.160 THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE AUGUST 14, 1857.

east of this city, as well as in the immediate vicinity, much injury has been done, at least in particular spots, while other places are free from the disease. On the other hand, we have spoken to a gentleman of great judgment and very large opportunities of information, and he assures us that in the county of Kerry the crop was never finer; and a similar ac-count is given of other counties. So far as our information goes at present, the diseaso seems generally to follow, the coast, and not to have appeared to the same extent in more inland districts. Where the blight has appeared a large proportion of the crop is found to be affected; and the heavy, moist, weather tends to accelerate the progress of the disease.",

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THE ASSIZES.—In every part of the country, except the counties of Down and Antrim where the Orangemen have been busy, the calendars of crime are light, and the judges and lawyers have more time to admire the beauties of nature than on any former circuit. There is a sprinkling of cases springing out of the late elections, but these are quickly disposed of, and seldom call for any great exercise of legal eloquence or ingenuity. In Mayo the cases of assault against the witnesses of Col. Higgins, which were reported so quickly to the election committee which was then sitting, have been brought to trial, and necessarily stripped of the monstrous exaggerations with which they were set before the House of Commons. The witness Gannon who was represented as having suffered very nearly martyrdom at the hands of an infuriated mob, has prosecuted his assailants to conviction. They are two little boys, one of them poked up through the loft of a forge a bar of iron, which struck Gannon in the eye and blinded him. Gannon chanced to be stooping at the time, to see who was below, and it is evident the wound he received was partly the result of accident; but the Higgins' faction represented the matter very differently in London, for the purpose of creating a bad impression against G. H. Moore, who was then on his trial, and the falsehood served its turn. In the city of Kilkenny there were no criminal cases to be tried, and the judge was presented with a pair of white gloves. A similar present was made in Carlow .- Nation.

A bill of indictment was found by the grand jury against Mr. John M'Gowan, mayor; Messrs. Hugh Conlan and Joseph Foley, the mayor's deputies, and Wm. Ward and John Bruen, poll clerks at the late election. . The offence charged is a conspiracy to procure, by corrupt and fraudulent means, a fictitious majority of votes for Mr. John P. Somers at the late election. The indictment comprises seven counts, the first of which contains twenty five overt acts, alleged to have been committed in pursuance of the conspiracy. The remaining six counts are variations of the first. The indictment is of very considerable length, containing twenty two calf skins of parchment .- Sligo Chronicle.

A scandalous case of jury-packing has recently happened in Sligo. At the assizes there, July 14, before Mr. Justice Perrin, a Mr. E. Day, J. P., prosecuted Michael Cosgrave for an assault during the recent election excitement. Mr. Day, it appeared, had been assaulted by some persons unknown whilst he was conveying voters to the poll. He struck right and left in self-defence; and the prisoner, it was deposed, had assaulted Mr. Day; but three witnesses were examined for the defence, each of whom swore that the prisoner had been struck by Mr. Day before the latter was struck by him. It was stated in court by the prisoner's counsel, Mr. Dillon, that the jury which had been empannelled to try a case in which no small amount of political feeling was involved, consisted exclusively of Protestants : and that considering that amongst the juries of this county there are more Catholics than Protestants, it is difficult to arrive at the conclusion that the exclusive character of the jury in the present case was not the result of design ; and very difficult for the prisoner in the dock to believe that, under the circumstances, he has had a fair trial. The jury found the prisoner Cosgrave guilty of the assault, with a recommendation to mercy. We have not yet learnt what sentence has been pronounced on him.

At Castlebar Summer assizes on Monday evening, the prisoners John Murphy and Michael Carney were convicted of a riot and assault upon John Gannon. one of Colouel Higgins's witnesses on the Mayo election petition. The other prisoners were acquitted.

We understand that Mr. Moore, of Ballymoney, engaged in the flour milling trade, has stopped pay-His liabilities are stated to be between ment. որվ £20,000 and the assets, comparatively

land our manufacturers would find themselves driven, out of more markets than they had already been by the competition with which they had to contend. The population of Ireland, according to the census, of 1851, was 6,552,285, and down to the present nothing, but the decrease had taken place in years of undoubted prosperity in Ireland, and especially agricultural prosperity; and what were they to expect if the present system of emigration from Ire-land was allowed to go on? It was true that of late there had been a general decrease of crime

among the Irish people, and in some districts it had disappeared altogether; but if a question of this kind was allowed to remain from year to year un-settled, the bad feelings of the people, which were sleeping but not dead, might be roused at any moment under a bad harvest or the pressure of some other form of distress. A large majority of the Irish members had been returned on the solemn pledge to their constituents that that they would support a measure of this kind, and he called upon the government to give them, at the beginning of next session, a practical opportunity of fulfilling that pledge.

Mr. Greer expressed his regret that the bill was to be withdrawn, and that the government had not themselves taken up the subject. It was a very serious grievance, which had been pressing on Ireland for a great number of years, and, until it was removed, he did not think the people could go forward in that career of prosperity which was now opening before them. It was desirable that the question should be settled to the satisfaction of all parties, and, when the matter was brought forward again, he hoped the government would defer considerably to the feelings and wishes of the Irish people and of their representatives in that house.

The O'Donoghue said the character of the deputation which recently waited upon the First Lord of the Treasury on this subject was such that it could no longer be said that, among the advocates of icnant right, there were to be found few persons possessing a large stake in Ireland. He hoped the Secretary for Ireland would find it convenient to make some statement as to the future intentions of the government in reference to this matter. (Hear.) He would say, but in no threatening spirit, that, so long as this question remained unsettled, so long would it be a source of agitation in Ireland; and the Irish members had the example of the House of Commons to justify them in resorting to agitation in carrying such a measure. (Hear.) Mr. Hatchell said he could confirm the opinion

which prevailed in Ireland that the only way of bringing this question to a satisfactory conclusion was by its being taken up and dealt with by the goadvanced one step so long as it was pressed upon by the house by any private member, whatever might be his weight or the number of his followers. When the deputation waited upon the noble lord at the head of the government there was no dissenting voice among the gentlemen composing it with respect to the principle of the bill brought in by Mr. Moore; and, though there were some observations made at the interview in which he (Mr. Hatchell) could not concur, the principle of affording some certainty of tenure to the occupier of the soil and some security with regard to improvements was recognised and adopted by every one present. When that was the state of feeling on the subject he could not understand why the government should hesitate to bring forward a measure based on that principle. Mr. H. Herbert declined to give any distinct pledge on the part of the government. He recommended Irish members to be moderate in their demands on behalf of the tenants, and assured them that the government would give that serious consideration to he subject which its importance required.

Mr. Stafford said that this was the only subject upon which the government had not promised to bring forward a bill next session. He inferred they had no intention to bring forward any measure at all, and it was admitted that it was impossible for a private member to introduce a measure with any chance of success. He hoped Irish members, in the present prosperous and tranquil state of that country, would seriously consider whether they might be mistaken in some of the principles upon which they had attempted to legislate, and abandon a cause which, by the concurrent testimony of the government and of those who advocated it, was utterly hopeless. (Hear.)

The order was then discharged.

The polling for the City of Oxford has resulted in one of our most popular writers, and they are fami-the return of Mr. Cardwell. The official state of the liar as "household words" to most educated English-poll is as follows, :- Cardwell.; 1,085; Thackersy, men. They may be taken as describing not one 1,018 ; majority for Mr. Cardwell, 67. Mr. Thackeray in taking leave of the electors, attributed his defeat] the "annexation" of Bengal to that of Oude :year it had been reduced by 754,334. (Hear, hear.) in a great measure to the prejudices against him on If that had been the case in the years immediately the Sunday question. The same thing had operated preceding 1851 his argument would have gone for against him at Edinburgh, where he was asked to offer himself, but finding they differed so much from him on that question, he had refused to stand rather than compromise his character and his opinions.

> A Parliamentary paper, giving an account of the public income and expenditure of the United Kingdom for the year ended June, 1857, has been published this week. The income was £72,067,821 19s 5d, against an expenditure of £71,756,710 12s 10. Excess of income over expenditure, £311,111 6s 7d.

Since it has become known that a remarkable intelligence exists overland, by which, as in the Crimean war, certain houses having Russian and East ern connexious in Russia are made acquainted with what transpires in India at least five days earlier than it is brought to the shores of England by, the most rapid arrangement of steamers and telegraphs, we should not be doing our duty were we to conceal the fact, that a rumour was prevalent last night, in cer-tain circles which should be well informed on all matters-relating to warlike preparations, that the whole of the Bombay army had revolted, and united itself in the almost universal disaffection of the Bengal army. We repeat that this dismal intelligence reaches us only a rumour. - Morning Chronicle.

EMIGRATION FROM LIAERPOOL .- Liverpool, July 18th — The increase in the number of emigrants, who are now leaving Great Britain, as compared with last year, is astounding. If the outpouring of the sons of labor from this port continues with the same force to the end of the year, there will have sailed from Liverpool alone nearly 17,000 more persons than took their departure in the year 1856 from all the ports in the United Kingdom put together.

EVANGELICAL CONVICTS .- On Monday notice was given at Lloyd's that her Majesty's government required a ship immediately to carry four hundred male convicts from England to Freemantle, Western Australia. Perhaps a more remarkable set of convicts never left the country at one time than will go out in this ship. Amongst the four hundred will be found Sir John Dean Paul, Strahan and Bates, the evangelical fraudulent bankers; Robson, the Chrystal Palace forger; Rednath, who committed the forgeries on the Great Northern Railway Company ; and Agar, the Railway Guard, who committed the great gold robbery on the South-Eastern Railway. The notorious bank forger, Barrister Saward, alias Jem the Penman, the putter-up of all the great robberies in the metropolis for the last twenty years, also goes out in this ship, which will leave England on the 25th proximo, embarking the convicts at Deptford, the Little Nore, Portsmouth, Portland, and Plymouth.

In an article in the London Morning Post, opposing the Divorce Bill on account of the permission accorded by it to the guilty parties to marry one another, that journal forcibly urges .- The first effect of allowing the adulterer and adulteress to marry each other will be to act as a premium upon the very offences that make divorce necessary. It will beget more and more adultery. Instead of checking an acknow-ledged evil, it will multiply it a hundredfold. A man covets his neighbor's wife. As the law stands there is no possible means by which she can become his wife except by the death of the husband. But when this bill shall have passed, he will only have to undermine her allegiance to her hushand, and persuade her to commit adultery with him; the divorce by a ' cheap and easy" process will be sued out ; and they will then have only to apply to the nearest church and be married with all the security of the law and the benedictions of the Church. Under such encouragement, and with such facilities, who will say that a very large increase in the number of cases of adultory will not ensue? In the next place, it will lower the respectability of marriage altogether. It will desecrate that sacred institution. It will make every

married couple open to suspicion, especially every married woman. As a necessary consequence, it will generate jealousies, promote distrust, and multiply occasions of wrong-doing. A woman who knows that if she sins, and is divorced, she must be ruined, will have every prudential inducement to fly from temptation-to die rather than yield. But let her

event or period, but the history of a century, from

"The object of the Rohilla war [prosecuted by English mercenaries] was to deprive a large population who had never done us the least harm, of a good Government, and to place them against their will under an execrably bad one."

And again :---

"On one side was a band of English functionaries, daring, intelligent, eager to be rich. On the other side was a great native population, helpless, bruised, accustomed to crouch under oppression. The master caste, as was usual, broke loose from all restraint, and then was to be seen what we believe to be the most frightful of all spectacles, the strength of combination without its mercy.....Against misgovernment such as then afflicted Bengal it was impossible to struggle. The superior intelligence and energy of the dominant class made their power irresistable. A war of Bengalese against Englishmen was like a war of sheep against wolves, of men against demons. English power came amongst them unaccompanied by English morality. The business of a servant of the Company was simply to wring out of the natives a hundred or two hundred thousand pounds as speedily as possible, that he might return home before his constitution had suffered from the heat, to marry a peer's daughter, to buy rotten boroughs in Cornwall, and to give balls in St. James's-square."

We are not denouncers of our own country. All nations have these dark pages in their history; but when we give loose to our virtuous indignation, on pretences the most ill-grounded, against others, it is not amiss if we are reminded of the "beam" that obstructs our mental vision .- Weekly Register.

In an article on "The Catholic Missions" of England, in the Dublin Tablet, we find some very interesting details upon the Progress of Popery during the last century ; and since the repeal of the Protestant code of the "Penal Laws" wherewith the friends of "civil and religious liberty" sought to oppress the Church.

" Happily," says the Tablet, " the times are long since gone by when the small hand of the 'Faithful,' in fear of spies and Priest-hunters, the rack and the dungeon, and the other accessories of the Penal Laws, used to meet in upper chambers or stable lofts in the subarbs of London for the purpose of celebrating the mysteries of the Church. Happily, in the place of those times we have now large and splendid churches, which, though sadly deficient in endowments, afford to all Catholics the means of practising their religion, at all events within their sacred walls, without let or hindrance, and conduct the ceremonies of the Catholic faith in something like pomp and magnificence, and in ritual order.

It was not until the close of the last century that these various districts, by the gradual progress of house-building, became completely joined together, and formed into part of that densely-peopled area which now constitutes the southern half of London and reaches from Deptford and Greenwich in the cast to Wandsworth in the west. More especially between Southwark and Lambeth lay Lambeth Marsh and St. George's Fields-the latter being within less than eighty years ago an open space, on which large bodies of the Londoners used to meet to discuss their real or imaginary grievances, and to get up 'demonstrations' accordingly.

It was in these fields, and as nearly as possible on the very spot where the Cathedral Church of St. George's Southwark, now stands that some hundred thousand Protestant rioters and lawless infidels assembled on the 2nd day of June, 1780, with Lord George Gordon at their head. It is recorded that they were drawn up by him here in martial array, with music, and with flags and streamers, on which were emblazoned the fiercest denunciations of the Catholic Faith. Their foolish and senseless object was to destroy that faith by force of arms, and to reduce to ashes alike the chapels and the private dwellings of every Catholic in the metropolis. Lord George Gordon harangued the mob with inflammatory language, and painted the doctrines and prac-tices of the Catholic Uhurch in the very foulest colors that a diseased imagination or insanity could devise in order to exasperate to madness the passions know that the worst that can happen her is that she of his hearers, and then sallied forth on his impious will be transferred from the arms of her husband to crusade to commence the work of pillage and confiathose of her seducer-that the law will recognize her | gration. It is by a just and holy retribution that on in that position-and the Church will pronounce the very spot where the downfal and annihilation of the Catholic thith was value imagined, we should now behold a Catholic cathedral, erected in the style of ante-Reformation times, and that in that cathedral church a Catholic Archbishop of Westminster should have been formally enthrough as the head of a new Catholic Hierarchy. Owing to the baneful influence of the Penal Laws. the existing records of Catholicity in the metropolis are scanty in the extreme. It is probable that at the time of the ' Gordon riots' every ' Popish Mass-house in London on the southern side of the Thames had been 'suppressed.' At all events we hear of no chapel-burning on that side of the water in 1780; and on referring to the Universal Magazine for 1767 we find the following entries, which imply that the work done by the Priest-hunters was done effectually :--

swer for in corrupting the public taste. When a love for this tinsel and theatrical machinery and strut gets into the pulpit and on the platforms of religious an-niversaries, truth and sincerity are not the things sought for, but excitement and effect, and the most solemn things of life become shams .- Boston Couler.

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DISTINGUISHED WOMEN .-- Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, with her husband, is at present residing at Newark, N. J. So far from having retired from public life, as is currently reported, we understand that she intends to return to it at the earliest possible moment. She is no longer alone in her title-Mrs. Lydia Jenkins, of Port Byron, N. Y., has commenced preaching, after a regular course of study, and is now fully entitled to the appellation of " Reverend."

A New CRIME .- A Mr. Wilkes has been ordered by Judge Lynch, holding his Circuit in Holmes County, Miss., to leave,-convicted of "general meanness," to the satisfaction of the Court.

A Model Dux .- An editor "out west" thus talks to his non-paying subscribers and patrons :- Friends, Pairons, Subscribers and Advertisers : Hear us for our debts, and get ready that you may pay; trust us we are in need, for we have been long trusted; ac-knowledge your indebtedness, and dive into your pockets, that we may promptly fork over. If there be any among you, one single patron, that does not owe us something, then to him we say-step aside; consider yourself a gentleman. If the rest wish to know why we dun them, this our answer :-- Not that we care about cash ourselves, but our creditors do. Would you rather that we go to jail, and you go free, than you to pay our debts and we all keep moving ? As we agreed, we have worked for you; as we contracted, we have furnished our paper to you; as we promised, we have waited upon you; but as you don't pay, we dun you! Here are our arrangements for job work; contracts for subscription; promises for long credit; and duns for deferred payment. Who is there so mean that don't take a paper? If any, he needa't speak, we don't mean him. Who is there so green that he don't advertise? If any, let him slide he ain't the chap either. Who is there so bad that he don't pay the printer ? If any let him shout, for he's the man we're after. His name is Legion, and he's been owing us for one, two, three, four, five, six, se-ven and eight years—long enough to make us poor and himself rich at our expense. If the above appeal to his conscience don't awaken him to a sense of justice, we shall have to try the law, and see what virtue there is in writs and constables.

When a fellow is too lazy to work, says Sam Slick, "he paints his name over the door, and calls it a ta-vern, and makes the whole neighbourhood as lazy as himself."

THE MODEL REPUBLIC.

We (Herald) clip a few of the examples of the urbanities of life from our American exchanges :--HANGING BY WHOLESALE IN TEXAS.

The Texas Indianolian of the 11th inst., has the subjoined picture of the lawlessness prevalent in that State. A row occurred a few days since on the San Antonio road near Victoria, between the Mexican and American teamsters, in which three or four of the Mexicans were badly shot. The American teanisters having determined to drive off the Mexi-cans, whom they most cordially hate, because they hanl goods from the bay at extremely low prices.

The Vigilance Committee are raking the country fore-and-aft, and swinging every horse-thief and murderer they can find. A gentleman who came down the road a few days since, states that he saw a dozen bodies suspended on one tree, and on another five. A great many of the desperadoes have passed this town on their way to New-Orleans. If the Committee continues, the country will soon get rid of the scoundrels.

A SCHOOL-TEACHER CUT TO PIECES IN TENAS.

A terrible affair took place about eight miles east of Greenville, Hunt Co., on the 2d inst., between a school-teacher by the name of Moorc, and a man by the name of Jesse Howard and his four sons. Moore indertook to chastise Howard's son, about twelve years old, for writing indecent language in a young lady's copy-book. He had struck the boy but four or five blows with a switch when the boy's brothers came into the school-house with clubs, and one of them struck the teacher on the forchead and felled him to the floor. The other struck the teacher several times while down, but the teacher recovered himself and got out his pocket knife and drove them out of the house. But at this juncture the old man, two other sons and two sons-in-law arrived, and the old man rushed into the house with a large dirk pocket-knife. Moore begged Howard to spare his

small .- Northern Whig.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS FOR INDIA .- In compliance with orders receive, all the available men of the 16th Depot in Limerick garrison left barracks yesterday morning for Dublin en route to India. Over S0 men from the 9th Depot proceeded with the 16th, to Dublin, on the same duty. The movement is general throughout the country, of troops demanded by the exigency of the crisis in India.

We subjoin a full report of the discussion on Wednesday in the House of Commons on the Tenant Right Bill :---

TENANT RIGHT (IRELAND) BILL.

Mr. Magnire said he rose to move that the order for the second reading of this bill be discharged, and in doing so he thought it only just to say that an hon. friend of his, no longer a member of that bouse, but who recently sat for the county of Mayo, had done everything in his power to bring forward this question at an early period of the session in order to have it considered by the house, but that he had been unsuccessful in the ballot. He (Mr. Maguire) himself and many other Irish members with whom he acted were deeply interested in the success of the bill, and they firmly believed that this question could only be settled by the government-(cries of "Hear, hear")--and that no private member, whatever his influence or his following might be, could deal with it so as to bring it to a final and successful issue. He contended that it was the duty of the government to bring a question of this great importance forward, and not allow the hopes of the Irish people to be tantalized and disappointed year after year. He would respectfully appeal to the Secretary for Ireland to take up the subject. That hon. gentleman had a prosperous and happy tenantry-(hear, hear)-and from what he (Mr. Magaire) knew of him, he could say that his dealings with them were fair and equitable: but the honorable gentleman knew that there were many landlords in Ireland who did not act with equal fairness towards their tenants, and who were animated besides, with the insane desire of taking the land out of their hands and sending them abroad in the world: (Hear, hear.) That was a course of dealing fatil to the prospects of Ireland, and detrimental to the stability of the der the proper establishment. This deficiency will whole empire. According to the census of 1851 there were 6,552,000 human beings in Ireland ; now there were not 6,000,000-(hear, hear)-and in two or three years hence they might be further reduced by another million. That did not augur well for the strength of the country. It was an undoubted fact that it was from Ireland that the army of this country must always be recruited, but by an act of impolicy they drove the people from the country, and so withered the right arm which was ready to save her in the hour of danger. (Hear, Hear.) He would carnestly call on the hon. gentleman, the Secretary for Ireland, to take this matter into his serious consideration during the recess, and to place a bill on the table next session which, after full discussion by the house, might be passed for the great on Public Petitions, printed on Wednesday morning, benefit of the people of Ireland.

Mr. Bagwell said it was a truism that the great

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROBOGATION OF PARLIAMENT .--- It is rumored in the government circles that, owing to the business before the House of Commons, and the debate which in all probability, will arise on Indian affairs, that parliament will not be prorogued before the 20 of August .--- Morning Advertiser.

The question is no longer as to whether or no a Jew shall be admitted to vote in the Lower House of Parliament, but what is to be the result of a collision between the two Houses. There can be no doubt that the strength is with those who would sweep away the last rag of religious intolerance from our Parlia-mentary system. The advantage of time, perhaps, is on the side of their opponents. With all the des-patch that can be used it will be difficult to send Lord John Russell's Bill to the Upper House in time for discussion, most probably for rejection. Still less will there be time for the Commons to arrive at any decisize resolution in case the Bill is rejected, unless the greatest unanimity and resolution prevail. The two Houses of Parliament are already in collision .-As matters stand at present it is the Commons who are baffled, foiled, and defeated ; it remains to be seen if the tables can be turned in the course of the next three weeks, and if the Peers in their turn can be forced to surrender .- Times.

THE ARMY .- When the troops ordered for India ave left we shall have in England but eighteen infantry regiments to do the duty, for which, upon the organisation of the peace establishment, forty were considered the proper complement. We are about to increase this number by four regiments from the Mediterranean. We have drawn upon the colonial garrisons as far as we can do. Twelve regiments are little enough to garrison Gibraltar, Malta, and the Ionian islands. We believe the commander-in-chief at the Cape does not teel warranted in giving us one of the ten regiments under his command. The six regiments in North America cannot be considered more than an adequate establishment. The Australian and West Indian garrisons are too small to permit of our drawing upon them. We shall, therefore, have for the garrison duty of the United Kingdom but twenty-two infantry battalions, or eighteen unbe made up by raising the regiments from 840 to 1,-000 men each, and then, in all probability, by add-ing twelve battalions of 1000 men. We send 16,000 men to India, and raise 10,000 to replace them, but this causes no additional expense, as the first 16,000 men will in future be paid by the East India Company. Unless some further grave disaster occurs neither parliament nor the tax-payers need be appealed to .- Globe.

The authorities at the Horse Guards have determined that no women or children are to accompany the regiments now under orders to leave this country for India.

The twenty-third report of the Select Committee shows that up to the 10th of July no less than 202 petitions with 48,273 signatures, were presented to strength of England lay in her manufactures, but the House of Commons against the Divorce Bill, those manufactures could not be carried on in the being very nearly double the number of signatures face of a competition with the whole world without obtained on any other subject on which the new

God's blessing upon her; and the law, so far from becoming a check upon her, actually holds out an inducement to a woman who does not happen to love her husband, throws around her a shield of protection as strong as any that it accords to the virtuous wife. We entreat attention to these probabilities. We ask

the House of Commons to look at the matter, not in the light of any mere theory, but as a question of morals, of practical working, and of social expedi-ency. Let divorces *a vinculo* be granted—it is, unhappily, too late to argue against that now- let the divorced parties have leave to marry again if it must be so; but, in the name of all that is dear about our hearths and homes, let not this bill for simplifying divorce be turned inte a premium upon the commission of adultery.

An old maid recently died, who left property to the amount of nearly £8,000. She was all her lifetime getting ready to be married, and had stored up 132 sheets, 63 coverlets, 50 blankets, 27 beds with 1,120 lbs. of feathers, 54 pillows, 52 handkerchiefs, and numerous other articles.

This public notice is hereby given. That if any damage is done to the walls, either by writing, or otherwise defacing them, or any other nuisance, committed in the cloisters, they will be immediately locked up, by order of the Dean and Chapter.

Our popular frenzies invariably bring on their own retribution. Thus, for the railway mania we had the railway papic; for anti-papal mania we had the ridiculous Titles' Act-a lasting record on our statute book of the impotence of bigotry. So, in retri-bution for our bullying of Naples-for the infamies of our newspaper warfare against her and against the Papal Government-we are already sharing with unconstitutional Sardinia the hatred of the baffled democrats, whom we have first encouraged and then disappointed; and we are not unlikely, after all our bluster, to cat the leek of compliance in some points with the demands of Austria and France. Englishmen, we say, have deserved this, for in this business of Italian intervention they thirsted to be deceived. and "own correspondents" fooled them to the top of their bent. It may be said John Bull is not to blame. for his trusted guides have deceived him, and truly never was there a more complete case of popular obfuscation than he has exhibited in his Italian predilections and antipathies. These columns have, indeed, shown underiably enough that neither is Sardinia the earthly paradise, nor Rome and Naples the dens of tyranny, miscry, and disaffection they are represented. But John Bull does not inquire deeply or calmly where he feels strongly; he seldom changes his conventional ideas. Still, he knows of the skeleton in his own house; and here is his blame that he grows indignant at the presumed misgovernment of Italy, when he knows the reality of his own misgovernment of India. And has not that far exceeded all the fictions of Italian tyranny? In India tyranny was no fiction, torture was no fiction, nor the maintenance of imbecile tyrants on their tottering thrones by mercenary bayonets ; nor the enforced barrenness of a land the most blessed by nature, nor its pitiless exhaustion by the never-sated greed of

'February 7th .-- Another private Mass-house has this week been suppressed in Kent-street."

' February 17th, Friday .- John Baptist Molony, a Popish Priest, was taken up for exercising his func-tion in Kent-street several Sundays contrary to the law. He is bound over in £400, penalty to appear at the next Kingston assizes.'

'March 20th .- A private Popish Mass-house in the Park, Southwark, where four young couple had as-sembled to be married, was visited by the peace officers, on which the parties got off, and the apart-ments were padlocked and shut up. The Priest was dressed like an officer.'

'April 22nd.—A Popish Mass-house [query, the same as the abovementioned ?] in the Park, South-wark, was suppressed but the officiating Priest escaped by a back door.'

We may be pardoned for reminding our readers that in the following year (1768) the Rev. James Webb was tried for the offence of 'Priestbood' in the Court of King's Bench, and that as recently as 1769, within the lifetime of many of our own friends and acquaintances, though propably within the memory of none living, at this day, the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Talbot, brother of the fourteenth Earl of Sbrewsbury, was tried for his life at the Old Eailey for saying Mass, and was only acquitted for want of sufficient evidence. But we are digressing.

UNITED STATES.

BONGAST IN THE PULPIT .- In the few anniversary meetings which we attended we saw some tokens of the exaggerated, convulsive, bombastic style of speaking, which many clergymen think is eloquent. Our platform declaimers are peculiarly prone to sin in this manner. One orator, having occasion to say that in a few years an entire generation would be gone, poured out such words as these-" the waves of time will soon dash them all away by its irresistible spray"-accompanied by a violent swing of both arms; while by others very common and simple thoughts were illustrated by fiery comets, mighty earthquakes and roaring cataracts. One preacher treated us to a figure of a mighty railroad to heaven. the cars of which had run off the track, and men and women, are making the awful plunge-duly illustrated by the arm thrust down below the pulpit .-we hope we shall sometime learn to utter simple thoughts in simple words. An idea is not magnified cheap labor, and if the supply of labor went on house has been petitioned upon, for or against. They have for the following sentences are not by the great swelling terms in which it is set forth. The Prosecuting Attorney, were threatened with mob the foreigner. The following as it had done for some years past in Irect are still pouring in.

life. But Howard rushed upon him and plunged his long knife into him twice on his right side. Moore broke from him, when Howard cut him on the right. shoulder, making a frightful gash four inches long and to the bone. With all his wounds, Moore broke from the house and ran twenty rods. The boys outside threw clubs at him as he ran, one or two of which hit him.

Moore was a young man, of slight make, and in oor health, who had lately come to this State. He was a man of unexceptionable character, and a successful teacher. He will probably die of his wounds. The antecedents of Howard and his family are in keeping with this act. Moore had a difficulty with the same child before, and had requested Howard to take him out of school. The old woman replied she meant to send the boy to devil him, and that if Moore whipped the boy she would make Howard cut his d-d heart out. It is generally supposed that the boy was urged to provoke Moore to chastise him, and no doubt they expected it that morning. The old man's bail bond was fixed at \$4,000; the

cldest sons at \$2,000, and the other three sons at \$250 each. But they have not yet, and probably cannot give bail. The public feeling is against them which induces me to hope they will get their deserts.

A MOST FIENDISH CASE OF MOR VIOLENCE.

A special term of the District Court was to be held at Montezuma, for the purpose of trying Mr. Wm. B. Thomas, charged with the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Casteel, some time last fall.—The prisoner was taken to Montezuma, at the spring term of Court, and it was with difficulty that he was permitted to return to jail to await his trial on the 14th instant. At the opening of Court on Tuesday morning, the counsel for the defendant demanded a charge of venue, on the ground that the prisoner could not receive an impartial trial in Poweshiek county. Judge Stone granted the charge. No sooner was the decision given, than an organized mob, of about two hundred men, proceeded to the Old Court House, and by force took Thomas from the custody of the Sheriff, and amid the most terrifying shricks of the prisoner, and hellish revellings of the mob, carried him away to a tree, in the suburbs. Here, without even adhering to the customs of lynch law, they placed the rope around the prisoner's neck, and demanded a confession of the crime. The prisoner pleaded innocence. The rope was drawn over a limb, and the prisoner swung into the air-after a few struggles he was let down again and demanded to make a confession .--Again he pleaded innocent. Again he was hung up, and a fire kindled beneath his feet. The mob threatened to burn him if he did not confess. Again he was let down. The prisoner persisted that he was innocent. Again he was hung up when he remained uptil he was dead.

Perhaps never, since the history of our country, has a more cruel, heart-rending, cold-blooded murder been committed by any populace.

As to the guilt of Thomas, all remains in clouded mystery, and if a man is believed to be honest in the hour of his death, we must believe him to be innocent. Two witnesses were present who could testify to having seen Thomas at Indianoli on the day the marder was probably committed,

We also understand that our District Judge, and