RECEDITING IN KILKENNY. A troop of the 16th Lancers, a fine corps, left our city on Tuesday, and the remainder of the regiment, with the exception of the dismounted men; will leave this day (Wednesday). The head-quarters are removed to a mile or two outside Edipburgh. On the departure of the dismounted men of the regiment, which will be in a day or two, our fine barracks will be completely deserted and with little hope of being soon occupied again.— The recruiting in our city, is going actively on, but with little success. Two men only have passed the medical examination, and joined the 2nd Queen's Own, and the same number the 61st Foot. A new recruiting party has arrived here, consisting of a serjeant and two men, belonging to the 87th Foot, and since their arrival, have succeeded in obtaining a solitary volunteer. Until the barvest is over, they will meet with small success, especially while labor is in such high demand, and wages so good. An order has been issued to all the recruiting parties in our city, allowing them to enlist militiamen, if they obtain an order from their commanding officer, allowing them to join the line .- Kilkenny Journal.

A correspondent writing from Kilbeggan informs us of a most terrific thunder storm, which, on the night of Sunday, 23rd instant, passed over that neighborhood from south to north. It tore up trees and fences, and in an area of three square miles destroyed nineteen head of cattle. It lasted for more than two hours, causing consternation and dismay along its course.

On Tuesday, Patrick Carroll, a farmer residing at Coon, near Castlecomer, proceeded to turn his bull and some cows from the yard, where they had sought shade from the heat, and having no stick or weapon of any kind, the bull suddenly turned on him, knocked him down, and gored and bruised him in such a manner that he expired on Thursday in the greatest agony. This bull had been for some time the terror of the neighborhood, but unfortunate Carroll, being accustomed to attend the animal himself, apprehended no personal danger.

An inquest was held by Mr. Limrick, Coroner, at Dunmanway, on the 17th inst., on the body of Ellen It appeared from the evidence that deceased left her home at about six o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst., to go to the fair of Enniskean, a distance of about ten miles, and that on returning in the evening through the town of Dunmanway she was taken ill in the street and almost immediately expired. Verdict-Died by the visitation

of God. An inquest was also held by Mr. Limrick at Glengarriffe, on the 21st inst., on the body of John Green who was found drowned at Tracashal strand on the 14th inst. It is supposed that deceased (whilst nicking shell fish on the rocks) fell into the sea, as when his body was found the clothes were on. Verdict-

One of O'Connell's odd stories was about a Miss Hussey, to whom her father bequeathed £150 per annum, in consideration of her having an ugly nose. 'He had made a will,' said O'Connell, 'disposing of the bulk of his fortune to public charities. When he was upon his death bed, his housekeeper asked him how much he had left Miss Mary? He replied that he had left her £1,000, which would do for her very well if she made off any sort of a good husband. 'Heaven bless your honour!' cried the housekeeper, 'and what decent man would ever take her with the nose she's got?' 'Why, that is really very true,' replied the dying father; 'I never thought of her nose;' and he lost no time in adding a codicil that gave Miss Mary an addition of £150 a year as a set off against her ugliness.'

LIMERICK CORPORATION .- At a meeting of the Corporation T. C. Sheeby, Esq., proposed-"That the Mayor be requested to write to Lord Panmure stating the people of Limerick do not require that piece of old metal (called a cannon), without a carriage attached thereto, or if they require trophies to commemorate the fall of Sebustopol, they will ask them from General Pellisier, the Commander-in-Chief of the French army, or from Ceneral M'Mahon who led the forlorn hope with success, both being of Irish descent, and are not likely to refuse the men or women of Limerick one."

THE HARVEST .- Since 1826 there has not been so favorable a season as the present, and a week or so more of the brilliant weather we have had during August is all that is now wanted to realise the prospect of an early and abundant harvest. The following report extracted from the Cork papers :- "This week has been for harvest purposes, all that could be A little rain, indeed, fell in the early portion, but for the most part we have had days hotter than we experienced since the summer began. The golden tinge which only showed upon some of the corn fields a short time ago has been now exchanged for the brown stubble. Not only have the grain fields riponed in an abundance and healthiness greater than has for a long time been remembered, but they are coming to maturity with a rapidity that took farmers almost by surprise. The consequence is that the harvest has been gathered in with extraordinary rapidity, and a tremendous amount of new corn has been added to our granaries within the past week .-We are happy to be able to say that Kerry has almost entirely escaped the blight which attacked the crop in the county of Cork, the only place there affected being the neighborhood of Dingle."

THE LABOR-MARKET .- The Carlow Sentinel has some sensible remarks upon the present state of the labor-market, and upon the necessity of the farmers making provision for a greater scarcity of hands than that which now prevails, the effects of which are sorely felt in those districts where the tide of emigration has all but drained off the labouring popula-tion: —" Wages averaged last week 4s., per diem and 28. for binders, but the Inbour-market fell this week to 2s. 9d., many of the farmers having recourse to the scythe in cutting oats and bearded wheat, owing to the high rate of wages demanded, or to the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of hands. It is undeniable that the tide of emigration continues to flow on steadily, and that the farmers must provide some remedy to counteract the evil resulting from a scarcity of farm labourers. As it is not improbable that this scarcity may be felt hereafter, it becomes the duty of extensive landowners to be prepared for this contingency, as the gifts which Providence so bounteously bestows on the land cannot be neglected. What machinery did for the manufacturers it can do for the farmers, unless by steady, remunerative wages proportionate to the prices of agricultural produce they can prevail on the ablebodied peasant to remain at home; but we can scarcely expect this so long as the Irish now merged in the American or Canadian population are realizing funds to provide for the emigration of those they left behind in the old country. If labor become scarce at future harvests, what is to prevent the farmer from availing himself of the agency of the reaping machine? The time is at hand when the farmer must provide a remedy to meet any sudden deficiency that may take place in the labor-market arising from emigration or 'a strike' for higher wages and, however adverse many of them may be to the adoption of the machines for gathering in the harvest, there is wisdom in being prepared for emergen-cies, with a knowledge of the fact that our able-bo-died population are decreasing annually—wages rising in proportion to the decrease-and, moreover, it year becoming more painfully visible."

STREET PERACHING IN BELFAST .- Spurgeonism is spreading; it has already appeared in Belfast. Upon last Sunday three ministers of the Established Church marching down the quays of that town, took up their position at stated intervals from each other, and commenced preaching to the mob, which, attracted by the placards setting forth the intentions of those Divines, had collected on the spot. Each of those pious rowdies had, of course, a chapel of his own wherein to discourse to his proper congregation of admirers; but this was not enough, and their vanity demanded a wider area for the exhibition of their magnificent talents and holy duties. The three heroes for thwith commenced to read the Protestant service, one on the Custom House steps, and the others amid the bales and barrels in the neighborhood .-They were attended by a phalanx of pious pretorians who distributed tracts to the mob: the design of these open-air meetings being, of course, to come at the Catholics; and a strong body of constabulary were also present, to prevent the exhortations being interfered with by such demonstrations of popular dissent as are usually accompanied with brickbats. Presently, and in the thick of their precautions, a row did take place; in consequence, it would seem, of some Catholic in the crowd having expressed his opinion on the subject of the tracts. Being wounded in the melee which ensued, he attempted to charge the aggressor, but the police refused to accept the charge. Attention cannot be too soon or too earnestly called to this state of things, which would not be for a moment endured in any other town in Ireland. Protestant ministers should be made to understand the limits of their avocations; and the Constabulary, their supporters, forced to perform their duties of preserving the public peace. Belfast is no longer the Orange fortress of the North; a third of its popula-tion being now Catholic; and if the citizens cannot prevent such crack-brained enthusiasts as those Street-Preachers of the Establishment from breaking the Sabbath by a personal exhibition of their united folly and rancour, they should as tax-payers, make the Police perform the duties for which they are paid in the event of any disturbance taking place. If the Protestant ministers cannot be satisfied with the weekly exhibitions they make of themselves before their own congregations, and require a Police force to protect them, it would be well if Catholics absented themselves from such mob-meetings as are an-nounced by placard, and left them to distribute their tracts and preach to the green-coated functionaries, who will, no doubt, constitute their most fitting audience. On Monday last, we observe that some citizens made the unwarrantable conduct of those Street-Preachers the subject of a deposition to the Tory Magistrates of Belfast, and that those functionaries refused to entertain the subject. Not only is bigotry allowed to run riot in the streets, aided and supported by the Police, but when a wanton assault is made upon a Catholic, the Magistrates so far forget their duty and position as to deny justice to the aggrieved party. In all its bearings this is one of the most outrageous and disgraceful circumstances which has occurred in the North for many years. We would, however, advise the Protestant bigots, whether in the street or on the bench, to recollect that Orangeism is no longer in the majority: the Catholies having, of late years, become a body rather dangerous from their numerical and monied power, and

their opponets will be likely to remember for a considerable time.—Nation. ORANGEISM IN CAVAN.

scarcely to be insulted by rampant ignorance with-

out returning the compliment in a manner which

At Arva Petty Sessions, on Wednesday week, an investigation was held before Captain Phillips, J.P., W. M. Hickson, R.M., and Thomas Denueby, Esq., R.M., with respect to an Orange procession, which took place in that town and neighbourhood, on Mon-

day, the 13th of July last.
Mr. Geale, Crown Solicitor, appeared by order of
the Attorney General, to have informations taken against the Orangemen for a violation of the Illegal

Procession Act. Messrs. Cochrane and Knipe appeared for the

Orangemen. Mr. Stritch as counsel, with Mr. Charters, appeared for the Catholics.

There were several cross-cases between the Orangemen and Catholics of one locality-the Orangemen accusing the Catholics of riot-and the Catholics complainant that the Orangemen had first assaulted them, and then fired several times on them with pistols, loaded with ball.

Tax Procession .- Charles Hopwood, head constable, sworn, and examined by Mr. Geale—Is stationed at Arva; remembers the 13th July last; saw a procession on that day; when he first saw them they were at a distance of about a quarter of a mile from him; they numbered from 400 to 500; they walked in ranks, were very regular; they had scarfe orange scarfs and flags, orange flags; they had music, fifes and a drum; saw no arms with them; they turned off the high road into the field : he identifies John Rogers; saw him in the field, at the gap; he had nothing in his hand, but wore an orange collar or scarf-William Weir inside the gap, he had a scarf-Richard Veicht without a badge; they were cheering-the different bodies marched off in different directions.

Mr. Cochrane here made an application to the bench, that the proceedings should be stayed. His clients violated the law through ignorance. They assured him they were ignorant of the fact, that the Illegal Procession Act had been made perpetual. He would undertake for them that they would not

again violate the law.

Mr. Geale said he had no discretion in the matter, he had been sent there by the government, and his duty was strictly limited to having informations taken against all those who could be identified as having participated in the procession.

Sub-Constable Moran sworn and examined by Mr. Geale-Accompanied the Head Constable on 13th of July-the witness deposed to the same facts as those stated by the Head Constable and identified as being taken part in the procession and as having worn Orange emblems, Wm. Jackson, John Moore, (played a fife) James Wilson, James Nailor, Robert Nailor, James Huggins, Francis Toolay, John Hewitt, (fife) John Job, John Jackson, John Irwin, Thomas Kemp, Wm. Kemp, jun., John Wilson, Wm. M'Gee, John Tilson. Witness considered the proceedings were in commemoration of the 12th July, and that they were calculated to provoke animosity between her Majesty's subjects of different denominations. The magistrates received informations against the

parties, who were accordingly sent for trial. The cross cases between the Orangemen and Catholies being called on, Mr. Cochrane renewed his application that the bench would permit the case to

be withdrawn Mr. Stritch, on the part of his clients, had no objection to the course recommended by Mr. Cochrane being adopted. He believed that it might conduce to the future peace of the county if the crown alone were to prosecute. The prosecution of the parties just sent for trial might sufficiently vindicate the law which had been admittedly outraged. He was willing to accept the assurance offered by Mr. Cochrane, that the offence would not be repeated. A successful prosecution of one party by the other would tend to perpetuate differences, which all good Irishmen desired should cease. Under these circummen desired should cease. stances, and in the hope that the undertaking given by Mr. Cochrane would be fulfilled, he (Mr. Stritch) not only consented to the withdrawal of his clients' cases, but would join Mr. Cochrane on asking the

bench to permit the withdrawal. Mr. Hickson, R.M., could not consent. Informations disclosing a most serious violation of the law had been sworn. He could, therefore, be no party to a settlement of the case.

After some further discussion the cases were postpoped for one month; Mr. Genle undertaking to is equally true that this decrease is every succeeding submit the application made to the Attorney GeneKILLESHANDRA PETTY SESSIONS.

On Thursday week, an investigation was held in the courthouse of Killeshandra, before William R. Hickson, R.M., Perrott Thornton, Robert Clifford, and James Story, Esqrs, with reference to an Orange procession which marched through that town on the 13th July last.

Mr. Geale, Crown Solicitor, said he was directed by her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland to attend there on that day, for the purpose of taking informations against those of the Orangemen who had been summoned by the constabulary for a breach of the Illegal Processions Act.

Head Constable William Gibson was sworn and examined Mr. Geale-I recollect the 13th July last; I was then in Killeshandra; I saw an assemblage of persons; they were marching in order; they displayed Orange emblems; they had flags; I saw a drum; they were not playing; they had Orange scarfs; I should suppose it was a celebration of the 12th July, which fell on Sunday; the procession might contain about forty persons. The witness then identified Mr. Frederick Martin, who carried an Orange flag. [This promising young gentleman is a son of Archdeacon Martin, of Killeshandra] James Leech, who wore an Orange sash; William White, who carried a drum—it was not beaton, nor did he (witness) hear any music; James Stewart, wore an Orange scarf; Robert Nicoll, upon whom the witness did not observe any emblem; all the abovenamed

ward appearance of animosity. Sub-Constable James Anderson identified Frederick Martin, who carried a flag; Henry Ferguson, who had an Orange scarf; William James Ferguson, was not sure whether he carried an emblem : William White, who carried a drum; all the parties

persons formed part of the procession; I saw no out-

Sub-Constable Michael Duffy gave similar testinony.

Acting-Constable James Conaty identified Moreton Ennis, who wore an Orange sash, James Rose, wore an Orange sash; were marching in procession; David Miller was there; was not certain that he carried an emblem; Frederick Martin was in front, carrying a flag; I did not see James Leech; all were

Ross denied having been in Killeshandra from seven a.m. till half-past twelve p.m. on the day in question, but the constable swore positively that he was, as did also the next witness.

Acting-Constable M'Guinness identified Armstrong Ross's two sons; saw James Ross, who had a scarf; was positive he saw him; saw the other Ross, did not know his Christian name, he was not summoned; saw Leech, wore a scarf; William White, who carried a drum; the above named parties formed part of the procession on the day in question.

Alexander Sprole identified Mr. F. Martin and Thomas Nicoll; he believed this latter wore an emblem but could not say what it was; only swore po-sitively to Nicoll; did not see the procession come back; most of their backs were turned towards him.

Henry Bolton, one of the constabulary, identified Henry Ferguson, he wore a sash; William Ferguson, he was not present; James Boyd, was not positive as to Boyd; Joseph Leech, who was in the procession, and was present; Robert Nicoll, a man named Stewart-did not know his Christian name; he (Nicoll) answered to James; saw a colour in his hand; he carried it out before him; William Darcy, who was in the procession; as also were all the parties named, parading the town.

Constable John Stewart, Killygorman-I recollect the 13th; the procession was in Leitrim when I saw

Thomas Wilson and Edward Bennet, two of the parties summoned, were in Leitrim when seen by the police, and on that account did not come within the jurisdiction of the court. James Boyd was struck out, as the constable could not positively identify him. A fourth party, William Darcy, a boy only twelve years old, on the suggestion of the court, was excluded by Mr. Geale.

With the exception of the above mentioned four, the parties identified were held to bail, themselves in £20 and two sureties of £10 each to stand their trial at the next Caran assizes. The court felt satisfied that Leech, who did not appear, would find bail also .- Midland Counties Gazette.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Conversions .- The Morning Star augumness that the Mr. John James Fleath Saint, B. A. barrister, of the Inner Temple, has joined the Catholic Church.-Mr. Saint, who was educated at Eton and Oxford, is a son of the rector of Speldhurst, Turnbridge Wells, and is a member of the midland circuit.

The Rev. H. Bernard Bayley, B. A., Trinity Colego Cambridge, and one of the Masters at St. Mary's College, Harlow, Essex, was received into the Catholie church, on the Feast of the Transaguration, at Douglas, Isle of Man, by the Rev. James Carr, rector.

The progress of Religion has this week been marked by the inauguration of another church in hiverpool: not a church only, but a commodicus residence also, in a fitting style of architecture, for the requisite number of Clergy. Of those works, it is not too much to say that they do honor to the genius of the architect, and that they add another ornament to the one of English cities perhaps most remarkable for its noble public buildings. The offering in this case is not of the rich nor of a Religious Order. Of the money paid, six-eights are the contribution of the poor; whilst of the residue £500 is given by an individual whose name is not, and never will be, known to any but to his Pastor .- Weekly

FURTHER INCREASE OF THE ARMY .-- A considerable increase in the army has been determined upon; and an additional grant for the militia. The Globe has the following statement on the subject:-" The dequatch of troops to India has lowered our home esinblishment of infantry of the line to fourteen battalions instead of forty, the proper proportion for the United Kingdom. The arrival of four regiments from the Mediterranean in the course of a few days will sugment the home strength to eighteen battalions, but on the other hand it is more than probable that a further reduction will take place in consequence of the despatch of more regiments to India. It is quite obvious that for some time it will be necessary to maintain a considerable European force in that country, and whatever force is there we must have a reserve of corresponding strength at home to supply casualties. It has, therefore, been determined to make considerable addition to the army immediately, which will consist, at the least, of twenty new battalious of infantry. Even with this augmentation there will be no necessity to apply to parliament for a vote; for, owing to the extent of the Indian reinforcements already despatched, we are now maintaining two cavalry and twenty-four infantry regiments less than those which are provided for the estimates.

Rumours are again affeat of Poreign Legions for the service of England in the East, and it is said that, as was the case during the Russian war, the lale of Heligoland will be used as a recruiting station .-Agents of the English Government, according to a letter from Hamburg, have already had several interriews on the subject with Schleawig-Holstein officers.

Many Catholic soldiers are on their way to India, or will shortly start for it. As yet they are unprovided with Chaplains; though Government is prepared to send out seven. We are desired to make this statement, in the hope that it may awaken the zeal and charity of some to sympathy with this new and grievous want. We are also authorised to state that every Bishop is aware of the circumstance, and will, no doubt, kindly receive, and if he think fit, forward, any application for the arduous but heroic office of Military Chaplain, from any of his Clergy; -Weckly Register.

North, Sir James Graham, in two speeches which he delivered, naturally made reference to that great Indian question which occupies the attention of the relief for poor people was abandoned, for everybody country, and these speeches read like a call to arms to save the British empire from crumbling away. He said when a fire rages our only duty is to put it out; motion. These poor wretches were abandoned to and he declared himself to be of opinion that the loss their poverty, and, of course, to the practice of of India would be the commencement of England's downfail. With such views, he exhorted his audience, and through his audience the whole country, to rise with courage and determination and uphold the renown of our flag and preserve our fame and honour.

The laving down of the Atlantic Cable is delayed until next year. The engineering and scientific world are offering in the meantime every imaginable suggestion to ensure success. The officers in command of the ships that formed the telegraph squadron have given their individual experience and repudiate the ides that any under or surface currents between Ireland and Newfoundland exist to interfere with the permanent safety of the cable. Professors Morse and Thompson declare that the cable in existence is the most perfect and the best adapted for the work which ingenuity can devise, which they have tested by experience. It is now understood that the Cable which was intended to connect England with America shall be used to bring Ragland into proximity with India. The communication, it is hoped, will be opened before the end of the year, at a cost, it is said, of £700,000. If the scheme can be carried out so as to link Alexandria with Aden, and Aden with Kurrachee on the Indus, the money will certainly not be lost, but it is much easier to apeculate on the accomplishment of such a project than to realize it.

Among the many plans which have been suggested in relation to the Atlantic telegraph, two (observer the Times) seem to be recommended by their simplicity and apparent efficiency. First, it has been proposed that as the cable is payed out it should be connected with a series of buoys of the most uncostly kind, but which yet should be suficient to keep affoat that portion of the cable which had been last payed out. Thus, if an accident occurred, the end of the cable could be recovered, it could be again connected with the coil, and thus the work might proceed .-The second suggestion is even more simple than the first. It is recommended that a second ressel should attend, at a considerable distance astern, upon the ship which is absolutely engaged in laying down the cable; that the cable should be made to pass through a ring in connection with the second ship, and that thus there would be an opportunity for recovering the broken cable before it had sunk beyond all recall in the depths of the sea. Practical engineers and men accustomed to this kind of work must, of course be left to judge of the feasibility of these schemes; but it certainly will seem to laymen a sad slur upon the mechanical ingenuity of the nation if no method can be devised for taking up a dropped stitch in the process of laying the electric cable.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.-We have reason to believe that the citizens of London will before long be called upon to select a successor to Lord John Russell as one of their representatives in the House of Commons. We learn on unquestionable authority that her Hajesty, at the suggestion of the noble viscount at the head of the government, is about to elevate Lord John Russell to the House of Lords by creating him a peer of the United Kingdom. Considering Lord J. Russell's political career in the House of Commons, extending over a period of 44 years, and the great public measures of reform which his name is identified with, we think no member of that popular branch of the legislature more deserving of the honour. - Daily News.

On Thursday week a Mrs. London arrived at Plymonth from Jersey, and while the vessel was lying in Catwater, an ungallant excise officer caused her extended crinoline to be examined, and 21b of tobacco were found in her bustle. It was evident by its appearance that the bustle had done its fair (7) owner some service. She was fined 25a.

James Freeland, an Irishman, has been picked up by a fishing-lugger in the Channel, nine miles off Hastings. He said be bad leaped from an American ship (on to which he was kidnapped at New York), bound to London. To escape from an attack of the third mate he had jumped into the sea; a life-buoy was thrown to him; he called out that he would drown rather than return to the ship, when his master shouted to him, 'Drawn, then I' and left him to his fate.

ADULTERY MADE EAST .- The peers have at last so far as they are concerned—completed the new code of morals, the full issues of which none now living may see. The hottest night of the hottest season for many years was spent by the Upper House, under the controlling directions of Lords Granworth and Granville, in elaborating a law, the turpitude of which can never be surpassed. What remains now is the practical application of it, and the meaning which the new court will affix upon it. Parliament has declared, for the first time, that the marriage bond is dissoluble before death, and that men and women may have as many husbands and wives as they please. Thus polygamy has come in, and the moral Anglo-Saxons take a deliberate leap into the abyss of Paganism. We have chosen to do this in the reign of a Queen whom all her subjects consider an exemplary wife and careful mother. Lord Palmerston is Prime Minister, and the Whigs are in nower.

The first thing that strikes us is the condition to which women are reduced. They are not treated with decent respect. Fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers have conspired together to render their lot as ignominous as possible. They deal with them as with goods and chattels. Their feelings are disregarded and their honor sold. Men luive legislated for themselves under the dictation of evil passions, and have made a way for themselves into all possible crime. While they hypocritically confess that adultery is wrong, they allow it, to themselves, as a venial sin. They are severe upon the wife, and very indulgent to themselves. One noble lord holdly declared that many peers supported the bill on the ground that the wife's position was rendered worse than that of the husband, in that it refused to punish in the man what was icremissible in the woman. It is a law for the gratification of human passions at the smallest cost, and for the promotion of adultery. The Whigs have forgotten their conduct and professions when George IV. was King.

In the next place, it is evident that the new law will not satisfy the people who have brought it forward. We shall have to advance still further on place, not only in the case of Indian criminals, but even of those domiciled in England. The Whigs have refused redress in certain cases, upon the understanding that Parliament shall deal with them is they arise. It is thought that a door sufficiently wide for immediate use has been opened, and with that the country must be, for the present, satisfied. By-and-bye, when the new law shall have desolated many houses, a greater extension of the principle is to be conceded, for nothing rise can come of it, unusquisque at uxorem proximi sui hinniebat.

When the question of divorce was first thrust upon a listless public the relief of poor persons at a trifling expense was put forward as a reason for legislating. It was said that only rich people could have the blessing of polygamy in a lawful way, and that the lower classes could only indulge in that vice at the expense of their conscience, which was, of course, very tender. A new court was to be created for the express purpose of granting cheap relief to the devont begger who wished to get rid of his wife. But when the new prophets were asked to "condescend" might be created, they evaded the question, and rewas to be had cheap. By degrees we learned that Rochester Union.

At the laying of a foundation-stone down in the | polygamy might be compassed for sixty pounds sterling. Nobody was found to say that it could be done for less. When this was observed the cry of saw that a man who laboriously earned ten or twelve shillings a week could never set the new court in illegal polygamy, at which they will be the less scandalised when they see that poverty alone has been the occasion of it.

BHT 3

The defenders of the Bill have not lately ventured to say that a less sum than £300 sterling will enable man, to get rid of his wife. Thus, the poorer tradesmen are now excluded from the benefits of Whig legislation. They must compass their wishes in some other way: the Whig court is shut against them. The law is really for the use of rich men and women, and for that of nobody else. It is extremely likely that the expenses of the new process will not be much less than those of the application to Parliament. A court presided over by a man paid five thousand pounds a year, assisted by the highest judges, under certain circumstances, is not likely to be a cheap court. Besides, the suitors will engage the best counsel, and these gentlemen do not talk for nothing. Whatever the new court and its process may be, one thing is certain—no help can come from it for nothing. It is too closely allied with the Court of Chancery to be otherwise than expensive, and it is extremely questionable whether Lord Cranworth and the Attorney-General would ever have countenanced the scheme had it involved any diminution of the value of justice.

Then, it may be asked, what are the objects of the

Bill. They are apparently two only. The first is to destroy the supernatural principle, that is, to get rid, as men say, of all superstition. The Whigs are shocked at the notion that there is anything sacred in human life; they have found that notion involved in the matter of marriage, so they determined to root it out. With them it is a mere contest with the established religion, which represents in their eyes the supernatural principlo. They have attacked it once more, and, as usual, have had a victory. The other object is certainly of procedure. Men with or without Parliamentary connexions have become tired of the manner in which Bills are carried through both Houses. They, therefore, in the matter of pulygamy, prefer an independent court; they would rather deal with a judge whose business it shall be to administer the relief they want. It may cost them as much money as before; but it relieves them of the trouble of canvassing members of Parliment, and expressing their grievances by word of mouth. They will hand the whole affair over to their solicitors, who, for a given sum, will undertake to do for them all they desire. They will demand for the future as a right what they now petition for as a favor; and, the law being changed, they further hope that polygamy will be less observed upon than it is at present, when men can practice it only by favor of the High Court of Parliament. This is what we owe to Lord Palmerston. Hereafter, when the new morality has had its swing, we may, per-haps, find that one use of this Bill was to destroy the law of inheritance, to deprive a father of the power of making a will, and to render the children independent of their parents. Philosophic Whigs may ridicule the connexion between marriage and property if they are so minded; but hitherto the experience of mankind shows that there is a connexion between them, and that they cannot be practically divorced .- Tablet.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. John Mitchel has arrived in this city for the purpose of purchasing materials for a new dully paper in the South, in connexion with Mr. W. G. Swan, to be devoted to Southern interests. The prospectus says, the conductors hold that" the institution of negro slavery is a sound, just, wholesome institution; and therefore that the question of reopen. ing the African slave trade is a question of expediency done." It promises to "uphold the Federal Union, provided the sovereignty of the Confederated States be respected; if not, not."-N. Y. Citizen.

THE GREAT AMBRICAN WANT .- The greatest want in America just now is, not a fresh importation of silks and cloths, but of honest men; men fearing God, and hating covetousness; men loving God, and doing righteousness; men that would part with life sooner than honor. A very little gravel or sand put into a fine running wheel will grate and wound everything it touches. And so the least drop of craft the smallest grain of guile and fraud will be enough to shake the confidence of the community in the proudest house, and loosen every stone from pinnacle to foundation. An American doing business in London for thirty years, said that he had not had the first attempt made upon him to cheat him. When shall we be able to say that of New York, Boston, and the rest ?-N. Y. Christian Inquirer.

PROTESTANT MORALS .- " Among the bankruptcies of our day, the moral insolvencies of clergymen seem almost as frequent and quite as deplorable as any other. Making due allowance for the rapid growth of our country, and the more perfect diffusion of in-telligence, it is still evident that the number of clerical culprits is greater than ever before."-N. V. Tribunc.

A NEW YORK COMMERCIAL AGENT WITH TWO WIVES. -Robert P. Lambert, commercial agent of a New York house, must be what Mrs. Partington would call "a gay Lutheran." "He that getteth a wife getteth a good thing," is all true, but out of Utab there may be "too much of a good thing." Richard Lambert left Mrs. Lambert No. 1 and Lambert junior in Gotham, and " took his journey into a far country." He went over the border. He sojourned in Canada. At Chatham he fell in love with a fair young English woman, with whom he eloped, and they were married in Detroit. The father was in search of the daughter, there joined him in the quest Mrs. Lambert No. 1, and Lambert jr., ten months old, an unexpected and terrible blow to the fond parent, as to the deserted wife. This was two months since, and no tidings could be gleaned of the whereabouts of the runaways, the igamist and his victim, until the present week, when the father came to this city, and on Tuesday put Bradley & Co., the well known police detectives, on the track. In the space of two days, by aid of a little lightning judiciously circulated, Lambert was found, and on Thursday arrested, at Janesville, Wis. The party reached this city resterday, the bride anguished beyond expression at her cruel wrong. She left for Detroit last evening, en route for home, with her this road, or to retrace our steps altogether. It is father. Officer Noyes, of Bradley & Co., accompaniadmitted that Parliamentary diverges may still take ed Lumbert, to secure for him his rich deserts at the hands of Canadian justice. Mrs. Lambert No. I. a. very worthy and excellent woman as we learn, will probably meet her perjured and worthless husband at Detroit-and such a meeting! The bigamiet will doubtless get full justice done him. The poor English girl is of highly respectable and wealthy connections, and we withhold her name, for obvious reasons. – Chicago Press, Aug. 29.

THE WORAN WHO JUMPED INTO LAKE ONTARIO.-It will be recollected that some time ago, we published an account of a woman jumping overboard from one of the American steamers, near Sacketts Hurbor, and drawning herself. It will also be recollected that a gentleman accompanied the lady, and it was suspected at the time that a criminal intimacy existed etween them. The Oswego "Times" states that it has just received a letter from Mr. S. M'Gee, of Black River Falls, Wisconsin, stating that his wife ran away with a Methodist minister on the 23rd of July hast, and he suspects this was the same person. The minister is described as a tall man, about six fact unon the sum of money for which a legal polygamist, high, and Mrs. M'Gee as a small sized female, " wnin a white silk bonnet, and a black silk mantilia, beaded ferred us to the county courts, where sound justice at the edges." She was twenty-six years of age.-