after empannelling a jury, held an inquest on the body.—New York Herald.

We have advices from Utah to the 2d of July.—
The Mormons had received tidings of the military

preparations of the Government, but the news had ex-

cited little alarm. The tone of Young's organ is confident and boastful. Federal office-holders are affec-

tionately informed that Utah is not a desirable abiding places for them, and that "they will not find it

in an simpartial spirit; and without enthusiasmion

purposes of government and administration (hear. hear). To attribute the peace and tranquility of Ireland to the existence of the Viceroyalty is, at the best, an immense exaggeration; but I do not hesitate to say that to attribute to the Viceroy the prosperity of that country is downright blasphemy (cries of 'oh, oh,' laughter, and cheers). I repeat this most deliberately. The prosperity of Ireland is not owing to any human creature, but to that Great Being who presides over the destinies of mankind (hear, hear). He it is who has blessed their harvests. He it is who has given them abundance. It is that Great Being who has removed a load of misery from the hearths and the houses of the people of Ireland (hear, hear). I deny that the Irish Viceroy has in any way contributed to bring about that happy change, which as an Irishman, I gladly recognise, and which, as a Christian man, I attribute to the mercy of God alone (cheers). I contend, then, that the attempt to trace these blessings to the influence of a mock sceptre and sham court, is downright palpable blasphemy. Now, while I deny that the Lord Lieutenant has done all those wonderful things for Ireland which the hon, members for Dublin would have the house believe, I freely admit that the government are much indebted to the present Viceroy (hear, hear); for that noble lord has done his very best to render himself popular (hear, hear). He has actually mastered all the national dances (laughter); and such is the extent of his acquirements in this graceful art, that I verily believe he is equal to any chievement, from the dash and splendor of Sir Roger De Coverley to the intricate mysteries of the double shuffle (great laughter). I am sure the noble Viceroy has made himself master of these dances out of respect to a dance-loving nation, and in order to place himself upon a good footing with all classes of the people (renewed laughter). Lord Carlisle has also proved himself a most eloquent eulogist of Irish bulls; and I would say he has done more to indicate the points and perfections of the national pig, and to render his hearers enamored of the beauty of that animal, than any Viceroy who has blessed the country with his presence (great laughter). Moreover, he has ever spoken in the most graceful and propitiatory manner of the national traits of character, and makes the people in love with themselves. To the government he has done service still more immediate—in a political way; for not even the celebrated Coppock himself is a better electioneerer than Lord Carlisle (hear, and laughter). The noble lord, so far as it is possible for a human being, even a Lord Lieutenant, to be so, was omnipresent during the late general elections. He might be said to be everywhere, in borough and in county. Nothing was too great for his genius, nothing too minute for his power of detail. There was not a borough in Ireland, especially a small borough, where he had not a finger in the pie (laughter). admit, candidly, that the noble lord is an admirable electioneerer; but what real benefit he has ever conferred, or is ever likely to confer, on Ireland has, in my mind, yet to be discovered. I have myself gone to the Castle (cheers, and laughter)-not to bow and scrape before sham Majesty (laughter), but upon public business. And on those occasions the Lord Lieutenant of the day has been obliged to admit, practically, the mockery of which he was the embodiment. It is evident to every one who goes on real business to the Castle, that the Viceroy has no power, no authority, (hear, hear)—that he is a kind of political post-office (laughter)—an electric wire through which a message to other departments might be sent-in fact, a mere vehicle for conveyance (renewed laughter) nothing more. 'I am not of the cabinet, I must consult the cabinet, is the only intelligible answer that he can give on any question of public importance (hear, hear). The influence of the Castle is most injurious to the country generally; but in no respect is its evil influence more seriously felt, than in the demornlization of Dublin society. In no city in the world is there more pretence and vanity. In too many instances, it is wretched ostentation and glitter outside doors, and hard, miserly pinching within doors (laughter). The country gentleman of £700 or £800 a year was not contented unless he had his daughters presented at the Castle. Accordingly, he came up to Dublin, hired a house from that patriotic house-agent who so pathetically appeals on behalf of his imperilled abilities not be carried this session. country-(laughter)-enters into the vulgar rivalry so common in that city; and, in order to keep pace with the ambitious barrister, and the more aspiring attorney, he has to screw his miserable tenants, whom he rack-rents or drives to America; and, in the end, this deluded gentleman finds himself embarrassed and a pauper-having sacrificed his all to bask in the smile of an Eglinton or a Carlisle (laughter). Yes, such is too often the result of this miserable jostling and striving, this contemptible bowing and scraping before a mock Majesty, in a mock Court (laughter). There are those who question the wisdom of sacrificing time and means to enjoy the splendours of a real court; but it does surprise me to witness the engerness with which rational human beings rush to participation in an absurd farce, even though a dancing viceroy (laughter) plays the principal part in the entertainment. I believe this institution leads the public of Dublin to folly and extravagance, and tends to render the pursuit of humble, honest industry less respectable than it is in other places. It has been said now, as on a former occasion, that the abolition of the Viceroyality would keep the Irish gentry from Dublin but the answer given in 1850 to this objection by the noble lord the member for London, was, that i would be better for many of them if they remained on their estates, and spent their money at home (hear, hear)-and I must confess I am old fashioned enough to agree in this opinion. The hon, member for Dublin bewails the loss of his resident gentry, and of the money which they spent in the capital. But what does he prove? That the dukes, and marquises, and earls, are annually diminished in number, even though the Viceroy still remains to Dublin (hear, hear). It is true that Dublin catches an occasion gleam from the coronet of Ireland's only Duke; but the rest of the once-resident nobility are gone and none are now left but a baron and a bishop (laughter). But if the withdrawal of the Viceroy, and the extinction of his splendid court, and the loss of those "gay and festive scenes" so admirably described by the hon. member for Dublin, are to drive all those great people from Dublin, how is it, I ask, that the Viceroy, and the court, and the splen-did balls of the Castle, do not keep them there, now that all these exist in undiminished splendour and

'TALES OF THE JUNY ROOM!-Dr. Griffin, of Limerick, brother to the decensed novelist, has addressed a letter to the Evening packet in reference to a statement which had obtained some circulation, to the effect that the late 'Terry Driscoll' was a contributor to the 'Tales of a Jury Room.' Dr. Griffin says-This statement is entirely erroneous. Not only did Mr. Jackson not contribute largely to that series, but not one of the tales published as Tales of the Jury Room, was written or contributed by him. I well remember that the story solicited was long in coming; that but one tale came, which was received just as the book was going to press; that on examination it was found in some respects unsuitable to the series, and was never published. I have a considerable portion of this tale in my possession at present.'

magnificence? (Cheers) I am, sir, quite prepared

when the right time comes and the right plan is pro-

posed to vote for the extinction of a piece of idle

and senseless pageantry, which is injurious and not beneficial to Ireland; but on the present occasion I

feel bound to vote for the previous question (hear,

Renaut is one which Trishmen may afford to approach grad of resums aGREAT BRITAIN at le tangerous It is now distinctly, stated that Her Majesty will one side, or the other.) For my part, I must admit that my own feelings have undergone a total change be entertained as the Emperor's guest at Fontaine with respect to the retention of this office; but that change has been forced upon me by a thorough concluding his beautiful that

We believe that parliament will close on the second week in August; the 10th is the day at pre-sent named.—Court Journal.

The sum required to be voted by Parliament this session towards defraying the expense of the naval and millitary operations in China beyond the ordinary grants for navy and army is estimated at

The sum required to be voted by parliament towards the reimbursements to the East India Company of a moiety of the extraordinary expenses of the expedition to Persia is £500,000.

It has been pointed out as a noticeable fact that not a single Catholic peer voted against the government on the question of the admission of Jews into

There are now thirteen ships already taken up to embark troops from Portsmouth for India during the present month.

THE "OATHS BILL!"-We have now a year before us. and it is to be hoped that before next year's Jew Bill comes out, Catholics will have agreed how to meet it. Our course is plain. We are ready to relieve the Jews, we are ready to relieve Christians; but we will be no parties to a bill which, nader pretence of relieving the Jews, grants relief in a sneaking way to all Christians except Catholics, and leaves them unrelieved. It is absolutely false to call such a measure " a step in a right direction." The whole country was the other day in arms against the continuance of the war income tax in time of peace .-Would it have been "a step in the right direction" to pass an act relieving from it Protestants and Jews, and "leaving Catholics where they were" ?-And yet such a measure would have differed from Lord Palmerston's Oaths Bill only thus far, that the grievance it would have continued affected the pocket instead of the conscience. Let the Catholic members and the Catholice Peers give the Government fair notice. We will support you in relieving the Jews, we will support you in relieving all Christians; but, if you choose to mix the two together, and force us either to oppose your Jew Bill or to vote for our own degradation, we will oppose the whole. -Weckly Register.

The Liberal members of the House of Commons met on Thursday and resolved to support, in the first instance the plan proposed by Lord John Russell, rather than that of Mr. Dillwyn, for the purpose of bringing the Jew question to a formal settlement. Mr. Dillwyn's plan was to admit the Jews to the House of Commons by virtue of a simple resolutions of the house; Lord John's is to proceed by a bill, which proposes to extend to the legislature the principle of the act passed eighteen years ago, to enable courts of justice to swear persons in the form most binding on their conscience. Considerable indignation was expressed by the meeting at the obstinacy of the House of Lords, and a deputation to Lord Palmerston was resolved on.

The Divorce Bill still hangs in abeyance, and its second reading in the Commons has several times been postponed. Every week's delay is of incalculimportance, as it makes the passing of this wretched law in the present session less and less probable. It is now announced that Mr. Gladstone who has at length reappeared in the House of Commons) is to lead the opposition to it, and to present a most influential petition against the Bill, signed by great number of Protestant clergy and many thousands of laity. Our hopes are now strong that this monstrous evil will at least be once more delayed.— Weekly Register.

The Advertiser says :- "Mr. Gladstone will speak strongly against the Divorce Bill, and the opponents of the measure hope to prevent its passing by 'systematic obstacles."

The Jewish claims do not make much way in the House of Lords. Last year the bill was rejected by a majority of 32-110 to 78. This year the adverse majority is 34, and the house on both sides mustered more strongly, the numbers being 173 to 139.

The Advertiser says that there will be a new election for the city of London. Baron Rothschild has pledged, both in speeches and by letter, to resign should the bill for the removal of the Jewish dis-

DEFAUCATIONS IN PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS.—The defalcation with respect to regium donum in Ireland amounted to about £30,000, those in Buckingham Palace to £12,000, those in the Admiralty Registrar Office to £60,000, those in the Council Office to about £3,000. The amount of those in the Treasury, intestate estate, and escheats were of an unknown amount. Four years ago a gentleman was sent down to an important provincial town to examine the accounts of a person suspected to be in the arrears. "For four years," said a witness, last week, before a parliamentary committee, "the whole of the system was one great fabrication. The accounts sent up and audited, and passed, according to the usual forms of audit, were perfectly fabulous." It may be added that rumours were affeat some months ago of an extensive "draw" upon the secret service fund. Perhaps these may suggest to Liberal members the necessity of a searching inquiry into the financial administration of the public departments.

THE ITALIAN INSURRECTION .- The late enterprise was planned in London, and is likely to lead to a general remonstrance from all the Italian states against the shelter and protection afforded by this country to Mazzini and his gang. We know not if Lord Palmerston will condescend to plead any longer the insufficiency of the law of England to meet the case of men who use the asylum in which they have taken refuge as a fortress from which to levy war, and appeal to the law to protect them while they couspire to subvert society. Lord Palmerston may, perhaps, feel himself strong enough openly to assume the championship of their cause, and as he once said that Rome was never better governed than by the Triumvirate, so now he may tell the Italian states that they are resisting their own good in objecting to the invasion of Mazzini .-Tablet.

The submarine Atlantic electric cable, now manufacturing, was in danger, during the recent hot weather, signs of melting having begun to exhibit themselves in the gutta percha coating. The crisis, was however, got over, and the cable is safe.

A summons has been obtained on application before the Liverpool magistrates, against the proprietor of an ultra-Protestant paper, the Liverpool Her-ald, for an alleged libel upon the Catholic priests of the Isle of Man.

The Barnstable Patriot mentions a recent instance corroborative of the statement of the injurious effects of guano when allowed to come in contact with an abrasion of the skin. Mr. Edward Hall, of Dennis, in planting, produced a blister in the palm of his hand, and a portion of guano coming in contact with the wound, was followed by a severe swelling which became so painful that apprehensions were entertained that amputation might be necessary.

A servant girl in Abbotsford-place, Glasgow, having overheard some of the young ladies in the house state that the use of cosmetics-something taken from a phial-made people particularly beautiful, stealthily betook herself to smearing her face with the contents of any phial that came in her way. The whole house was one day lately roused with her screaming, and the girl was discovered with her face be the only remedy which the Government have to less body of the female into the fort, started in pur-

than croton oil!

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TOAK IN WOLVERHANTON We read in the local journal that, on Monday last, the Most Rev. Archbishop M'Hale, at the invitation of the Rev. J. Fanning, favored the Catholics of this town with a visit on his way from London to Ireland. A numerous and respectable concourse of English and Irish Catholics assembled at the railway station to receive the Archbishop; and testified by the warmth of their demeanour the feelings of respect which they entertained towards him. The Archbishop proceeded in a carriage, preceded by outriders, to Giffard House, North Street, the residence of the Rev. G. Duckett, escorted by many of the Catholic Clergy and laity of Wolverhampton and neighboring towns, and followed by an eager throng of spectators. On alighting, the Archbishop was ushered into a chamber arranged for the purpose, when the Rev. G. Duckett her own confession to another Protestant Clergyman, read an address from the Clergy and congregation and that she too is confessedly insane. Whether of SS. Peter and Paul, in which the services rendered anything can be done to remedy the injustice in this by the Archbishop during "thirty long years of trial and probation" were highly eulogised. The Archbishop, in his reply, dwelt with peculiar emphasis on the character of Dr. Milner, painting in glowing teams the advantages which the sister kingdom as well as his own country had derived from his indefatigable and successful labors. He attested his unworthiness to be compared to so eminent a doctor, yet affirmed that it was the early impressions made upon his mind by the friendly intercourse he had had with that able champion which had induced him to feebly follow in his steps. He concluded his reply amidst general applause. After some brief delay, His Grace proceeded to the chapel in North Street, where a crowded audience, chiefly composed of Irishmen. awaited his arrival. The Archbishop addressed a short exhortation to his countrymen in their vernacular tongue, to which all lent the most profound attention. His Grace was next conveyed to the mission and house of the Rev. J. Fanning, where he dined with a select company of Clergy and gentry, many of whom had travelled from a great distance to enjoy the honor of being personally presented to his Grace. At half-past seven, the learned Doctor ascended the pulpit to address a congregation which, for its numbers and importance, has seldom or never been equalled. He first addressed his countrymen in the Irish language. His address was listened to with deep attention. He then proceeded to deliver, in English, a special exhortation to all present on the duties they owed to God and their neighbor, dwelling particularly on the necessity of faith and good works. In conclusion, the Archbishop invoked the Divine assistance on all present. SIR COLIN CAMPBELL .- Lieutenant-General Sir

Colin Campbell, who has just been appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, entered the army in 1808 as an ensign in the 9th Regiment of Foot. He served in the Walcheren expedition, and throughout the Peninsular campaigns, having been present, among other engagements, at the battles of Vimiera, Corunna, Barossa, and Vittoria, and at the siege of San-Sebastian. He received two severe wounds at San Sebastian, and was again severely wounded at the passage of the Bidasson. He then proceeded to North America, and served there during 1814 and 1815. He was subsequently employed in the West Indies, having been attached to the troops which quelled an insurrection in Demerara in 1823. In 1842 he embarked for China, in command of the 98th Regiment of Foot, which he headed during the storming of Chinkeangfoo and the operations in the Yang-tsze-Kiang, which led to the signature of the peace of Nankin.-His next field of service was India, where he greatly distinguished himself in the second Panjab campaign, under Lord Gough, in 1848 and 1849 .-Throughout that campaign he commanded a division of infantry, which was engaged at the battles of Chillian wallah and Goojerat, and the other affairs with the enemy; and he took an active part after the battle of Goojerat in the pursuit of Dost Mahomed and the occupation of Peshawur. He was among the wounded at the battle of Chillianwallah, and, in consideration of his distinguished services in the campaign, he was appointed a knight commander of the Bath. He subsequently held the command of the troops in the district of Peshawur; and during the years 1851 and 1852 he repeatedly undertook successful operations against the Momuds and other turbulent tribes of mountaineers in the neighborhood of Peshawur and Kohat. He afterwards returned to England and proceeded to Turkey in command of a brigade of infantry. His brilliant services through-out the operations in the Crimea, during which he commanded the Highland brigade and the Highland division are fresh in the recollection of every one .-His services during the Russian war were rewarded with promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general and be grand crosses of the Rath, the of Honor. and the Sardinian order of Maurice and St. Lazare. He has recently held the office of inspector-general of infantry, which he has now quitted in order to assume the supreme command in Bengal at a time when the actual and contingent dangers arising from the mutinies in the Bengal native army readered it necessary to employ a general officer possessed of the highest vigour, activity, and capacity.

"We have been reaping," says the Morning Star,

the result of India House rule-constant outbreaks. Insensible to the blessings of our boasted civilisation and of English government, the people are always ready to east it off; an interval of five years without an outbreak is almost unknown in India. We have only just recovered from a Santal insurrection, and now we hear of an alarming mutiny among the native troops. It is pretended that this mutiny is caused by the forced use of greased cartridges by the soldiers; we fear there lurks at the bottom a more alarming cause of disaffection-viz., a deep seated hatred of British rule. We see that many of our contemporaries are labouring hard to produce the impression that the disaffection of the Sepoys is not shared by the rest of the inhabitants. But, unhappily those best conversant with the country, from long residence there, give testimony of an exactly opposite character. Mr. J. B. Norton, whose work on Madras we recently referred to, says:—'Let us not lay the flattering unction to our souls that it is love of our rule which keeps the natives quiet. I believe it is impossible to labour under a more fatal error. Go where we will we find but little love lost towards us on the part of our subjects; and indeed little they owe us, if we consider now exclusively screwing revenue out of them has hitherto been the apparent object of our "mission." To the same purport is the testimony of Mr. Malcolm Lewin, in an important pamphlet just published, to which we shall refer more fully hereafter. 'We have raised,' he says, 'an enemy within, more dangerous and more powerful than the native princes we have dethroned and plundered; in place of foreign enemies we have the inhabitants of India in hostility to our rule; we have to contend with the results of universal poverty and misrule, with the social degradation of all classes, with the disaffection that ever follows in the wake of insult and oppression.' If we mean to keep India, it behoves Parliament not to delay a day in inquiring into the grievances of our Inhan fellow-subjects-not by testimony from East Inlian Directors and servants, but from the mouths of the Indian people themselves. Give them the means of telling their own story, and be prompt to do justice to their complaints. It is folly to deceive ourselves, our Indian empire is in imminent peril; but where are the men with the requisite bonesty, courage, and wisdom to rescue it? No reflecting mind can view the present state of things without alarm. The best men of all parties and distinctions in the late Parliament who dared to denounce injustice and the abuse of British prowess in the wanton attack on Canton, have been rewarded for their honesty by dismissal by the people, and their places are filled by one of the most ignorant and servile Parliaments on record. Military rule is triumphant. In the present state of things we acknowledg that force is indispen-sable to our supremacy in India, but if military rule in blisters. She had used as a cosmetic nothing else offer to the just claims of India, we affirm it as our so- suit of the murderer, who unfortunately cluded his that she had, and was nothing bettered. but rather lemn conviction that India will be lost."

A circumstance has just occurred which shows the awful risk we run when we allow the re-marriage of divorced persons, even upon what seems the clearest evidence. All men admit that such re-marriage, is mere legalized adultery if the first marriage has been dissolved for any cause less than conjugal infidelity Last session an unhappy lady, Mrs. Talbot, whose case we have more than once mentioned, was found guilty, and her marriage dissolved entirely on the testimony of a Protestant clergyman, the Rev. A: Sargent. Within the last few days this gentleman has brought against himself an entirely unfounded charge of forgery, and it turns out that he has a monomania of false accusations affecting even himself as well as other persons. It is remarkable that the only other evidence against poor Mrs. Talbot was particular instance remains to be seen. Anyhow it is important to observe that by the Divine Law, which the law of England has hitherto followed, such an error could lead to no sin, and no irretrievable evil; as the divorce granted on mistaken evidence can be annulled. By the law now proposed, such a discovery, coming after the parties are remarried, can only show, ex post fucto, that they are living in legalized adultery. - Weekly Register. In a recent charge delivered by Archdeacon Sin-

clair to the clergy, in the Church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, we find the following Protestant testimony to the progress of the Catholic Church. His text may be said to have been 'Rome-conquering and to conquer.' He complained that everywhere the Church exhibited fresh vigour and 'aggressiveness.' spoke of the great reaction in favour of the Catholic religion; and deplored the extinction of Gallicanism in France, the Concordat with Austria, the Reconciliation of Spain, &c. After denouncing the 'arrogance' he said 'he must admit that there were various ways in which Romanists served as examples to members of the Church of England. They were examples of unity; for, although they had many serious differences amongst themselves, they would on no account break off communion with one another. Another of their characteristics was their zeal, for they loved their Church and would make any sacrifice to promote its interests. There was not a few belonging to the Church of England whose negligence and lukewarmness presented a melancholy contrast to Papal industry and liberality. As regards the Clergy of the Archdeaconry, he was gratified to think that their zeal was increasing, but the great evil was that it was not a zeal 'according to knowledge.' Their zeal was city is about interesting himself to secure the fortutoo narrow, too exclusive, too much alloyed with partisanship; and he very much regretted that the cause of national education and of Church extension had greatly suffered from their unhappy narrow mindedness.' We feel assured that Glasgow, which has hitherto done so much for Catholicity, will not be insensible to the universal spirit of progress which animates the Church, and that the want which at present exist will be speedily supplied. But the greatest of all our wants, in this city, is an increase in the number of clergy. This is beyond all others the most pressing and that which is most universally felt.—Glasgow Free Press.

The Saturday Review is reminded by the late discussion in the House of Lords concerning Lord Plunket and the Examiner, of a circumstance in connection with his lordship, which was not brought be-fore the House of Lords, but which, it will be remembered, was brought under the notice of the readers of the Weekly Register at the time :-" In the Saturday Review for January 6 and January 19, 1856, we proved that Baron Planket, Lord Bishop of Tuam, had performed a feat unparalleled in the literary and episcopal world—that his lordship had actually delivered, and ordered, to be printed, with his own name as the author, a charge to his clergy, every word of which was stolen, without the slightest acknowledgment, from a charge delivered some years before by the Archbishop of Canterbury, then Bishop of Chester. This act we ventured to stigmatise as a fraud of the very worst kind; and the only excuse offered for this scandalous transaction was that ventured upon by his friend Mr. Dallas-that the charge had been got up for his lordship by one of his clergy, and that the Bishop had been imposed upon by his hack. Of course not one word was urged to vindicate the act of publication, and to justify the Bishop in putting his name, as author, to pages of which he knew that he had never written one single syllable. The exposure attracted attention. It was the subthis scandalous story, but that Lord Plunket's injuand one of the most meritorious bishops who ever sat Bishop is one who steals another man's thoughts and labours, and publishes them as his own. The model Prelate who attends diligently to the duties of his sec is one who, in the discharge of his highest functions, accepts a ready-made Concio ad Clerum, and delivers it as the solemn result of his own labors and

convictions ! One change is expected as the result of the disclosures in the Glusgow poisoning case. " There will be no more love letters," cries everybody. Every girl will hesitate to commit herself to writing, lest her note of hand should be presented untowardly on some future occasion by the unscrupulous lover.

There was recently discovered a murdered child on the moors, between Whitby and Guisborough, by a dog having the child's leg in his mouth. The mo-ther was committed for the murder of the child, three years old, which had been removed by her from the nurse, to whom some arrears were owing for its maintenance. At the York Assizes, on Monday, she (Sarah Jemmison, 25) was found guilty and sentenced o death.

UNITED STATES.

SHOCKING TRAGEDY ON STATEN ISLAND .- A starting tragedy, which fortunately rarely occurs on this sland, took place on Tuesday morning, in Fort Washington, on York avenue, near the "Telegraph." The facts, as near as we could gather them, are as follows:—"It appears that Miss Emma Brewly, residing in Brooklyn, and a Mr. John G. Souler, of two years, against the wishes of the young lady's parents, who repeatedly forbade her lover their house; but he persisted, little dreaming that his acts would subsequently call his loved one to the final judgment seat. From the statement of the father it appears that the lady had a rejected lover who, exasperated at the conduct of his successful rival, determined to either end his own life or theirs. With this determination, on Tuesday morning about 11 o'clock, he repaired to Staten Island, where he learned that the lovers were sojourning, for the purpose of ascertaining the lady's true state of feeling for him; but judge of his jealousy and surprise when, on reaching Fort Washington, he discovered his fair Juliet, reposing in the sweet sleep of innocence, in her lover's arms. Driven to fury at this sight, he drew a pistol for the purpose of ending his life, when the snapping of the trigger awoke Mr. Souler who, perceiving his purpose, struck the pistol from the young man's hand who, still infuriated, picked it up and fired at the sleeping form before himthe ball entering her heart and causing instant death. The murderer immediately escaped, before Mr. Souler, who was awe stricken at the act could give an alarm. Several persons on hearing the report of the pistol, hastened to the spot, and after conveying the life-

congenial to their health." Governmental appointments for Territories are denounced in unmeasured terms as a relic of barbarous colonial usage. Serious charges are made against Surveyor- General Burrhow well sustained does not appear. He is accused by Charles W. Moeller, and others, who make affida-vits of the facts, of committing frauds upon the Government, overcharging incidental expenses, and falsifying the position of the Mormons.-The Nauvoo Legion, consisting wholly of Mormons, is changed into a corps of infantry Brigham having suggested the abolition of the cavalry. A DARK PICTURE.-Four months ago Dr. Burdell was murdered in his city house, before midnight, and the murderer is unknown. Only a few hours ago one branch of the Government authorised a reward to be offered for his discovery. Since that murder, there have been in this City certainly not less than

20 cases of brutal and felonious assaults on citizens,

the perpetrators of which to this hour are unpunish-

ed, and in several cases undetected .-- New York Com-

mercial Advertiser.

ROBBERS CAVE .- It has been known to a very few persons in this city, for some time, that a discovery great wealth has been made in the interior of Kentucky, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad by a poor family who formerly lived in this city .-The discovery was made by a young man, while ploughing the field, about six month since. was ploughing leisurely along, the earth suddenly gave way under his feet and he was precipitated into an immense cavern. Much injured by the fall, the young man in casting about for some means wherewith to get out, discovered numbers of iron safes and strong boxes, which, upon investigation were found to contain gold and silver coin, and jewelry and other valuables to a fabulous amount .--The plantation upon which all this treasure was found does not belong to the fortunate discoverers, who only lease the property, and from motives of security they have kept the secret of their good fortune to themselves. An eminent gentleman of this nate family in the ownership of these great treasures. $-Louisville\ Democrat.$

CRINOLINE IN COURT-A LADY ARRESTED, AND

FINED FOR OBSTRUCTING THE SIDEWALKS .- One of the most extraordinary cases ever brought before a egal tribunal was witnessed in the Police Court on Saturday. An officer complained of a young and remarkably handsome lady for obstructing the sidewalks of Washington streets by a too great display of crinoline. As it is understood that the lady is highly connected, we will call her Mary Smith, and not expose her true name. Before the complaint was read, Judge Russell inquired as to the whereabouts of the prisoner. The officer replied that the lady was waiting in the entry; that himself and two others had endeavored to squeeze her through the doorways but they were too narrow, and he wished the Judge's advice in the premises. The Judge said that it was an extraordinary case—the constitution guaranteed to every one an open trial, and he would not hold a session in the entry even to pl.... a lady. Under the circumstances he recommended that Miss Smith be moved from the entry to the front door, and he thought that she must spread considerable not to be able to take her place in the prisoner's dock. The experiment was tried and found to answer admirably-the door being some 20 feet wide, very little compressing was needed—and with a frown of indignation upon her pretty brow Miss Smith found herself face to face with the judge, and listened to the complaint which was read to her. The officer testified that half a dozen times during the week he had been obliged to step from the sidewalk to enable the defendant to pass. Once he came very near being run over by a passing carriage, and he inquired of the judge whether the city government would have allowed a pension to his widow in case he had been killed. The judge said that he should reserve his opinion until some time next week on that point, and inquired whether the circumference ject of a clever Latin epigram, which we took the lady was not produced by natural causes. liberty of publishing—the newspapers quoted the The police officer said that he was the father of six-The police officer said that he was the father of sixincident, and Punch manufactured jokes upon it.— teen children, and if he was lucky, he expected an addition to his family next month. He had never known his wife to occupy half so much space as dicious friends have led us to serious reflections on their notion of 'a hardworking Bishop, diligently attending to the duties of his see, beloved by his clergy man and told him he must trust to Providence. The officer said that he should, but if Providence conin the House of Lords.' It seems that a hardworking | tinued to favor him, he meant to petition for an increase of salary, and he thought he ought to have it. The court intimated that his remarks were irrelevant to the case, and inquired if he had any further testimony to offer. The officer said he had. He had requested the prisoner two or three times not to stop on the sidewalk, as people were unable to pass without going into the street, which at times was inconvenient to ladies wearing paper-soled shoes, owing to the outrageous manner in which the thoroughfares were watered. The court, in summing up, said that the evil was one of great magnitude, and should be checked by vigorous measures. There was no statute under which too great a display of crinoline came, but he should take the responsibility of inflicting a fine of \$5 and costs, and he hoped that it would be a warning. The fine was promptly paid and Miss Smith was discharged.—Boston Herald.

CURIOUS ARRANGEMENT OF A HOSPITAL .- The large city hospital of Chicago has been placed by the Board of Health, under the charge of two medical boards, one of the allopathic school of medicine, and the other of the homeopathic. To the latter only about one-fourth of the building has been allotted, but more room will be given if needed. Each patient, on entering, is to choose which school of physicians shall take him in charge. If he is indifferent, or unable to choose, he will be assigned to one or the other school, according as the week in which he enters may be odd or even, as numbered in the year.-Thus the two-systems are fairly matched against each other, and a sharp and careful rivalry will be inaugurated in the good work of saving life. The New York, have been on intimate terms for the past respective boards are to keep records of the symptoms, treatment and result of their cases, a published comparison of which, at the end of the year, would no doubt form an exceedingly interesting study for the profession generally.

SHARP CUTS AT THE DOCTORS .- At the recent medical convention holden at Lewiston, the clergy and members of the bar were invited to the repast given at the De Witt House by the followers of Galen, and after the cloth was removed, during the interchange of sentiments, the Rev. Mr. B ..., while alluding to the intimate relations between the professions of the clergy and the physician, in all seriousness remarked that it was a somewhat singular fact that "when the doctor was called the minister was sure to follow "-The doctors gave him three cheers .- Portland Transcript." The above reminds us of a hard hit at the doctors, which may be found in the Bible. In the 16th chapter of the second book of Chronicles is the following: "And Asa, in the thirty-ninth year of his reign, was diseased in his feet, until his disease was exceeding great; yet in his disease he sought not to the Lord, but to the physicians. And Asa, slept with his fathers, and died in the one-and-fortieth year of his reign."-Lynn News. A harder hit at the medical fraternity is given in Mark's Gospel (v. 26) relating to a 'certain woman,' who 'had suffered many things of many physicians,' and had spent all pursuers by jumping on the boat which was just grew worse!'