

acquainted with all the circumstances then known respecting the affair. Roland was placed under arrest in the barrack, and Underwood and his wife were arrested last week on a charge of conspiracy to "steal" the young woman, and were forthwith lodged in the Police Office. Underwood and his wife alleged they knew nothing about the escape and flight of the young woman, and after being detained in custody for a few days, Underwood's wife was discharged, but her husband has been kept in prison up to the present time. It transpired that an attempt had been made before the arrest of the parties to have Roland and the young woman married in Lisburn; and the banns, it appears, were proclaimed twice in the church of that town; but as "true love never runs smooth," before the third proclamation the secret had escaped, and matrimony was prevented. Underwood, within the last ten days, has been several times brought up before the bench, and as often remanded again for further examination. On Saturday last, however, a great deal of the mystery touching the flight and place of refuge of the "erring one" was cleared up by her sudden and unexpected arrival at her father's house once more from Dublin, where she had been from the night she left home.—She was altogether absent for about eight or nine days. During the investigation it transpired that the registrar at Lisburn had refused to perform the ceremony without the consent of the parents of the young lady, inasmuch as she was under age. Both prisoners were committed for trial.—*Belfast Paper*.

A correspondent of *Saunders' News-Letter* says—"In your Saturday's publication you gave an extract from the *North British Daily Mail*, stating that on the 12th ultimo, a person named John McInnes died at Stroutville, near Oban, aged one hundred and five, and that he was, probably, the oldest inhabitant in her Majesty's dominions. There is at present living in the county Wicklow, about eleven miles from Dublin, a respectable farmer, who, if he lives till next April, will be one hundred and nine years old. He is still able to walk about his fields and enjoy the mountain air. It is strange to think that in his tenth year he might have spoken with a person one hundred years old who had seen Cromwell, and been thirty-six years old at the battle of the Boyne. He has lived during the reigns of five English sovereigns, and was thirty-eight years of age at the time of the Irish Volunteers, and seventy-one at the battle of Waterloo."

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was held during the past week by A. Hosty, Esq., coroner, at Outerard, on the body of a soldier of the 9th regt., aged 26 years, and described as one of the finest looking men in the corps, who, in a fit of intoxication, destroyed himself by shooting a musket ball through his body. He lingered two days in the most dreadful agony.—*Tuam Herald*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.—It is rumored that the Speaker of the House of Commons is about to retire. Sir George Gray and Mr. Goulburn are mentioned as candidates for the office.

THE MINISTRY AND THE BALLOT.—One thing is certain, says the *Manchester Examiner*, that the ballot is to form no part of any new reform bill. It is, however, to be an "open question." But we in Manchester remember that the corn law was an open question to Mr. Poulett Thompson. He was "at liberty" to vote for the repeal of that measure, and he asserted that liberty—his colleagues knew that they could not have had him, had not that liberty been accorded to him; but every one of them was against him; beyond the bare vote, he could be of no service to the cause of free trade; and he left the House of Commons, conscious that his services there were no longer useful to his country.

THE RELUCTANT MILITIA.—The number of volunteers enrolled for the Militia in England and Wales is about 31,000—a total much less than that fixed by law. In several counties the quota has been obtained; but in the rest there is a greater or less deficiency—in some cases a very large deficiency. Cheshire should provide 1,275—volunteers, 800; Cornwall, 982—volunteers, 346; Derby, 851—volunteers, 329; Kent, 1,618—volunteers, 660; Lancashire, 5,628—volunteers, 2,802; Lincolnshire, 1,174—volunteers, 504; Middlesex, 3,197—volunteers, 2,314; Northumberland, 834—volunteers, 276; Stafford, 1,784—volunteers, 1,077; Surrey, 1,152—volunteers, 1,692; Sussex, 945—volunteers, 541; West Riding, 3,885—volunteers, 1,672. In Wales, the volunteers are more than a thousand deficient of the quota of 2,826.

INTEMPERANCE IN SCOTLAND.—In Scotland and Sweden, the two great strongholds of Protestantism, there are more instances of gross licentiousness and drunkenness than in any other countries in the world. The following statement is from the *British Friend*, published in Glasgow, and devoted to the interests of the Society of Friends. The statistics disclose an appalling list of females among the frequenters of the tipping shops of that city:—"On Saturday evening, July 12th, 1851, there entered into a spirit-shop in Princes street, between the hours of ten and twelve, 173 males, 365 females, and 38 youths. On Saturday evening, August 9th, in a spirit-shop in King street, between the same hours, 109 males, 247 females, and 41 youths. On Saturday evening, August 16th between the same hours, into a cellar in Stirling street, 96 males, 105 females, and 117 youths. On Saturday evening, August 23d, between the same hours, 60 males, 103 females, and 17 youths, entered a shop in High street. On Saturday evening, August 30th, between the same hours, there entered into one in Stirling street, 116 males, 149 females, and 14 youths; and on the 6th September, into a spirit-cellar in Main street, Gorbals, there entered 75 males, 111 females, and 13 youths. These facts show, in a striking light, not only the awful prevalence of drunkenness, but the fearful proportion of its female victims."

According to the most authentic statistics of the comparative morality of great cities, Glasgow is the third most immoral city in all Europe.—*Glasgow Free Press*.

From the ship *Brandscompt*, unloading Peruvian Guano at Leith, there were a few days ago exhumed the remains of three persons, evidently Peruvians, buried in the Guano, and which had, apparently, not been disturbed in the process of loading the ship.—The remains illustrate a curious property in the guano in preserving bones, hair, and clothes, while completely decomposing flesh. It is not known when the bodies were originally interred, but the bones were all found as entire as if they had been preserved in a museum; the hair remained upon the skull, and the clothes were very little decayed.—*North British Mail*.

AUGMENTATION OF THE ARMY.

The public begins to be rather mystified at the continued official reserve respecting the increase of the army. There is no obvious, at least no sufficient reason for that reserve, and therefore the public supposes that there must be some hidden reason. An addition to our means of defence has been made in several branches of the naval and military forces, and we all know "the reason why." Indeed, the reason is so obvious that the readers of the English journals in any part of the world must perfectly understand it. Not only the state of Europe obliges us to be prepared for eventualities, but every body perceives that the neighborhood has become much more hazardous since the 2d of December 1851, and is still more so since December 1852. The increase of the national defences is the natural sequel to these altered circumstances. The public, therefore, does not understand those diplomatic refinements which make people high in office pretend that the national defences must have been increased at any rate; that they have no reference to recent events; and that no extraordinary circumstances have changed the aspect of things within the last twelve or fifteen months. To use plain terms, this language is diametrically opposed to the fact, and we all know it. Is it possible that there can be any gentlemen, in any condition of life, who imagine that they shall disarm any offence which might be taken at the increase of our military forces, by simply saying that it has no meaning whatsoever? Assuredly neither our own public nor any foreign power is to be bamboozled in that style. The very employment of such equivocal language has no effect but to beget a want of confidence in men than use it.

Particularly as there seems a practical hiatus in the preparations that have been made. Our navy has been increased in ships and men; our Ordnance, in guns, horses, and men; our Militia has been enrolled. But the increase of the Line corresponding to these augmentations has not yet been announced. There has been no authoritative statement that even these augmentations which have already been announced are deemed sufficient. We are wholly without the information that would be deemed explicit as to the opinion of the military authorities on this point; and as the civilians of the Ministry have used equivocal language, while an essential part of the augmentation is kept back, the public would be very glad to know how this matter really stands.

The reason for keeping silence on the increase of the Line it is not easy to guess. If the officials hesitate to speak out for fear the public should dislike the requisite increase to the estimates, the reason is a double mistake; since the public is quite prepared to do its part cheerfully, so that there is no occasion for fearing its displeasure; but that most may pass away, so that the present is of all others the proper time to speak out. The public may have been apathetic some time ago; and it might have been under the sway of a parsimonious prejudice, while it did not think much about the subject. But unquestionably, months before Lord Derby spoke, or even some statesmen in the present Ministry, the public was roused from its apathy, and at the present day it is thoroughly alive to the necessity of effective preparation. That which the public would resent, would be anything to invite war, or to hasten it; and assuredly nothing could do so like want of preparation to maintain the peaceful inviolability so long enjoyed within our own frontiers.

Asked what would determine any French ruler not to invade England, an eminent French statesman replied—"A home army of fifty thousand men." This declaration by M. Thiers expresses not only a French but a sound view. We need not be at much trouble to understand how the converse of that view may operate on the French mind; on those intelligent officers of the ship *La Corse*, recently driven into Dover by "stress of weather," and so hospitably regarded by the officers of the Western Heights. We believe strangers are rather restricted in their survey of French fortifications; but it may be said that on our side there is nothing to be seen. Exactly so; at least no "home army of fifty thousand men," which a late War Minister of France pronounces to be the best of all things to block out a war or invasion.

Instead, therefore, of receiving the proper announcement with anything like chagrin, we believe all classes would be glad to know what is to be done, and would be quite prepared to make good the necessary means. Nay, we are convinced that an explicit statement, indicating even in a strong measure, would be hailed with satisfaction. The thing which the public looks for, more than anything, just at present, is frankness and thoroughness, especially on this most important point. It awaits with some impatience the avowal which has been withheld; and it will only be annoyed should the measures to be announced prove to be inadequate either to the public expectation or to the exigency of the case.—*Spectator*.

THE QUEEN v. NEWMAN.—COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, JAN. 20.

In this case, a rule nisi was obtained to show cause why there should not be a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against evidence.

Sir Frederick Thesiger now appeared to show cause against the rule. He presumed that in granting the rule the majority of the Court was of opinion that the evidence in some of the cases preponderated in favor of Dr. Newman.

Lord Campbell said they were only of opinion that there were grounds for the case being argued at the bar.

Sir F. Thesiger said that the charges against Dr. Achilli ranged over a period of 26 years, but it was said that Dr. Achilli was acquainted with the charges to be brought against him from an article in the *Dublin Review*, but in that article the addresses of the persons with whom Dr. Achilli had criminal conversation were not given and he had therefore no opportunity of investigating the charges brought against him.

The learned counsel proceeded with what he considered the most grave and serious charge, in which it was charged plain to the evidence of any man of the world, that Dr. Achilli had been dismissed from his office of professor in the Protestant College at Malta for immoral conduct and fornication, and, in fact, charged him with an unnatural crime.

Lord Campbell said it was not so urged at the trial. The attorney-General said that it was the first time any such notion had existed.

Sir F. Thesiger denied that it was so, but still he contended the words of the libel proved themselves, and he would ask the Court whether, all the facts being before them, they would delegate their own power to another jury; and by doing so, entail on Dr. Achilli

all the anxiety, trouble, and expense of a new trial. The charge was a criminal charge, and Dr. Achilli having been tried and acquitted, no further trial should be permitted.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly, after complimenting Sir Frederick Thesiger on his address (which occupied four hours in the delivery), said that both parties were before the Court on criminal charges, Dr. Newman on one single charge of having published a libel, and Dr. Achilli on a multiplicity of charges, any one of which, if he was found guilty, would destroy his reputation and happiness. He contended that the whole question was one for the jury, and that the Court, if they granted a new trial, would be usurping the province of the jury.

Lord Campbell said they would hear Mr. Ellis on the same side to-morrow, and the Court would sit precisely at ten o'clock, and go on with the case.

MERRY ENGLAND.

It is a common saying that one half the world does not know how the other half lives; and nowhere is that so true as in this metropolis. Nowhere are there such impenetrable veils, such thick party walls between wealth and poverty, between comfort and wretchedness. Few are aware of what is going on, perhaps within stone's throw of their own drawing-rooms. It is one world under another. Were we to be assured, indeed, on some indisputable testimony that a few miles under this fair surface, and the cheerful light of day, there lay a region such as Virgil describes, overhung with Cimmerian gloom, beset with filth and long ages of neglect, where innumerable poor creatures, born like us, lay reeking, festering, rotting, fermenting in the most hideous squalor, destitution, mutual hate, and despair, it certainly would do much to embitter our own existence, and there is hardly anything we should not do on the mere speculation of affording some relief to those unfortunate beings. Strange to say—shocking to reflect, there is actually such a world, actually such beings, so dwelling in such misery and degradation, and we shut our eyes to it. Yet the only differences that can be alleged are in favor of every exertion being made in behalf of this subterranean world. There are several important distinctions, indeed, between it and the Virgilian Hades. In the first place, the miseries, the cry, the smoke of the pit, the deleterious effluvia, the moral contamination, and other perils of bad neighborhood, in our case all reach us; and that deadly scent and demoniac uproar, of which a poet just gives his hero a mere taste as he skirts the great gulf, ever envelope us, night and day, in this huge metropolis. Then, it is in our power to do a great deal for the mitigation of these miseries and nuisances, and consequently, also, for our own greater comfort and safety. Further, many of us are continually descending into the above horrid limbo, and we know not how soon we, or our relations, or at least our acquaintances, may fall into the pit, and smoulder away the rest of our days, not very far hence perhaps, but still in the most dismal plight. The whole difference, then, between our metropolitan *Inferno* and that of the poets, is that we are vastly more mixed and allied, conjunct and bound up with ours, than we could be with any which any dealer in preternatural horrors ever ventured to imagine.

These doleful, and as some people will think rather unseasonable, reflections are forced upon us by a most authentic and business-like report, just made to the Secretary of State for the Home Department by Captain Hay, one of the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, on the operation of the Common Lodging House Act, pursuant to an address of the House of Lords dated the 10th ult. If anybody wants to sup full of horrors, and to chasten the festive mirth, apt to run into excess at this season, he can look into that report, and see there how half the world lives, and that half not surrounded by a Styx, or walled into a Lazzaretto, or crowded into a Jewry, but all around us, and about us, and among us, how near we none of us know, or if not very near, yet 'twixt the wind and our gentility. All sorts of dreadful scenes are brought to light by the visits of the police-sergeants employed in the work of inspection; people dying or dead of small-pox, or fever, or starvation, in small rooms and in close contact with crowds of poor wretches seemingly waiting their turn to be stretched on the bed or bier by their side. At night these poor creatures simply denude themselves of the rags they wore in the day, and instead of walking in them lie under them as decently as may be. The stench that arises from these human lairs is so intolerable as seriously to affect the health of the strong police sergeants engaged to inspect.—*Times*.

MARRIAGE AMONGST THE PROTESTING SECTS.—On Monday morning a most extraordinary scene was presented at the church of St. Peter's, Walworth. In King's-row, Walworth, a small building, ordinarily used as a cooper's shop, is occasionally occupied as a sort of chapel by a congregation akin to the followers of the late Johanna Southcote. The leader of this band, an elderly female named Vaughan, deemed it advisable to become betrothed to a young man named Peacock, said to be one of the priesthood of the above sect. Accordingly on that morning, about eleven o'clock, a procession was formed and set in motion towards St. Peter's Church; some of the males wore jackets of light material, others a species of coronet, and several singular looking caps, while around the waist and across the shoulders of most were polished leather and other bands and belts, inscribed with, apparently, cabalistic and zodiacal characters. The females, about twelve in number, were attired in white, with various singular decorations, and from the end of each depended long showy veils. In this singular procession were borne sixteen various banners, comprising the standard of England, the union jack, one for each of the twelve tribes of Israel, one of the sun, and one of the moon and stars. In the midst of these was a sort of shepherd's crook, and the bridegroom, who, together with his venerable companion, headed the procession, bore on his shoulder a species of mace, surmounted by a crimson velvet cap with gold fringe. On reaching the church porch the bridal party were compelled, by order of the minister, to deposit their flags, &c. The Rev. F. F. Statham, the incumbent, performed the marriage ceremony, and the entry in the register at the vestry was John Clearlight Peacock Peacock, aged 30 years, married to Elizabeth Fairlight Vaughan, aged sixty years. At the conclusion the bride conversed very freely with the rev. minister, whom she urgently endeavored to convert, declaring that it had been revealed to her that she was to introduce Shiloh to the world. The procession then departed in the same order as it arrived, amidst the hooting, laughter, and jeering of the assembled crowd.

DEATH OF MR. LOCKHART SCOTT OF ABBOTSTOWN.—Mr. Walter Scott Lockhart Scott of Abbotstow, the only son of Mr. Lockhart, and grandson of Sir Walter Scott, died, unmarried, on the 10th ult., at the early age of twenty-seven. When Sir Walter died he left two sons and a grandson to perpetrate the lineage of his house; and it is difficult to conceive that even a chance thought could have crossed his mind that all three should die childless and abroad in the short space of twenty years. The only grandchild of the great novelist now alive is Mr. Lockhart's only surviving child, Mrs. Hope. It was but a month ago that we were called on to chronicle the death, at thirty-seven, of the closest link in blood to Scott's great contemporary—Byron; and here we are now recording the death, at twenty-seven, of the closest link in blood to Byron's great contemporary—Sir Walter Scott. It seems as if it were ordained that the children of the brain shall be the sole creations of great authors destined to endure.—*Athenaeum*.

A PROTESTANT PEER.—Charles Agar was remarkable for his titles. He was in 1806, Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Viscount Somerton, Bishop of Glandelagh, Earl of Normantown, Doctor in Divinity, a Privy Counsellor, Primate of Ireland, Right Hon'ble Most Reverend, and of a very questionable reputation. Peg Plunkett, the kept mistress of the Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant, alluded to such as Agar, when she told a dame of quality who had entered her house by mistake—"Don't be alarmed my lady, I shall let you out through the back door which I made for the accommodation of the Irish Bishops."—*Mackenzie's Weekly Messenger*.

A REPENTANT MURDERER.—An account recently appeared of a man named Robert Thornley having given himself up to the police at Staley Bridge, near Manchester, on his own confession of being implicated in a murder committed in 1847. He stated that at the time he had an improper intimacy with the wife of a man named James Brooks, at Gadley, near Hyde, and that he procured her some arsenic, at her request, which she administered to her husband in some puddings, from the effects of which he died. The remains of Brooks's body were exhumed, and arsenic detected in large quantities. This discovery was communicated to the high constable, who ordered the woman to be apprehended. Thornley and her were examined before the Magistrates on Monday last, but were remanded in order to give time for the production of further evidence.

EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL.—At the sessions of Hull, a few days ago, Alfred Thomas Wood, a man of color, who represented himself as the minister of a Baptist church in the Republic of Liberia, was convicted of endeavoring to obtain money on false pretences, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labor. This is the individual who gravely asserted that George and Eliza, mentioned in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," were members of his congregation, and that he had attended Cassey in her last illness!

STABBING IN MANCHESTER.—We have observed of late an increase in a cowardly and ruffianly use of the knife amongst the lower classes of Manchester and Salford. Scarcely a week has passed over of late without some brutal assault of this character being brought under the cognizance of the magistrates.—*Catholic Standard*.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE MAINE LAW.

(From the *British North American*.)

When the Temperance movement commenced in Nova Scotia, it appeared, with the bland and benign countenance of one, anxious to win to its fold those who had commenced a downward career, in the slippery paths of intoxication. The movement was as amiable as it was humane; and no one could hear of such a mission without feelings of respectful deference. Its objects were akin to those of Christianity, and its advocates adopted the demeanor of holy men, who, imitating the piety and humility of their Heavenly Master when on earth, sought not to coerce, and fight, and wrangle, but to love, to persuade, and to win over to sobriety those who were stumbling and floundering in the paths of vice and dissipation.

Coercive steps were repudiated, and the advocates of "the cause" rested for success solely on the dignity, the truth, and the purity of its principles, and the humanizing tendency of their exertions. The masses respected the movement, and converts flocked to the standard of "The Sons," an order which began to be established, just as the conciliatory and humane character was at its height.

It is a characteristic of human nature that prosperity begets arrogance, and the acquirement of influence, leads to its exertion for selfish purposes. We are sorry to say that the Temperance movement does not stand out as an honorable and grand exception to this rule of human infirmity. Gradually the Temperance movement has assumed and is assuming a new phase, and a new complexion. It has put off much of its sacred character. The bland and benignant countenance with which it approached, like that of some kind friend, has become furrowed with angry frowns, and the workings of turbulent passion. The seductive invitation to forsake the maddening bowl, has changed to wrathful curses, and the authoritative threat that the Legislature must adopt the coercive measures that were earnestly repudiated. We are sorry to see so humiliating an acknowledgement of the weakness and incompetency of those who undertook the propagation of Temperance, by persuasive and non-coercive means; but still more are we astonished at the necessity, which temperance men now say exists for trampling on their former professions, when they have enlisted in their cause the mighty influence of the Press.

We are ready to say "God bless the Temperance movement," with our whole heart. As far as moral suasion goes, it is a holy and sacred mission. When it steps beyond that, and attempts Legislative coercion, it is as much out of place, as are the rack and the faggot to propagate christianity. Hence we are opposed to the Maine Law, which has already been pronounced unconstitutional by the most eminent jurists of the United States, and which has led to incalculable immorality in the State which adopted it, by the extensive and ingenious smuggling to which it has given rise. To the inflated Pharisees who sneer at everybody that differs from them in opinion—who, with pucker-up noses, and self-righteous arrogance, "thank God that they are not as other men are," we have nothing to say, and no favors to ask. By their rampant fanaticism and offensive practices, the Temperance cause has suffered, is suffering, and will continue to suffer; for they alienate men from assisting and co-operating in the reformation they pretend to have at heart.