

land has, at last, given a plan for keeping Ireland quiet. Even Englishmen when naturalized in Ireland have been found most obstinate and troublesome in demanding for the country of their birth. Papists enjoyed by the country of their birth. Irishmen have been rebels, Protestants have been rebels, Irishmen have been rebels, Anglo-Irishmen have been rebels. One hope remains; one experiment is yet to be tried. Bullocks and rams, calves and pigs, may prove loyal subjects and salute the House of Hanover every evening, loving out, "God save the Queen" in concert with the few good and safe West British herdsmen left as care takers in the land.—Nation.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY SOUPER DOINGS.—KIDNAPPING IN CONNEMARA.—CLIFDEN, AUG. 12TH.—A most extraordinary case of kidnapping was brought before the bench of magistrates at Clifden this day. Three orphans, Michael Egan, Martin Egan, and Bartholomew Egan, aged five, seven, and nine years respectively, were kidnapped on the Galway side of that parish, placed on a cart at the hour of midnight, on the 7th inst., conveyed to Clifden, and located there in one of the proselytising schools. The three Egan orphans were accompanied by three more orphans from the Islands of Arran, and consigned to the care of the principal proselytising agent at Clifden. These facts were elicited in open court this day at Clifden before a crowded assembly. The magistrates presiding were—the Rev. H. Darcy, chairman; Lord French, Samuel Jones, Valentine O'Connor Blake, John Scully, and R. Shaw, Esq. The case was brought under the notice of the bench by the Very Rev. P. M'Manus, P.P., of Clifden, and urged with the utmost zeal and powerful ability of that able solicitor, Col. Rochfort, Esq., of Galway. After many fierce encounters between some of their worshippers on the one side, and the learned attorney and parish priest on the other side, the rev. chairman, was induced to engage to have the children brought from his proselytising establishment, and delivered up to their guardian aunt Bridget Tolan. A car was immediately procured by the spirited inhabitants of the town, and sent for the poor orphans. Only think of the hearts of the keepers of that den, who were sending out in a state of nudity these poor young ones, whom the moment before they had petted and cherished; admirable illustration of Bible readers charity! They were, however, given up to their aunt in the presence of the clergy, Mr. Rochfort, and many of the truly charitable inhabitants of Clifden, at the police barracks. A crowded assembly being outside when the orphans, the clergy, &c., came out of the barracks, they were conducted in procession to the residence of the parish priest, where it is superfluous to say they were most hospitably taken care of, thousands being present, amongst whom were many liberal Protestants and Presbyterians, who loudly cheered the few forcible and consoling observations, which the very rev. parish priest addressed to the people. A subscription was promptly set on foot to send the children back to Spiddall, and leave something in the hands of their aunt for their support. The matter will not rest here—the parties concerned in this criminal abduction will be made amenable to the outraged laws of the land. Kidnapping is no new thing with the soup brigade in this remote district. Not a week passes without the appearance of these ruffianing crimpers with orphans from some part of Ireland, and all this to prop up a system of hypocrisy that brings gain to a gang of sanctimonious white-chokers that thus impose on the silly, old, wealthy damos of England. Facts like these ought to cure the clumsy credulity of some Catholics even who have had the presumption to ventilate calumnies on the Catholic fame of the generous and manly people of Connemara. Shame on such Catholic deputies of lying soupers, who are willfully blind to the noble fidelity of a pious people, many of whom died the death of hunger sooner than abandon the holy faith of their fathers. The Catholic public may learn by these and similar facts what the clergy and people of Connemara have had, and have still, to encounter from the unscrupulous wealthy foes of the church of God.—Galway Vindicator.

We all know the story of the man who, having quarrelled with a banker, revenged himself by burning the bank notes issued by his enemy. In the execution of his vengeance his malice defeated itself; but there was no mistake about the sincerity of his conviction or the accuracy of his instinct that to inflict pecuniary loss would be to wound his adversary in a point where he was most sensitive to injury. It is an honorable tribute to the Irish Catholic that in the United States, in Canada, in Ulster, as in Stockport, his enemies, by an unerring instinct, know that where every other means has failed they have one infallible weapon left. To inspire him with real horror and thrill him with real pain they need but to commit some blasphemous outrage upon Almighty God.—There is the Irishman's weak point. He will feel that when he can brave all else; and with infernal sagacity a Protestant mob, when really greedy for revenge, will invariably try to desecrate and burn the house of God as the best means of evincing a hatred of the Irish Catholic. But what does this betoken? Not merely that the Irish Catholic loves his God and grieves to see him outraged. It implies more. It implies no less than an inward feeling and belief that God is on the Catholic side, and not on the side of the Protestant. Why should blasphemy and sacrilege be the weapon of Protestants in strife with Catholics, if not because in their own minds they identify the Almighty with the cause of their enemies? In another part of our paper will be found an outbreak of that diabolical fury to which the morose Calvinism of Scotland has always been so prone. At Kelsio an affray between the Irish and the Scotch takes place on one night, and on the next the Catholic chapel is destroyed by incendiaries, while an infuriated mob successfully resists the interference of the police authorities. These things may be disgraceful, they may be lamentable, but they are natural. They must and will recur so long as supernatural truth, embodied in the Catholic Church, shall exist on earth.—They must and will recur so long as the rebellious fiends that nestle in the heart of every one who spurns her claims and mocks her authority shall be rebuked by her presence, and stung to madness by their own despair.

Great discontent has been excited in Ireland by the official announcement of the intention of the Government to place the old colors of the 18th Royal Irish in St. Patrick's church Dublin. This building, which was once a Catholic Cathedral has for many long years been degraded to the rank of a Protestant meeting house; and of course Catholic Soldiers—of whom the 18th is principally composed—could take no part in the proceedings. The Evening Mail, has some remarks upon this subject very much to the point.—"When we had first heard of St. Patrick's Cathedral as the place where the old colors of the Royal Irish were to be deposited we offered no remonstrance, because there are historical associations connected with that venerable edifice, and because we wished to secure unanimity on an occasion when our brave countrymen, returned from the Crimea, were to be honored by a public display. Even then, however, we felt that it was not in accordance with good taste to select any place of worship for such a purpose. We would object to the present Catholic Cathedral in Marlborough-street on the same principle; but we demur to St. Patrick's although the great majority of the soldiers of the 18th Royal Irish belong to the Catholic Church. But we see the strongest grounds for objecting to the portion of the arrangement now announced, that there is to be a religious service, with a sermon on the occasion, in a Protestant church. Surely it cannot be expected that the Catholic soldiers will attend this portion of the ceremonial. It would be a violation of the existing rules of the service to require them to do so, as well as a flagrant aggression upon religious liberty. Why should a church of any kind have been selected for such an object, especially in a country like Ireland, which had been so long torn by sectarian contentions?"

NEWSPAPER SESSION.—AUGUST 15.—ORANGE PROSECUTIONS.—David Cole, Joseph Horner, Samuel White, Joseph Grimes, John Fowler, Joshua White, John Conneren, John A. Rantin, William MacCormick, Francis Madole, Samuel Baxter, Robert Donnelly, George Moorehead, David Swan, and James Beggs, were brought up on a remanded charge of having taken part in an unlawful procession; on the 14th July last, at Droversagh. The case was partly heard on this day forenoon. Additional evidence having been adduced, Mr. McCance stated that he would now read over the evidence, and read the case to the assizes. Informations were taken against Swan, Beggs, Cole, Donnelly, Horner Moorehead, Joshua White, and Samuel White, and they were admitted to bail themselves in £5, and (two sureties in 25 10s each), to appear at the next Assizes.—Newry Telegraph.

A Tipperary paper states it is most pleasing to chronicle that 68 brave men, who volunteered to fight under the banner of the gallant 18th Royal Irish previous to their departure from Chatham for the Crimea, rejoined the left wing of Her Majesty's 94th Regiment on Tuesday at Butevant. Major Kirby opened the ranks, and as each decorated file marched down they were enthusiastically cheered by their old and young comrades. The men, although sun-burnt and weatherbeaten, with huge patriarchal beards and moustaches, were in the enjoyment of good health.

GREAT BRITAIN. CONVERSION.—Recently, at the church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm street, Berkeley Square, London, by the Very Rev. Dr. Manning, Mrs. Charles Hogan, of Charing Cross.—Weekly Register.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.—The Catholic world has been plunged into mourning by the death of Bertram, seventh Earl of Shrewsbury, who departed this life at Lisbon on the 10th ult., in the 24th year of his age.—L.I.P.

The existence of the cholera in an alarming form at Lisbon renders it extremely doubtful whether the body of the Earl of Shrewsbury will be brought back to England at present. However this may be arranged by his lordship's executors, Mr. Sergeant Bellasis, Q.C., and Mr. J. R. Scott, Q.C., we believe there is no doubt that it will be ultimately deposited in the chapel at Alton, in which the remains of the late earl and countess are deposited.

PROTESTANT AGENCY.—The destruction of a Roman Catholic Church by a mob at Kelsio throws a baleful light upon the state of feeling in "religious" Scotland. Is that the fruit of sectarian animosity? Dr. McNeill has issued an address to those who sympathise with his views, calling upon them to unfurl the banner of "Protestant supremacy." The blazing church at Kelsio is the best commentary on this advice.—Nonconformist.

The organ of the Orange and Ultra-Protestant party says that the effect of the decision in the Daily case has been striking. The Times, the Daily News, and the Sun have been heretofore silent on it. The Standard had a pithy article in sympathy with the victor, Mr. Ditcher; the Morning Post, a threnodic declamation against the judgment; and the Globe (who is much of the mind of Dr. Pangloss, as to the excellence of everything possible in this best of possible worlds) enumerated the facts, and accepted the issue as the proper issue, under the best of Ministries and the best of Premiers. The Guardian was as a man astonished, and was dumb; and the Nonconformist hoped it would "bring about the long threatened disruption of the English Establishment."

ORANGE PHROCIETY IN ENGLAND.—The Orange journal of Liverpool, the Herald, is vastly indignant that Mr. Mansfield should have addressed Dr. Goss as "the Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool," in the letter which you published last week. That paper counsels its clients "to rise and mutiny," arguing, "if Parliament and the laws will not protect us from these insults, then the sooner the days of Lord George Gordon return the better."

ORANGE LOYALTY.—Mr. F. J. Perceval writes as follows to the Press:—"Had I a seat in the Legislature, so cordially do I hate all Papists, I would at the beginning of every session place a notice of motion on the votes of Parliament for the repeal of the odious act of 1829, and if the only voter in its favor I would resolutely divide against it. I am a Protestant, and as a Protestant I revere, and almost to idolatry adore, our most gracious Sovereign; but oh, and abate none, if she became a Papist, I for one, and I have no doubt I should be followed by millions, may tens of millions of staunch Protestants, would hoist the standard of rebellion against her."

"Archbishop" Sumner, in stating the conclusions to which he had come in the case of "Ditcher against Denison," spoke of "the uniformity which now happily prevails among the Clergy of this country," upon which the Gateshead Observer pertinently asks:—Was His Grace serious?

A correspondent of the Bristol Mercury calls attention to the fact that, in a prominent position in the Wesleyan Bazaar, just held in that town, small quantities of water from the River Jordan were exposed for sale at 10s. a bottle!

Lord Stanley, addressing a large meeting of the National Reformatory Union at Bristol on Wednesday, reminds us of the fact that "while the number of persons, living at any one time, between the ages of fifteen and twenty, forms only one-tenth part of the population at that time, this tenth part of the population is guilty of nearly one-fourth of the whole amount of detected crime." Upwards of 11,000 children pass every year through the hands of justice, and out of this number there are nearly 4,000 recommitments. So much for the reformatory value of "punishing young offenders with short terms of imprisonment."

It is difficult to understand on what ground the English Government can protest against the abuses and oppressions of foreign Governments, while it maintains at home the greatest of all abuses, the most vexatious of all oppressions. It is the fashion now-a-days to pity the poor Italians, who are thought by the generality of Englishmen to be groaning under a condition little, if at all, better than slavery itself. But where is there in all Italy a tyrannous so outrageous, an oppression, so cruel and vexatious, as the English Government inflicts upon Ireland? Take the case of Naples, which is the model state for English criticism—what is the grievance complained of? Take it on Mr. Gladstone's representation, and what does it amount to? Cruelty exercised upon a few political offenders. But the oppression which afflicts Ireland is one which, as regards five-sixths of the population, visits every hearth, and wounds every conscience. What can be more tyrannical or more preposterously offensive than to make the population of a whole kingdom support a false religion.

THE WORKING CLASSES AND SUNDAY BANDS.—The Manchester Guardian reports:—"A public meeting was held last evening, in the People's Institute, Heyrod-street, Ancoats. It was convened by placard, which said, that 'as the municipal authorities of Manchester and Salford have challenged the working classes to prove that they are desirous of having bands of music in the parks on Sundays, a few working men have united their efforts to bring this subject before their fellow-labourers, and thus enable them to express their opinions in reference to the resolutions adopted by both bodies, and organise a movement to promote the object which the promoters of the meeting have in view; namely, to diffuse information upon the probable good that would result from the bands being permitted to play, and the free libraries and museums being open on the Sunday.' The meeting passed the following resolution, namely:—'That this meeting pledges itself to aid the citizens and burgesses of Manchester and Salford in securing the return of such gentlemen to the municipal councils in November next as will sanction the playing of bands in the people's parks, and the opening of the public libraries and museums on Sundays.'

THE BROT AND CHAPEL-WRECKING AND BURNING AT KELSIO.—The Kelsio correspondent of the Glasgow Northern Times gives the following account of the recent disgraceful riots and destruction of Catholic property in Kelsio by a Protestant mob. "On the occasion of the recent fair of Kelsio a man was killed in a drunken brawl. The Anti-Catholic malignity which is so rampant here immediately laid the blame on 'the Irish.' But the truth is, that no little evidence can be produced to show that a single Irishman was in any degree culpable either for the homicide itself or for the unhappy affray out of which it originated. Rumors, vague and uncertain, pointed at particular individuals. They were at once apprehended (two of them being Irishmen, the others had purely Scotch names), but nothing appearing against them, they either have been, or will be, discharged. The chief sufferer in the fight has paid a severe penalty for his turbulence; and it is a painful task to say aught but good of the dead. Still the truth must be stated as to the general feeling here on this subject—viz., that his fate was in great measure of his own seeking. The affray was sudden, and from all I can learn, unpremeditated. The chief actors in it appear to have been a class of persons designated in the elegant dialect of this district as 'muggers.' They are said by some to be gypsies. What they are is immaterial; the fact is, that there are few, if any, Irishmen amongst them, and that they certainly are not Catholics. It was on the afternoon of Tuesday that the unfortunate man Mills was killed, and the same evening furious language was uttered in Kelsio against the Irish. Bets were openly offered of a pound to a shilling that the Catholic chapel would be destroyed, and 'something worse done.' The greatest alarm and consternation prevailed amongst the poor Catholics, and the police were wholly inactive. The magistrates received no notice of the expected riot; no special constables were sworn in, nor was any sort of precaution, that I can learn, adopted to prevent mischief. On Tuesday, however, the ring-leaders found that a sufficient amount of excitement had not been aroused to effect their purpose. Another twenty-four hours had to elapse that the poison might have time to work. During the interval the sowers of dissension were not idle; but exertion was made to stimulate the ignorant mob to deeds of violence, unfortunately with too much success, and too little interruption on the part of the appointed guardians of order and peace. The deliberation with which the lawless proceedings were conducted is painfully indicative of a deep-laid plot, and goes far to invalidate the credit of those accounts that have gone forth, representing the affair as a sudden outburst of popular indignation at the death of Mills. The symptoms of disturbance were renewed on the evening of Wednesday, and the too well grounded fears of the Catholics excited afresh. The Catholic chapel is formed out of two dwelling houses by throwing the two ground flats into one, the removal of the partitions, and the erection of a gallery at one end. It is not unimportant to notice that no cross or other emblem of the Catholic religion is displayed on the chapel. No pretext can be alleged of Catholic aggressiveness or of the smallest offence to the Protestant feelings of the inhabitants. A stranger, even an Orange priest-hunter, however sharp his scent, might ride through Kelsio without having his suspicions in the smallest degree excited. There is no 'priest's house,' nor any Catholic Clergyman resident in this place. The newspapers have, therefore, asserted what is not the fact in saying that the 'priest's house' had been burnt. The Mission of Kelsio, having no resident Clergyman, is served from Jedburgh, ten miles distant, by the Rev. Francis Mackerrell (late of St. Mary's Edinburgh), the respected pastor of Jedburgh. Part of the chapel is used as a school, and serves as the dwelling-house of the schoolmistress. This good woman fearlessly remained at her post, notwithstanding the alarm that existed, and refused to leave it until, at nine o'clock on the evening of Wednesday, she was taken away almost with compulsion by some of the Catholics, who endeavored to do what they could to provide against the coming danger by removing the sacred objects, vestments, &c., belonging to the chapel. Soon after ten o'clock the attack commenced. The windows were driven in, the interior gutted, what property was within stolen, and fire set to the building, which was allowed to burn until the four blackened walls were all that remained of the Catholic chapel of Kelsio. No police constables or magistrates were present at the burning, or, if present, made no attempt to stop the destruction. The descriptions, therefore, given in the newspapers of the conflicts of the police with the mob, the volleys of stones, &c., are pure invention. To give the police their due, I learn that they have subsequently aided in the search after the property stolen from the chapel, some part of which has been recovered. No person, however, of those implicated in the outrage has yet been arrested. It might have been expected that the jury of the anti-Catholic party would have been satisfied by this act of spite and malice. That such, however, is not the case is proved by the fact, that the poor Catholics have been kept ever since in a state of alarm and anxiety. Threatening notices, couched in the most ferocious language, have been sent to numbers of inflexible families. They are menaced with the destruction of their dwellings and property, and with death itself, unless they instantly remove and quit the country. These proceedings are not confined to Kelsio, but extend to Jedburgh, Hawick, Yetholm, and the adjacent villages. At Jedburgh the Catholic chapel and Priest have been threatened. In some instances, even Protestants have been ordered to remove from their houses, in order to leave the mob free to burn out a Catholic neighbor. In short, a regular persecution has commenced; and were the Irish to exhibit a like spirit, and to retaliate, as from their numbers they might do, the consequences would be deplorable. Hitherto they have endured patiently, in obedience to the Christian lessons of their pious pastor. I trust they will continue so to act, and that the executive of this country will prove its ability and its disposition to extend to them that protection to which all peaceable inhabitants of whatever religious creed or nation are legally entitled. I am happy to add a gratifying circumstance that has just come to my knowledge—viz., that His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch has written to the Catholic Clergyman of Kelsio, the Rev. F. Mackerrell, expressing what must be the feeling of every civilised person at the outrage of Wednesday—his lively concern and regret, and his desire that the perpetrators should be brought to condign punishment. The Edinburgh Courier, referring to the disgraceful outrages, says:—"On every ground we must express our strong regret at the shameful riot, in which a holiday brawl, calamitous enough in its immediate consequences, was made the ground of an attack upon a religious body, which however strongly we may disown and dislike its creed, is certainly entitled under the law to all toleration and respect. It was, but lately that we had to record the dastardly insults offered to some Romanist Sisters of Charity in the streets of Glasgow. The ruffians who were guilty of that outrage might at least have remembered the deeds of mercy of ladies of the same or similar Orders in the Crimea." The Gateshead Observer trusts that Kelsio will be compelled to restore the property.

Two weeks ago we mentioned the conversion to Catholicity of Her Grace the Duchess of Argyll. This event has greatly shocked the evangelical world. The Morning Advertiser thus "improves the occasion":—"When the new apostasy becomes generally known, which it will be in a few days, it will create a great sensation in the religious world. Her grace is very rich, and intended to leave her large fortune to the son of the present Duchess, bearing the same title; but there can be little doubt that the money and the property of the titled convert will now go to the promotion of Popish objects. We are assured and can easily believe the statement, that the relatives of her grace, who are remarkable for the warmth of their Protestantism—which may be said to have descended from their ancestors for upwards of two hundred years—are plunged in the deepest grief by her apostasy to the Church of Rome. Others, as well as her immediate friends, will have great cause to regret the step she has taken; for not only is her grace filled with the burning zeal so generally characteristic of proselytes, in favor of her new faith, but her fascinating manners will render her an eminently successful Popish missionary. This is the third Duchess that has gone over to Popery within the last few years, and, by a curious coincidence, they all belong to Scottish families, and received the first training for Rome in the Scottish Episcopal Church—every clergyman of which we believe, under three exceptions, is an incipient Romanist, under a Protestant name. It is especially sad to think of this occasion, when we remember the traditional Protestantism of the noble name which her Grace bears. Some of her ancestors not only suffered imprisonment in the seventeenth century for their attachment to the cause of Presbyterian Protestantism, but bled and died at the stake for those very evangelical Protestant principles which she has now publicly renounced. Could there be sorrow in the happy regions where the sainted ancestors of her Grace now are, they would indeed weep tears of profusion to think that one of their descendants, and bearing their illustrious name, should have embraced a system which they regarded with a consuming aversion, and for opposing which they had to shed their blood on the scaffold."

PRINCE ALBERT SPECULATING.—It seems that his royal highness Prince Albert has purchased an immense tract of land in Australia, and there is a good deal of speculation as to what his object is. Some fancy that he is getting up a little kingdom or principality for one of his sons.—But may it not be that he has a deeper design. These exalted personages, though they may not be, and the accidents of birth and position seem to hinder them from being, possessors of genius, have peculiar opportunities for knowing things for learning facts that are hidden from others, and noting, if they have ordinary ability, the drift of the tide of time. May it not be that his Royal Highness perceives that misrule is drifting European Royalty to the brink of a gulf in which if sunk it will be lost for ever? George the Fourth were told, was of opinion that Royalty had its days numbered, but he cared not for that, as he knew it would last his time. Prince Albert who it is said, has been much mixed up with intrigues of state for years past, may have reason for suspecting that continental misrule has produced a feeling of hatred that will lead to its own destruction. And, as when convulsion once begins it is impossible to say where it shall be stayed, his Royal Highness may wish to prepare for what may possibly be on the cards—however unlikely. He may, like the crafty steward in the New Testament, be making such a use of the mammon of unrighteousness that should he by any possible event lose his situation, he will have a place of refuge and the means of living well. If he has any apprehensions of the sort referred to he is acting wisely; for whatever revolutions may take place in Europe, it is not likely that private property will be thereby endangered in Australia. It would seem that, at all events, he thinks it not wise to invest his money either in England or his beloved Germany.—Fermanagh Reporter.

THE "RECORD" CANTING AT RANDOM.—We doubt very much whether we can any longer conscientiously call the Record our serious cotemporary. That doubt is suggested by the following passage occurring in one of its leading articles:—"We are taught to expect the blessing of God on the conduct of our affairs when we act in accordance with the Divine will; and it almost seems as if Lord Palmerston acquired new strength from the moment when he agreed to put down Sunday bands. The attempt to make Government responsible for the loss of Kars was defeated by a great majority, and the subsequent attempt to censure Lord Glarendon on account of the American dispute was defeated by a majority still more overwhelming." We can conceive a person devoid of all veracity and conscience writing in a great hurry to a set of imbecile fanatics, perpetrating such stuff and nonsense as the above, but we cannot well conceive any other person guilty thereof. The writer suggests that Providence rewarded Lord Palmerston, for having "agreed to put down the Sunday bands," with two majorities in the House of Commons. Either Lord Palmerston's Government was or was not responsible for the loss of Kars; either Lord Glarendon was or was not censurable on account of the American dispute. If a just Providence regulates parliamentary affairs, Lord Palmerston and his Government including Lord Glarendon, would have been condemned or acquitted by Parliament according simply to their deserts of condemnation or acquittal. The Record, however, actually represents Providence as having, perhaps, biased the judgment of Parliament on the cases in question, irrespectively of the merits of these cases, but respectively of the conduct of the party chiefly concerned in them with regard to quite another affair. It represents Providence as capable of supporting a Minister in the spirit of a political partisan. It intimates that, because Lord Palmerston sided with the Sabbatarian, Providence took the part of Lord Palmerston, no matter whether Lord Palmerston was in the right or in the wrong. Can the Record seriously believe that, because some fanatics would not hesitate to vote black for the predominance of their persuasion, a vote so unscrupulous could possibly be dictated from Heaven? Suppose Lord Palmerston had been defeated on the Kars question; suppose the decision of the House on the American business had gone against Lord Glarendon—and suppose that the suppression of the Sunday bands was an act of piety on the part of the Premier—would the Record have been surprised at not seeing the pious action receive a temporal reward: at the two noble lords undergoing tribulation? But what is the use of reasoning on first principles with a journalist who, having to write on serious subjects, treats them with the levity and thoughtlessness evinced in the foregoing extract? So little did he think or care what he was writing about, that in surmising Lord Palmerston to have received divine support in Parliament for having consented to the discontinuance of Sunday bands, he positively blinked the fact of the noble lord's accompanying declaration that his own private conviction of the harmfulness of Sunday music remained unaltered.—Punch.

On Friday a lady went into a bathing machine at Herne Bay, and on her departure left behind a gold watch worth £25, and a massive gold chain, neither of which has since been recovered.—London Paper.

It is awful to contemplate the atrocious nature and increasing extent of crime in Great Britain. Degradation, infanticide, poisoning, stabbing, murders of all kinds, brutal assaults, wrecking of Catholic Churches, and robberies the most deliberate and desperate, fill up the long catalogue of violent and bloody enormity. This appalling proficiency in vice and crime is not only noted by moralists, and recorded by newspapers, but is also disseminated on by the judges of the land, and by the highest official authorities.

UNITED STATES. FLOGGING WOMEN IN ST. MARTINE'S WORKHOUSE.—The President of the Poor Law Board has given directions for a searching inquiry into the allegations made against the master of St. Martine's workhouse. The principal statement into which inquiry will be made, is that the master ordered three strong canes to be bought, and that with them adult women were flogged on their naked backs. Great excitement prevails in the parish, and the investigation will be most rigidly conducted.

There has been some excitement in New York for the past two weeks in relation to the existence of Yellow Fever in the neighborhood of New York. There have, indeed, been some cases of undoubted Yellow Fever, in the virulent form that has of late years ravaged some Southern cities. These cases, however, have been confined to persons immediately exposed to the atmosphere of the cabins and holds of ships from infected ports, or to the shores along the lower part of New York Bay, some five miles from the city. A great number of unhealthy ships were gathered near the narrows, at the foot of the Bay, by our quarantine regulations, and it seems certain that the poisoned atmosphere was carried to the neighboring shores. The general health of New York is usually good this season, and it is now too late to have any apprehensions of epidemic this year. It is to be hoped that, in view of the calamity threatened this city next year, the earliest efforts possible will be put forth to remove the quarantine from Staten Island to some point outside of New York Bay.—N. Y. Freeman.

THE REMOVAL NOMINATIONS OF BISHOPS.—We have noticed in some of the daily papers the announcement of the arrival of Bullis, naming the Rev. Francis P. McFarland, to the vacant See of Hartford, Conn. This announcement respecting the learned and distinguished pastor of St. John's Church, Utica, is not correct. No appointment by the Holy See for the Bishopric of Hartford has reached this country. Other rumors respecting the nomination of vacant Sees in the United States are equally unfounded, and are oftentimes very unpleasant to the respected subjects of such reports.—B.

CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS.—Our despatches from Kansas are highly important. The pro-slavery forces have succeeded in turning the tables on their free State opponents, and much blood has been spilled and property destroyed, if the reports that have reached us are reliable. At Ossawatimie, on the 30th ult., the belligerents, to the number of three hundred on each side, fought for an hour, when the free State men were routed, with a loss of twenty killed and several wounded. Mr. Brown, the leader of the defeated party, and his son, are reported among the killed. On the 2d inst., the pro-slavery men attacked the free settlers in Leavenworth, drove every one of them out of the town at the point of the bayonet, and destroyed or confiscated their property.—N. Y. Herald.

MORMONISM IN NEW JERSEY.—A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser states that a Mormon church is in full operation in Ocean County.—The number of converts is quite large and increasing. The writer says:—"They maintain the tenets of the Mormon church stoutly. They have preachers resident here, and priests of a higher grade frequently visiting them from Salt Lake City, and from New York, although prevented by law from openly practising Polygamy here, they warmly defend and advocate it, and that by a course and style of argument not at all calculated, I assure you, to elevate the morals of the place. Large numbers of both sexes attend their Church, and they are proselytising very fast—particularly amongst the young men and women."

A MURDERER SELLING HIS CHILDREN.—At the late term of the Charles County Circuit Court, a colored man named Henry Green, an exhorter (lay preacher), was convicted for receiving a hog knowing it to have been stolen, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years. He is a man apparently sixty years of age, and throughout his life and heretofore bore an irreproachable reputation. Green was formerly a slave, but liberated early in life, and after that married a slave woman. He laboured for the purchase of his wife, which he accomplished, and received in due form a bill which made her his slave as he did not subsequently manumit her. He had several children, and among them two sons who were promising and likely young men. Their father had been in easy circumstances, but during last fall became pecuniarily embarrassed, and extricated himself from which he sold his two sons, one eighteen and the other twenty years old, to a trader who shipped them to Louisiana, the father receiving 2,900 dollars in lieu for his own flesh and blood. These facts were stated by the Sheriff of Charles county who brought the inhuman wretch to the penitentiary, where he should have been before this time for an act against the law of nature if not of the land.—Baltimore American.

A REPUBLICAN OUTRAGE.—MEMBERS EXPELLED FOR VOTING THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.—The Belfast (Maine) Free Press notes a few examples of the most shameful bigotry and persecution which ever disgraced any age or any nation. It seems there is an express pledge against slavery in the covenant of the Free-will Baptist Church. Under this covenant, three men in the town of Prospect, Maine, were actually expelled from the Church for no other cause than voting the Democratic ticket—under the pretence that, by so doing, they had broken the covenant against slavery! One Elder Clark, a prominent member of the church, was severely censured for voting the Democratic ticket, but in consideration of his services and piety, was allowed to renew covenant and fellowship with the church.

THE VIOLENCE COMMITTEE.—Our California files tell us of the execution of two men—Hetherington and Brace—by the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco.—The former was an Englishman from near Carlisle, Cumberland county, England. The other was born in Oneandago county, New York, where his parents and brothers and sisters now reside. They were taken up, tried for murder, and sentenced to be hung. They were hung by the officers of the Committee. Hetherington killed a Dr. Randall in a running fight with revolvers. He had previously killed a land claim. He was worth about \$75,000. His reputation was bad, and the Committee of Vigilance believed that he deserved his fate. Brace was a young man of one-and-twenty, but the most abandoned vagabond that ever expiated his crimes on the gallows. This Vigilance Committee have incurred a faithful responsibility. We believe Federal law will yet meet them, and that each and every one of them will have to answer for the murders they have the audacity to perpetrate. No matter how corrupt the Executive may be; no matter by what malign influences officials may hold their places; no matter what swarm of rascals may exist in society; the law and the Constitution and the regularly appointed State representatives should have the power; and the remedy for wrong and injustice and corruption should be sought in a lawful and peaceable manner. A Vigilance Committee which 'snaps' men up, confines them in dungeons, tries them without the usual forms of law, and hangs them at its will, is nothing but a body of thugs, to exterminate whom would be a blessing to society. Where this terrible body is to end, were hard to tell; but we think a vengeful and woeful retaliation awaits them.—Irish American.