derby had allowed them to have land for a new church in the neighbourhood of Bootle under the most favorable circumstances, as he seemed to, and instructed his steward to act accordingly. He had therefore a claim upon their affectionate regard; besides he was a great statesman a brilliant scholar, and an ornament to the country, fulfilling the duties of son, husband, and father with exemplary rectitude. He was not only a just but an indulgent landlord.

There are two distinct tendencies which the present generation of mankind most earnestly, though in some degree unconsciously, obey. We are making the Earth smaller, and we are filling it up. Activity of colonization keeps pace with improvement in the means of locomotion and one follows upon the other as an unerring consequence. By bringing nations together we establish the balance between their respective wants; we enable demand and supply to find their own level, and we help one another to make the most of our common inheritance. It was only owing to the circumstance that steam and rail brought China and America close to one another that Koopmanschap's speculation became at all practicable and, perhaps, susceptible of boundless extension. Steam carried the Chinaman as far as California; rail conveyed him across the Rocky Mountains, and opens before him a field of enterprise hardly to be circumscribed within the boundaries of a continent. Our powers of colonization are advancing as it were upon the principles of geometrical progression. Count the millions of emigrants who have gone from our shores since the cessation of the Napoleonic wars gave new impulse to our prosperity, and forced our surplus population to look out for new homes. Yet the exit from these islands was for many years unaided or unorganized; it was checked by imperfect means, by ill defined ends; it went on at haphazard by individual instinct, counselled by distress, determined by despair. But in this new exodus from China we shall have the intelligence, the combination, the resources of two vast countries to smooth the way for an undertaking likely to turn out profitable to both. Koopmanschap's scheme engages to import 100,000 Coolies yearly which is about half the annual emigration from all the ports of Great Britain and Ireland. In proportion as means are provided we see the migratory spirit gaining ground in what were till recent times stationary communities. Germany, which from 1819 to 1859 sent forth 1,800,000 emigrants, has in all probability exceeded that number in these last ten years. Obedient to the same law, the whole North-Sweden and Norway is rapidly unpeopling itself to found new centres of life in Wisconsin and Minnesota; the Italians wander forth seeking their fortunes on the Uruguay and the Plate, and the Spaniards are turning to the south, and other parts of Algeria to better purposes than the French possessors of the colony have as yet been able to achieve. In the meanwhile, tracts of European land, in Italy, in Spain, and even in France, are still out of cultivation, and Señor Ruiz Zorrilla, when Minister of Public Works at Madrid cherished a plan of importing some hundreds of English laborers, to whom he would not only have freely given the fertile wilds of Estremadura and New Castile in fee simple, but to whom he would also have secured the blessings of full religious toleration, and, indeed, of general liberty 'as in England.' The fact is, civilized man labors not so much under the scourge of want as under a growing dread and horror of hard work. For the hewer of wood, and carrier of water there is no lack of room either in the Old World or in the New. It is the hard work of the earth that both White and Black men are now shirking in the United States. If the Americans can manage to get it done by the Yellow men, the time may come in which they will be able to spare a few millions of them for some of the happiest but also most unthrifty regions of old Europe.—Times.

During the month of September 32 ships under the Emigration Act, containing 1,393 cabin and 14,224 steerage passengers, total 15,617, sailed from Liverpool. Of these, 24 ships were for the United States, with 13,473 passengers of whom 6,849 were English, 844 Scotch, 2,730 Irish, and 2,819 foreigners; to Canada, 7 ships, with 2,342 passengers, of whom 1,613 were English, 1 Irish, and 628 foreigners; to Victoria, 1 ship, with 102 passengers—63 English, 11 Scotch, 17 Irish, and 11 foreigners. Of 'short ships' 16 sailed, with 795 passengers, who were thus described: To the United States, 5 ships with 536 passengers; Victoria, 1 with 61; New Zealand, 1 with 11; New Brunswick, 2 with 13; South America, 5, with 157; Africa, 1 with 8; East Indies, 1, with 3; West Indies, 1, with 6. Compared with the same month of last year, this gives an increase of 3,692 passengers.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALISM IN LONDON.—A sermon is to be preached in St. Paul's Cathedral next Sunday afternoon, on the subject of a great mission which is to be commenced in London on the 14th inst., and to last to Advent. This mission, which is undertaken chiefly by the High Church party, is expected to be one of the most extraordinary ecclesiastical movements of recent times, some of the churches being open during day and night for the special services, and a large number of eminent preachers having been secured. Up to the present time about 70 churches have been placed at the disposal of the gentlemen who have the management of the mission.

When Dr. Tait was elevated to Canterbury it was thought that we should see a reign of ecclesiastical purity inaugurated, and that there should not be any repetition of the 'cheese' scandal. Unfortunately for the vain hope, however, it is already beginning to be easy to find the Archbishop's relatives by a reference to the rich livings in the clergy list; and

within the last few days the vicarage of Minister, with but few souls to look after, and an income of £800 a year, has been given to a nephew. Dr. Tait may cry down Nonconformity, for certainly Dissent does not provide for families in this style.

THE LAND BILL.—The Daily News says that at the second meeting of the Cabinet, which will take place on Saturday, Mr. O. Forster will, probably lay before his colleagues the outlines of the measure which has been prepared by the Irish government on the land question. The Daily News believes that the scheme which has been recommended itself to the Irish government is the extension of the Ulster system to Ireland. With some security of occupancy, compensation for improvements and leases would be illusory. The Irish tenant would be met by agreements like those in force on Leitrim's estate. Legislation respecting the Irish land tenure must be based on the recognised, but precarious and often violated customs, and on the common understanding of the country.

WHAT THE COUNCIL WILL DO.—The good people of England, Catholics as well as others, seem to have quite settled in their own minds that the Ecclesiastical Council will decree as a matter of faith the personal infallibility of the Pope when speaking ex cathedra. This is a mistake. In the first place, what the Council will or will not decree as matters of faith is not known to any one. In the second place I think I may safely say that the question will neither be raised or discussed, but will be left, as at present one of those matters upon which Catholics may hold with one side or the other. And of this I am quite certain, namely, that ultra doctrine or ultra opinions will not be mooted, or pushed or agitated in any way. The chief work that will occupy the Council will be a very careful revision of the canon law, more particularly as regards the relations of society towards the Church, such as marriage and other matters of the kind. The present canon law was enacted when the Church and the State were united all over the world. At the present day these relations have changed entirely, and the bishops and clergy, without meaning to break the civil law, are obliged to do so. Another matter, no doubt, that will be discussed is the new clerical letter of the Holy Father, or rather the present state of Christian society and infidel society as existing in the world.—Also the Gallican Declaration of 1682 will no doubt, be condemned, for there has been no General Council convened since it was put forth. There are questions connected with the duties of bishops, and the relation of religious orders towards bishops, and the part they are to take in parish work, which will be discussed, and probably revised. But that any question of a matter of faith, not now defined as such, will be agitated, far less enacted, I am quite certain is not, and never was, in contemplation. Neither ultra view, or ultra doctrines are at all in favor with those who, under Providence, will guide in a great measure the discussions of the Council. Of this you may feel quite assured.—London Register.

NOT IN IRELAND!—The following mild epistle has been just received by an employer in Thorncliffe, who is concerned in a trade dispute:—To A. M. Chambers.—Sir, I think you have tazed your Tribunal power and Oppressed the Poor long enough. Take notice it is no sin to murder folks when they try to clam us to death ill blow some of you to hell before I am much older you not gain to bring your bones black into a country that I have help to make, and drive me into another ill haged Powder and ball that you got them down puding headed Morgy that know no more that Jack asses about a Pitt hand now you got too north centree fools bringin their shive plans you not get on with them you have to vict another world before they be a brothe-d her before long you must prepare to mete your foe if you can ill give that d— gray headed old— and the we big bea' sumthing to smile at.—Greek Fire. If the expression of this document be not particularly elegant, its meaning is anything but misty. We commend it to the notice of those public instructors who think the 'threatening letter' indigenous to Ireland.

Mr. Gladstone, we are very glad to hear, has recovered his health, and seems to be spending a happy quiet vacation, with enough enjoyment of a gentleman. A most careful record is kept by observant provincial newspapers of all the doings and goings of 'our great and good Premier,' and so, if we like to take the trouble, we may guess pretty well what he is about any day of the week. It appears that if it is fine he takes long walks, going sometimes as much as seventeen miles over the moor-tops; if it is showery, he stays indoors, and makes a bishop; if it is very wet, he settles down to an idle day, and makes baronets. The beauty of making baronets as a recreation for a wet day is that it is boundless. A Prime Minister can always go that. There are always plenty of people whom baronetcies would just suit. The pursuit, in fact, answers the same end which billiards or pool answer to men less high in power and intellect. If the weather persists in not clearing up, there is always the resource of another game. Mr. Gladstone can always make another baronet, and some of those who have lately received the honour might perhaps smile if they could trace their elevation to the severity of the equinoctial gales, which blew at the wrong time in September. Making baronets is a humbler and less noticeable pursuit than making bishops; but then it is much pleasanter, and much less anxious. There is no howl from the religious press, no sorrowful remonstrance from intimate friends, when a Jew or a manufacturer is made a baronet. The Premier gives pleasure, and the pleasure of giving pleasure in a way that provokes and annoys no one. And Mr. Gladstone has very wisely given himself the greatest amount of pleasure he could since he set himself to his baronet making. Why Mr. Gladstone likes making baronets is very clear. Is there any man alive who could honestly say that he would not find it extremely amusing, on a wet day in the country, to loll on a sofa, and, as one old rich friend after another came to his mind, to start up exclaiming that he too shall be a baronet?—Saturday Review.

The European Mail says: Towards the end of November it is feared there may be mercantile embarrassments, not so much through reckless trading, as through the process of exhaustion succeeding the memorable epoch of 1866. The absence of activity is felt in every department, and the result is that this having continued nearly three years, houses, the partners of which hoped to survive the great crisis, may have to succumb. It is quite evident that the profits of trade since the middle of 1866 have been very restricted.

GREEN THE MURDERER.—It is a curious fact, of which we have been informed on good authority, that the murderer who lately committed suicide at Whitton, when passed his eightieth year, was admitted in his earliest years into the Gato street conspiracy, under the name of Edwards. He joined the conspirators for the express purpose of betraying them, and was in course of time rewarded with a place in the Stamp Office. He continued to be a stamper during 30 years, and was then pensioned as superannuated. He enjoyed his pension up to the time of his death, and during a period of 50 years. The conspirators who were arrested on the 23rd of February, 1820, were named Thistlewood, Brunt Davidson, Ings, and Tidd. They were executed on the first of May following, according to the horrid manner of traitors, that is, they were hanged, drawn, and quartered. Thus Green ended, as he began, by being a villain. And this reminds us of a pitiable object, familiar to all who frequent Regent Street, Leicester Square, the Mall, and Piccadilly. It is a tall blind man in a white smock frock, with his sightless eyeballs, and eyelids sadly inflamed. This is Hare, the accomplice of Burke, who turned King's evidence, and by whose testimony Burke was executed. When in one of the northern counties, he so impudently reproached him with his treachery; and as their chaffing led to a quarrel, they ended by throwing him into a ma-

of quick time, by which he lost his sight. Burke was executed February 18th, 1829; and the word 'Burking' has become proverbial. Happily the law has now provided the anatomical schools with subjects or dissection, and Burking is at a discount. North Press.

A Recipe for a Riot.—The following instructions for making a riot are to be found in any cookery-book at present extant. First of all, get an Irish Murphy. Let his coat [or jacket] be turned. Then let him arrive at fever heat mid a boiling pitch of religious enthusiasm, and spurt and splutter for a considerable period. When pat on the spit, get an Irishman to turn him, and threaten him with a roasting. If an attempt be made to wash him, or knock his 'eyes out,' all the better. The police and religious and civil authorities may have a finger in the pie, and keep the pot a boiling, as, in this case, too many cooks don't spoil the process. When well done, serve up for the delectation of the British public.

UNITED STATES

MORE OF IT.—Under the caption of 'Bad News from Maine' the 'Protestant Churchman' gives its readers the following scraps of doleful intelligence.—Only think of it, 'such Popish doctrines permitted in our pulpits without rebuke.'—The sermon before the late Convention of this Diocese was preached by the Rev. Mr. Leffingwell, Rector of Christ Church, Gardiner. It treated of the relations of the Church and the Bible; and the doctrine of the discourse was that they were co-equal in authority, both being 'the work of inspired men. If any difference existed, it was in favor of the Church as the elder. In brief, the Church was made out to be the Divine Ambassador, and the Bible merely its credentials. It was declared not to be enough to appeal to the Bible alone for proof, the added testimony and authority of the Church was necessary. It is sad to know that such Popish doctrines are permitted in our pulpits, and especially so to learn that they are advocated even in the official sermon of a Convention without rebuke.'

A NEW WONDER.—THE ONONDAGA GIANT.—Syracuse, November 10.—It is now settled that the 'Onondaga Giant,' of which there has been so much said and written, for several weeks past, is the greatest discovery of the age.

HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY.

About the middle of October last, 'Stub' Newell of Onondaga County, some twelve miles from Syracuse, commenced digging a well for water, near his barn-yard, and when he delved about two two and a half feet struck the lee of a stone giant. He unearthed the monster, and found it surprisingly beautiful. He at once repaired to Syracuse, gave the information to the press, and sought scientific gentlemen to visit it. Professor Boynton, and several other physicians, proceeded to the Newell farm and viewed the relic. Professor Boynton came then, to the conclusion that it was a statue, made of gypsum—belonging to the archeological age. Professor Hall, of Albany State Geologist, was sent for and made an examination, November 3 and came to the conclusion as that of Professor Boynton. Mr. Newell had previously put up a tent over the body, as it lay in the grave, and receives thousands of visitors daily from every quarter, charging them fifty cents a head. Parties from Syracuse clubbed together and purchased three fourths interest of Mr. Newell for \$30,000, he reserving one-quarter, for which he has been since offered fabulous prices. The giant was removed to Syracuse on the 4th inst., where it is now on exhibition, and visited daily by thousands of people, many of whom step off the cars to take a look at the gigantic stone man.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GIANT

He is 10 feet 4 inches long and a beautiful symmetrical figure. His head is 21 inches long, and well proportioned and combativeness amply developed. He is 4 feet across the chest. His body lies partly on the side, with the left hand under him and his right hand across his abdomen and one foot crosses the other; his head and chest resting nearly square, as if representing a person in death, his countenance is most beautifully and peacefully expressive. He weighs 1,900 pounds. The back of the head is partly washed away, so are the ears, some of the feet, and the back parts of the legs. Small pebbles are embedded in the back, from which fact, and that the water has disintegrated and narrowed deep channels along the back, it is conclusive to the professors that this statue, or fossil, has lain in his grave for ages.

THE PETRIFIED THEORY.

Although Professors Hall, Boynton and others contend that the soft parts of animals cannot petrify, there are many learned doctors in Central New York, and elsewhere in the State, who hold to the contrary opinion, and, in proof of which, adduce much evidence to sustain themselves. A case of Captain Gady near Chittenango, Madison County, is cited. He was buried eighteen years ago, and exhumed four years since, and found to be entirely petrified, his face and body resembling the limestone and gypsum found in that region. Professor W. Velasquez, late Principal of Yates Polytechnic Institute, made that examination. The Sabotenady Union mentions a case of one Howe, a soldier of the Revolution, who was buried thirty years ago, was disinterred six years since, and found entirely petrified. The wife of Simon Luce, Virgil Corners, was buried thirty-seven years ago, and the body was petrified. The mother of Guel Lewis, Bloctown's Mill, was unearthed, and found precisely as 'the body of Mrs. Luce.' A Mr. Glenn was exhumed, in the Virgil Cemetery, five years ago, and his arms and legs were petrified entirely, and his body well advanced toward petrification. These facts are all substantiated by authentic testimony. Notwithstanding the opinions of some professors that bodies of flesh will not petrify, three-fourths of our learned men have scouted the idea, and go so far as to assert that this giant is a fossil. They contend that where the giant was found, in a plaster, limestone, and gypsum bed, with a stream of water coursing constantly through it, petrification could take place. That in 1795, in the same town Tully, petrified oyster, clam, and scollop shells were found as also specimens of trilobite and other extinct species of crustacea were found in the earliest fossiliferous strata. That many evidences are on record of the settlement of the French Jesuits here as early as the fifteenth century, and that in excavating many articles of domestic economy have been found in this country bearing dates of antiquity, and must have been used by a race of people of great proportions as skeletons between seven and eight feet high have been unearthed in four adjoining towns. This theory, coupled with the fact that the giant was buried in a peculiar manner, and with all sorts of brushwood heaped upon him, and being as perfectly made on the back as in front, even to minuteness of the fingers on the hand lying directly under him, has every appearance of petrification, and puts the question beyond doubt. Indeed, I must confess, this theory is rapidly gaining ground. If the monster is a statue, then it is the most perfect chiselled one since the days of Phidias's Minerva. Professor Hall was heretofore vehemently opposed to this theory, but he has now changed his mind, and remarked that it looked ever so queer when he viewed it in its grave. Said he, 'The more I look upon it the more beautiful and perfect it appears. It is the greatest discovery of the age.' So all think. As you gaze upon it you are impressed with its beauty in feature, body and limb. A face beaming with intelligence, a placid expression that seems to baffle the skill of any human chisel, a head with even every organ well developed, a chest that in every form shows physical accuracy, as also the arms, body, and legs, in every particular, proves to be the 'human form divine.' It confounds professors, anatomists, and sculptors, as to whether it is a statue or a fossil.—N. Y. World.