

**MURDER OF DRISCOLL AND THE GRAVEYARD**—Several of our contemporaries have published erroneous statements concerning the above case. We give the following correct details from the *Courier*:—An humble farmer, named Michael Driscoll, living in the vicinity of Glendowie, was returning from Rossbarry, late at night on Sunday week last, when he was set upon by some dastardly ruffians, and so severely beaten that he died in a few days after. For some years past he had been nominally a Protestant. Finding his strength gradually failing from the savage usage he had received, and believing that he must soon be before the bar of Divine Justice, he resolved to stand at length to the 'one fold' of Christ; from which he had strayed, and he reconciled to the Catholic Church, into which he had been baptised, and was a practical member for many years. In order to do this, his wife and children being Protestants, he requested of two very near relatives of his, who are Catholics, to send for a Catholic clergyman, that he might there and then repair, as far as he could, the past, provide for the future, and avail himself of the past and consolations of religion, which the Catholic Church has in store for her sick and dying children. On being credibly informed by his relatives of the poor man's pious and earnest request, the Rev. Edmund Mulcahy, C.C., hastened to his bedside and there in the presence of several witnesses, received him back into the bosom of the Catholic Church, and administered to him her last rites; after which he lingered until Friday night, when he expired. There was an inquest next day, and Sunday was fixed on to act his part, and by a bold stroke, like the dying warrior's last, to give signal proof of his equivocal concern for the spiritual welfare of his flock living, dying, and dead. To prove to the world that no member of his congregation died a benighted Pagan, he resolved in his anger or wisdom, to attend the funeral procession on Sunday, and to read, at any risk, the burial service according to his rite over the corpse at the grave. The Reverend gentleman is not in the odor of sanctity with his own flock; he is still less so with his Catholic neighbors, and in carrying out his very unadvised resolution, he was quite conscious he would be acting in a manner not at all likely to be approved of by his own flock, nor in unison with the religious feelings of the people who would attend the funeral, especially the deceased man's Catholic friends. Taking it for granted that the Rev. Mr. Mulcahy who attended the poor man's dying moments, would attend his funeral also, and apprehensive of a collision with him, the Rev. Mr. Baldwin applied to the local magistrates for a body-guard to protect him in the legal discharge of his duty. It was no sooner bruited abroad how this individual contemplated insulting the religious feelings of the people, than crowds in various groups began to assemble until about two thousand persons were congregated around the house of mourning, where lay the object of the Parson's pious solicitude. At the appointed hour, which, for reasons that afterwards became very obvious, was unusually early, the procession moved on silently and solemnly towards the graveyard, which was but a short distance. Having arrived at the entrance, Parson Baldwin thought fit to commence operations by putting on the insignia of his office and authority. At this sight the people became fearfully excited, and but one feeling pervaded every bosom, but one spirit animated every breast—a spirit of determined resistance to his unallowed intrusion, which all naturally looked upon and justly considered a wanton insult to their religious feelings. He succeeded at length in getting within some sixty yards or so of the grave, already closed by a hundred envious hands and feet, and considering the hot haste in which it was done, rather tastefully covered with a fresh green sod. Here the Rev. gentleman took a firm stand, supported on one hand by his sexton, clerk, and man of all work; smooth faced and white-chokered, and on the other hand by a female named Judy Keeler, from a neighboring townland, while a few shoneens, with the Rev. Charles Donovan, Rural Dean, Rector of Kilmacaben, brought up the rear. From this position he was soon dislodged by the surging and swaying and rushing of the multitude, tumbling down from the grave like a human avalanche. "Again he halted, and his face to the Atlantic, and again he essayed to read the burial service from a large volume that rested on the head of his female clerk, the famous Judy Keeler. At the first sound he uttered the snouldering fire of the people's indignation blazed forth, and there arose a perfect storm of hissing, hooting, huzzing, laughing, roaring, whistling, and yelling, amidst which Mr. Baldwin, deeply and landably concerned for the soul's weal of poor Driscoll, the convert, performed some gestures, and continued his dumb-show preaching. This extraordinary and deafening shouting from a thousand throats at once, and echoed from as many more, was long, loud, and lusty enough to have wakened the dead from their peaceful repose, and made them, if possible, start from their trampled graves. This storm of confusion and tumult raged unabated until the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, felled in his meditated insult to the people's faith, suffered himself at last to be safely conducted from this field of his labors, by Captain Barry, J.P., who, in covering his retreat, displayed great dexterity and much military skill, considering his short service in the militia. After this little victory over such unwarrantable and bigoted intrusion, the people, of their own accord, quietly dispersed to their respective homes, without the least injury, insult, or annoyance to any person or party.

**CHILD MURDER.**—The *Mail* notices a monstrous case of child-murder. Cardinal Wiseman says this is what "infanticide" ought to be called, which was tried at the Commission this week. The occurrence took place in the house of Lord Seaton, the unfortunate murderer being one of his servants. The case had been kept as secret as possible. The *Mail* is very properly indignant at this, and at the extraordinary lenient observations and sentence of the judge. Considering where the dreadful crime took place, and that the culprit is either English or Scotch, we are not surprised at the secrecy that has characterized the whole transaction. It appears the wretched mother threw the new-born child into one of the stoves of the house, for the purpose of burning it altogether; and for this inhuman act she received nine months' imprisonment! What would a poor Irishwoman get if she committed the murder, say in the Liberty or elsewhere? The crime is imported like many other things, unfortunately. Until this week we always thought that the judges in Ireland inflicted severe sentences upon culprits convicted of dreadful crimes. We were deceived. It will be now perceived that child-murder receives only a little more punishment than that of fortune-telling in England. We congratulate the country upon the possession of such merciful judges; but as English "industry" and English "enterprise" and English "morality" are so much lauded, perhaps it is only by way of encouraging the "natives" that the sentence in Ireland for murder resembles that in England for a much lesser offence.—This reminds us of another English house (not far from Carlisle Bridge) that sent over a manager, not long since, to conduct its branch in this city. The manager thought that the Irish clerks employed in it were not at all smart enough for him. Of course they were discharged, and clever English men brought over—so clever that one of them cannot be found this week—even by the police!—*Dublin Paper.*

The delegates of the Tipperary Bank creditors met on Thursday and agreed to the principle of a compromise, and also to a recommendation to the creditors not to take proceedings. In the meantime, however, all sorts of proceedings are going on in every one of the courts, and the lawyers are having rare pickings of the carcass. The multitude of law proceedings, tearing a way in various directions is enough to take any one's breath away, and raise a very reasonable doubt whether anything will be left for the luckless creditors.—*Freeman.*

**DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.**—A very disgraceful and wanton outrage was committed some nights ago at St. Vincent's avenue. The Rev. Peter Daley, to whose pious exertions that vicinity is so much indebted, has enclosed a narrow strip of ground adjoining the mill race, which is very deep there, and planted it with evergreens and flowering shrubs. The little plantation was not only a great improvement, but served as a fence against fatal casualties of such frequent occurrence in localities less protected. These considerations, however, did not prevent the hand of mischief from perpetrating outrage, for one or more dastardly wretches taking advantage, it is supposed, of the rev. gentleman's absence and the darkness of the night, crushed mangled and mutilated the shrubs, and stripped the bark of almost every one of the more forward trees, so as effectually to mar their future growth.—*Galloway Vindicator.*

**GREAT BRITAIN.**  
**CONVERSIONS.**—We have much pleasure in being able to announce that the Rev. A. H. De Romestin, M.A., late Curate of St. Thomas, Oxford, and since residing at Brighton, has received this week into the Catholic Church, by the Rev. Dr. Manning, Lord Walpole, whose conversion to the Catholic faith has been announced in the London papers on the authority of the *Sherborne Journal* as a recent event, has for a long time past been a member of the Catholic Church.—*Weekly Register.*

**INCREASE OF CATHOLIC CHURCHES.**—In the year 1792, sixty four years ago, there were only thirty five Catholic churches and chapels throughout the whole of England and Wales. In London alone there are now above forty. At that period we doubt whether there were more than three or four monastic or conventual establishments; even so late as in 1840 there were but sixteen convents for religious ladies, and three monasteries in England and Wales; whereas now there are some seventy convents and twenty monasteries. In other words, monasticism has increased in England in sixteen years at the rate of 40 per cent.—*Deo Gratias—Table.*

**ARCHDEACON DENISON'S SENTENCE.**—A meeting of the high church party, convened by the London Church Union, was held on Tuesday, when the subject of the sentence upon Archdeacon Denison was discussed. The meeting resolved that they would not enter at present into a full consideration of the doctrinal questions involved in the decision, inasmuch as "the remedy to be obtained by law has not yet been exhausted," and because "they hoped that some more authoritative and powerful tribunal will yet do justice in suit where they did not scruple to say they thought justice has hitherto been found lacking." The meeting then proceeded to repudiate the principle of interpretation adopted in the court at Bath, "for which by his silence, the Archbishop of Canterbury made himself individually responsible. In a paper which was drawn up at the meeting, and ordered for circulation, it was affirmed that "it is the interest of the members of the church of every shade of opinion, with the single exception of those who, for reasons best known to themselves, seem to regard Archdeacon Denison's expulsion from the church as an act of Christian duty, to combine to stave off the access of so monstrous a tyranny." It is added, "If, in spite of all exertions, the deprivation should after all take effect, a still more energetic line of action will undoubtedly then become our imperative duty." The London Church Union will then, under Providence, not be wanting to the emergency.

**THE SEA AND LAND FORCES.**—From returns already published the numerical extent of the naval reductions is better known than those of the army. On reference to the estimates of last session it will be found that the House of Commons was asked to vote and did vote for the navy—Men of all ranks, and boys, 60,000; Marines, 16,000. In all 76,000 seamen and marines, officers included. This number was not, however, fully raised. On the 1st of January last the navy had in its service 63,233 men and 326 ships of war of all classes, carrying 6,231 guns. It has now only 46,644 men, 264 vessels, and 5,037 guns. The reduction extends, therefore, to 61 ships, 1,194 guns, and 13,091 men. It is, of course, in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea fleets that the reductions have been chiefly made; but even there Sir Charles Wood has left Lord Lyons a force under his command sufficient for any emergency; for in those seas we have still 48 ships of war, 947 guns, and 10,723 seamen and marines, a fact which the cabinet of St. Petersburg will no doubt "take a note of." In the East Indian and China waters Sir Charles has very properly augmented our naval strength, which was necessarily kept low during the war. So also in the North American and West Indian stations, he has rather increased than diminished the British squadrons, which are now ready either to act on the policy of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, or to insist on the Governor of Mexico keeping faith with his creditors, who are British subjects. As to the reduction in the army it is not possible yet to ascertain with accuracy the extent to which that reduction has been carried. We know generally, indeed, that Lord Pamure's orders were to reduce the regiments of the line which had served in Turkey to 1,000 men. But the difficulty is to find out what was the actual strength of the Crimean regiments on their return. Few, we suspect, except indeed those having two battalions, had their full war complement; and though the number of men voted by the House of Commons for the army was, exclusive of the troops in India, 248,716, it is notorious that the British army during the war was short of that number by at least 40,000 men. Moreover, the regiments short of the standard strength now fixed will, of course, have their ranks filled up by transfers from the regiments to be reduced; and the War Office has very properly sanctioned a supplementary force of fifty picked men beyond that standard in the reduced regiments, to fill up voids as they occur. Under these circumstances, it becomes exceedingly difficult at present even to guess at the extent of the reduction. We are certainly not inclined to put it higher than 20,000, and should not be surprised if it do not reach that number. The greatest care has, however, been taken to get rid of all bad soldiers or ineffective men. So that, in truth, the reduction has been a weeding process that will very much improve the quality of the army.—*Daily News.*

**CLEMENCY TO BRITISH POLITICAL OFFENDERS.**—The Queen has signified her pleasure that a full and free pardon should be granted, under the Great Seal of Great Britain and Ireland respectively, to all persons suffering under the consequences of conviction of political offences. This full and gracious measure will be of the greatest consequence to many of these suffering punishment or privation for political acts—especially those like Mr. Smith O'Brien, O'Doherty, &c., in Ireland, and Frost, Williams and Jones, in England, who were convicted of high treason and sentenced to death; with all the accompanying disqualifications consequent upon so serious a crime.—What had hitherto been done merely remitted the punishment inflicted in each case, but a pardon under the Great Seal restores the individual to all their civil rights and station as they stood before the trial. They can now possess and inherit lands, and enjoy all the privileges in the State. This high act of royal clemency of course does not include those who broke their parole, or incurred the additional penalty of flying from the sentence of the law.—*London Observer.*

**ARTIC EXPEDITION.**—We understand that an expedition will be prepared forthwith, to proceed in search of further traces of Sir John Franklin's party, via Behring's Straits. The command will be said to be conferred upon Captain George H. Richards, who has rendered such good service in previous Arctic searches, and who, upon many accounts, is viewed as the most fitting officer to command the expedition.

**STATE OF LONDON.**—The *Times* in a leader on this subject says:—"Lord Palmerston remarked the other day, at Manchester, in terms of considerable self gratulation, upon the energy with which British power was put forth to protect the humblest British subject in the most distant quarters of the globe. It is, doubtless, a great satisfaction to know that if a Caffre should stick his assegai into one of us on the banks of the Keiskamma, if a Portuguese gentleman should deal us a stab over the left shoulder in the drearier suburbs of Lisbon, if a Kieft should take a long shot at us from behind the rocks of an Albanian mountain, or if a Chinaman should dare to meddle with a chest of opium, the property of a British merchant at the Bocca Tigris, Sir Richard Airey will be at once desired to burnish up his spear and shield, and the most experienced admiral on the navy list, who has spent forty years ashore meditating on the principles of his art, will instantly receive orders to prepare for rheumatism and battle. This is exhilarating in the highest degree, and tickles the self-love of public dinner men at the most sensitive point; but after all, to the great mass of Englishmen this class of security does not signify a rush. The Riff pirates have not yet pushed their expeditions as far as the Brighton shingle, nor do the Cossacks of the Don scour Hampstead-heath. It is of far more moment to a Londoner that he should be able at all hours of the day or night to walk in safety about the streets of London, that his home and his pleasing wife should be protected from the burglar's midnight assaults than that there should be the most perfect security within the tropics or the polar circles. At the present moment this is far from being the case. There are certain portions of London, and these, too, inhabited by a numerous and respectable population, in which a man cannot return to his home at night without imminent danger of being throttled, robbed, and, if not actually murdered, at least kicked and pommelled within an inch of his life. Why should our statesmen pass over these matters as if of slight account? Surely Palmerston, Paddingtonensis, and Clarendon Claphamensis would go down to posterity 'by all their country's wishes' if they would take the necessary steps for entitling themselves to these honorable additions. Garotte robberies are on the increase, and now we have before us three months of short days and long nights." The value of a crossing can be estimated by the permanence of their holding by crossing-sweepers generally, who, in some instances that may be referred to in London, are identified almost from time immemorial with the crossings and thoroughfares themselves, which they have so long cleansed on the voluntary principle. The crossing from Bedford-street to Messrs. Coutts Bank, has been kept for upwards of thirty years by the same individual. If other instances may be required to show the marketable value of a crossing, the neighborhood of Burton crescent may be referred to, where the proprietor of a crossing, desirous of emigrating to the more auriferous region of Australia, offered to dispose of the goodwill of his crossing for the sum of twenty guineas—therefore there exist "vested rights" even in a crossing.—*Building News.*

The most disgraceful proceedings are reported to have taken place at Hurs on the 5th inst. The mob paraded through the parish a huge "Guy," a figure of the Pope, with cross and crown; and by an exact representation of the Bishop of Oxford, in full canonicals. These were followed by "Guys" representing the Rev. Mr. Cameron and his wife. At night the effigies were suspended by their necks and shot at with guns, after which they were tossed into the Thames, amidst vociferous cheering, and cries of "No Cameron!" "No Bishop of Oxford!" "No Popery," &c. It was feared that the mob might be induced to break into Mr. Cameron's newly-erected chancel, and to guard against this the Rev. gentleman obtained a body of police from Reading, having previously removed to his own house all the valuable articles of Ecclesiastical furniture. This demonstration has created the strongest excitement in Hurs and the neighbouring parishes, and a report of the proceedings has been made to the Bishop of the diocese.

**A DISGRACEFUL BUSINESS.**—The town crier announced a few days ago at Bedford, in Northamptonshire, that a married woman of the name of Starkey would be offered for sale in the public market on the following days. At the appointed hour a large number of people assembled, but previous to this Starkey went to the house of a man named Bradley, where his wife resided, and presented a halter with which to lead her away. Bradley then attacked him, and bit his cheek very deeply. As soon as he could get away, Starkey returned to the market place, related his sorrows, and was in the net of receiving the condolence of the bystanders, when two policemen made their appearance, and took him into custody on a charge of being a deserter from the militia of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

**MR. SPURGEON.**—The familiar, bold, and irreverent style of oratory of Mr. Spurgeon, and the horrible accident in London, continue to be very much talked about. This is the clergyman who in a sort of apostrophe to the ladies of his congregation, after religious exhortation and asking them to come to Zion, told them not to bring him any more antimacassars or worked slippers, as he was engaged to be married! 40,000 people crowded to his ministrations last Sunday, and it is expected 60,000 will collect next Sunday. The *Times* likens him to Luther or Latimer. A celebrated cook in London offers him him £5,000 for his sermons next year, and he will take him through the provinces of England, and make some one like Sims Reeves or Lockey lead the singing; the cook will give up cookery, and says he will double or treble his £5,000 at 6d. a head for the sermons, Lockey or Sims Reeves to sing one verse of the 109th psalm! One of Mr. Spurgeon's last displays previous to the accident was a description very like Albert Smith, of a journey to the tomb of our Saviour, and the passage of the disciples to Emmaus! In any other Methodist clergyman it would have been profane or indelicate, but the deep and thorough religiousness of the young man, and the vulgarity so like John Bunyan, disarmed all criticism. In another sermon he was describing the *facilis descensus*, the broad and easy way to hell, and the straight and narrow path to Heaven. He grasped one of the pillars and began climbing, and then let himself plump down. Now, said he—there's the way to hell, and the impossibility of Heaven!

**WITCHCRAFT IN SOMERSETSHIRE.**—A case of gross credulity has just been made public at Shepton-Mallet. A woman named Welshman, who is by profession and reputed a witch, was recently sent for by another woman named Bathe, of Downside, to dispossess her of a spell under which the latter fancied herself laboring. Welshman quickly put her magic in operation, impressing on her victim, the necessity of strictly abiding by her instructions. The poor woman went on for some weeks until she was brought to a very low state of health by various tricks which had been practised upon her, and she then communicated what had been going on to some neighbors. The result was that Welshman was brought before the magistrates, and, it being proved, that she had extorted various sums of money, from her dupes, besides supplying herself with vegetables from the garden, she was committed to the House of Correction for six weeks.

"A gentleman" has advertised his body for sale, as he desires "to avoid the horrors and indignity of burial,"—and also to raise a little money, apparently. The investment would be an eligible one, as he is "muscular and thin" so that "the bones will be found well marked and developed."—*Spectator.*

**THE "NO-POPERY" RIOTS AT KESLO.**—A trial took place before the High Court of Justice of Edinburgh, on Monday, arising out of the disturbances at Keslo, on the 5th and 6th of August last. On the night of the 5th (a fair day) a disturbance arose in the town between "Scotch and Irish," in the course of which one of the Scotch lost his life. The perpetrators of this outrage managed to elude justice, but next day, among the lower classes, a proposal was circulated that they should drive the Irish out of the town and burn the Catholic chapel. On the evening of the 6th a considerable number of people were collected in the Mill-wynd and Market-place, and in the neighborhood of the shops and public houses. Before this assemblage dispersed signals were made, and the hostile purpose seemed pretty generally understood and sympathized in, for 100 persons or more, led on by exciting cries, began to move towards the chapel. They first proceeded up Roxburgh-street, and coming to Dan Martin's, keeper of a lodging-house frequented by the Irish, threatened to clear it and drive the inmates out of the town, but were diverted, somehow or other, from this purpose. Proceeding to the end of the street, they were joined by another party awaiting them at the Duke of Roxburgh's gate, and thus reinforced they came back by the parallel street (Bowman-street), in which the Catholic chapel is situated. The crowd invaded the chapel, broke its windows and destroyed its furniture, and concluded by so effectually setting fire to it that in little more than an hour it was reduced to ruins. For aiding and abetting in this outrage, Alexander Orr, Patrick Jeffrey, Robert Dickson, and Thomas Little, all young men, were placed at the bar. The charge against them was "mobbing and rioting and wilful fire-raising." A fifth rioter, John Bennet, jun., had fled from justice, and was outlawed for not appearing. The first witness called was Mr. J. R. Hope Scott, of Abbotsford, who proved that the chapel, equipments, and furniture belonged to him, as also those of the Catholic school and dwelling-house under the chapel. Jane Byrne, the schoolmistress, deposed that she resided under the school, but, in consequence of the alarming rumours that reached her on the 5th and 6th, she had sought lodging elsewhere on both occasions. John Mosscrip and George Boug, the only police officers stationed in Keslo, the former being superintendent, gave evidence that they had made up to the crowd while waiting at Dan Martin's, and had urged it to disperse. They succeeded in getting the people to move on, and, fearing that the chapel might be attacked, they proceeded thence by a back way, and were there before the rioters. When the crowd came down Bowman-street, one of the constables showed his lamp, and the reply was a volley of stones. The police, seeing they could do nothing of themselves, went to call the magistrates. By the time they got back, the chapel was in flames. John Robson gave evidence as to the circumstances of the disturbance, proving his own participation in it, as well as that of the prisoners. Various other lads were called, some of whom gave very negative evidence, and seemed to speak with much reluctance, so much so that one of them was adjured by the presiding judge to remember he was on oath and not to peril his immortal soul from fear. The complexity of the different prisoners in the riotous proceedings of the crowd was very clearly established, but there was an absence of evidence as to who committed the act of fire-raising. In most respects, indeed, the proof was very defective in establishing the ring-leadership of the mob. From the evidence of Mr. Darling, chief magistrate of Keslo, it appeared that want of force prevented his taking any effective step whatever to check the progress of the rioters. He stated that he had heard nothing whatever as to any anticipated disturbance. The Lord Justice Clerk, in charging the jury, remarked that there could not be in the present day a more lamentable proof of the want of a sound education and of the want of principles of good order among the lower classes, than this outrage. Whether it had originated in general hostility to the Catholics, or was meant to retaliate the loss of life that had resulted the night before, it was surely a very unfortunate mode of vindicating the character of Protestantism. His Lordship severely commented upon the absence of a proper police force in Keslo, in which, from some cause or another, several serious riots had broken out of late years. He also expressed regret that some of the witnesses had not rather appeared at the bar, than in the box. The jury, after an hour's consultation, found the charge of wilful fire-raising not proven, acquitted Dickson, and found Orr, Jeffrey, and Little guilty of mobbing and rioting, but in respect of previous good conduct recommended them to the leniency of the Court. The jury also expressed their unanimous opinion that the riot might have been prevented had there been an adequate police-force in the town of Keslo. The Court delayed sentence till Wednesday morning.

**AN ENEMY IN THE CAMP.**—The Episcopal Church in Scotland is denounced by a Leith correspondent in the *Times*:—"The Scottish Episcopal Church is regarded in Scotland as a 'half-way house to the Church of Rome.' This judgement is founded, not on the standards and ritual of that Church, which are nominally the same as those of the English Church, but on the Romish teachings and tendencies of the body. Take as example—Bishop Wordsworth, of St. Andrew's, in a charge delivered a few days ago at St. Andrew's, lamented the latitudinarianism of the British Government in 1690 in recognizing Presbyterianism as the established religion, and expressed a strong hope that the people would return into the bosom of the Holy Roman Catholic Church. Dean Ramsay denies the validity of Presbyterian baptism; and it is well known that a great many adherents of the church believe in the seven sacraments. She is also, in a questionable sense, a proselytising church. She erects schools in towns where there are no Episcopalians, and decoys the children of Presbyterians into them by the offer of a miserable weekly dole. Her designs are largely favored by the Scottish aristocracy, who have, with a few illustrious exceptions, joined her communion, and who set up chapels beside their mansions, to which their retainers and the surrounding lairds eagerly flock. Her most Gracious Majesty has taken a different course. She has never entered a Puseyite chapel during any of her repeated visits to Scotland. She has rightly estimated them, and her estimate is that of nine-tenths of her northern subjects." [It is asserted that the movement towards the Catholic Church in Scotland is becoming every day stronger and more earnest.]

**SINISTRE OFFENCES.**—In a list of the boys imprisoned in the House of Correction, Wandsworth, Mr. Henry Mayhew mentions ("Great World of London," p. 415) two lads, under 10 years of age, imprisoned for spinning a top, and one (under sentence of a month's imprisonment) for "going to Kensington Gardens to sleep!" The respect these boys are likely to entertain in their after years for British justice is likely to be something wonderful.

**UNITED STATES.**  
**PROSELYTIZING.**—During the week there have been two or three more shipments of children to the West by the Proselytizing societies of this city. The daily papers, representing the little perverts as being well clothed and seemingly happy. They are principally orphan or destitute children of Irish-Catholic parents, who are taken from the streets and lured into "Protestantism by a display of animal comforts. How long will this system be allowed to exist."—*American Call.*

**ARRIVAL OF FRENCH REFUGEES.**—There arrived here on Friday night last, on board the bark *Amazon*, Capt. Kirwin, nine Frenchmen, who had been transported from their native land for political offences, and who escaped from Cayenne, one of the islands of novel and dangerous, the mode of conveyance from the island being on a raft constructed by themselves, and made of driftwood. After a perilous voyage of five days they reached Demerara, and from thence and were taken charge of by the French Benevolent Society of this city. Quarters were procured for them at the Strangers Home, on High street, near Watson, and Mr. Mulhead, the Superintendent paid every attention to their comfort and convenience. During Sunday they were visited by the French and English Consuls, and also by a number of our French citizens, to whom they communicated freely all the facts relating to their escape and sufferings, speaking very highly of the kindness extended to them by the officers of the *Amazon*. They left Baltimore yesterday afternoon for New-York, where they have friends, and will be able to find employment. Their offences, and not such as would warrant their extradition under the treaty with France, which does not include offences of that character. They were in good spirits at their success in reaching this country, and were received with great warmth and cordiality by their countrymen, who furnished them with quarters and means to proceed to New-York.—*Baltimore American, Nov. 25.*

**CENTRAL AMERICA.**—WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Advices are received at the State Department, to the effect that Chili and Peru had agreed to contribute men and money to the aid of the Central American States, for the extermination of Walker. Ecuador and New Granada had both been solicited to enter into the same arrangement but New Granada had declined having anything to do with the scheme. Ecuador, it is thought, will come in and furnish its share. It is said that Chili is to contribute 1000 men, and Peru \$1,000,000, out of the guano deposit fund. It is understood that the old Nicaragua Transit Company, headed by Com. Vanderbilt and Joseph S. White, have had something to do with this plan. Gen. Herran, the New Granadian Minister, is still here, and is in daily conference with Secretary Marcy. It is not known that the pending New Granadian instructions from Mr. Morse are arranged. David Hoagley, President of the Panama Railroad Company, and Edwin Bartlett, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, had a hearing to-day at the State Department, with reference to the losses sustained by them at the outbreak at Panama. They are also desirous of learning from Secretary Marcy what assurances they are to have or what measures are to be taken against future disturbance; but the Secretary was unable to inform them at present. These two companies, I understand, claim heavy damages.

The Upper Mississippi, above Lake Pepin, is closed by ice.

**THE FRUITS OF PERSECUTION.**—A private letter dated Vincennes, Indiana, Aug. 3, in noticing the conversion of Mr. B. V. Thorne, formerly a leading member of the Methodist denomination, says "It is pleasing to observe how the old faith progresses since Know-Nothingism made its appearance in this section of the country." This remark is also applicable to New Orleans. The persecution of Catholics by the Dark Lantern order has not only confirmed the loyal Catholic in his faith, but has induced a large number of non-Catholics to enquire what are the real tenets of the proscribed church; and no Catholic can doubt that it is only necessary for the sincere seeker after the truth to examine Catholicity, fairly and intelligently, to find the object of his search within its fold.—*N. O. Catholic Standard.*

We (*Cincinnati Telegraph*) have had the pleasure of meeting with ex-Governor Burnett, of California, recently in this city. The Governor was one of the early explorers of Oregon, in which territory he was Judge of the Supreme Court before going to California. He was led, when first renouncing infidelity for Christianity, to become a Campbellite Baptist. But on discovering the hollowness of the pretences of that sect to unite all denominations in one, and its miserable expedient of letting the "disciples" believe what they pleased so that they did not preach what it considered heresy, he abandoned it and joined the only Church in which unity is possible—the Church to which purity and all other blessings have been promised and guaranteed by the Saviour. He is therefore a Catholic. It was very edifying to hear this excellent convert speak of the vast numbers who approached the Holy Sacraments at Easter in San Francisco, and of the good being done by the Sisters of Notre Dame at San Jose, where he resides.

**PROTESTANT PROGRESS.**—According to the Portland Advertiser, there are five thousand persons in that city who believe in "spiritualism," or who are investigating the subject.

**THE SABBATH IN NEW YORK.**—The *New York Express* draws the following sad picture of the scenes which are enacted in that city on Sundays:—"New York Sundays are hardly the quiet Lord's Days May- or Wood promised us when he entered upon his term of office. From his energetic commencement, all hoped that our city would once more enjoy her Sabbaths; but that hope has become despair, so far as the remainder of his term of office is concerned. Broadway, with its fine, smooth Russ pavement, in the absence of omnibuses and carts, is every Sunday turned into a race course for fast horses, driven by faster young men. The worshippers in the Broadway churches are constantly annoyed and pained by the wild shouts and reckless 'hi! hi's' of these rowdy fellows, as their vehicles tear down the streets. The lives and limbs of the foot passengers are put in no small peril by their furious proceedings. While the carriage road is given up to racing, the sidewalks are infested with drunken loafers. It is a positive fact that, last Sunday, half a dozen dead drunken fellows were lying asleep in the sun on the Broadway sidewalk, a speculation to all the passersby, an illustration of the efficiency of our worthless police. In every street Sunday stores are kept open, and barter and trade, buying and selling continued just as if there were no Sabbath Day commanded to be kept holy by the laws of God and man. Not only is the sense of public decency outraged by the numerous apple, candy and liquor stands in the open street, but on every block are ale-houses, and grog-shops, and rum-holes; howling saloons, billiard saloons, and all the resorts of dissipation and vice, are kept in full blast all day and all night. In the evenings, the otherwise quiet streets resound with bacchanalian songs and shouts of disputants; and in the dark corners and hellish room slops murder is always committed. On Sunday last, in a lager-bier shop, there was a probably fatal stabbing affray. On the previous Sunday also, a man was stabbed to death; while on Sunday, August 18, four persons came to violent and murderous ends."

**FREDERICK DOUGLAS AND HIS MASTER'S PIG.**—When twelve years old, Frederick was under strong religious impressions; and, therefore, although he was often very hungry, he dared not make free with the food that he might have stolen to satisfy the cravings of hunger. On the plantation there was a slave named Sandy Figgins, to whom, in his hunger, he applied for advice. "Well," said Sandy, "you must take something to eat (taking is not considered stealing among the southern slaves); you must be hungry, I could take a pig blessed by God! and shout halallelujah."—"How do you justify that?" Sandy? asked Frederick. "Well," answered Sandy, "do you see that pig?" "Yes," said Frederick, "I don't see his property?" "Yes," said Sandy, "suppose you put some of that property into this; it would only, in the language of General Jackson, be a removal! Ever after that Frederick had plenty of pig!