

The indictment against the Right Hon. William Baresford, upon which the grand jury returned true bills upon a charge of bribery, arising out of the recent election for Derby (removed by a writ of certiorari, into the Queen's Bench), will be set down for trial at the sittings after the present term, at Westminster. Sir Fredrick Thesiger and Mr. Bodkin, are retained for the defendant, it being understood that the Attorney-General will appear on the part of prosecution.

We understand that the commission now sitting for the purpose of adjudicating on all outstanding claims since the last war between America and Great Britain, have chosen as arbitrator Joshua Bates, Esq., of the eminent firm of Baring Brothers.

The popularity of Glass as a building material—arising out of Sir Joseph Paxton's crystal palace and conservatories—will cause glass to be employed in a thousand ways, to which no one dreamt it was applicable a few years ago. The Prussians have just resolved to make it serve for public monuments. A column consisting entirely of glass, placed on a pedestal of Carara marble, and surmounted by a statue of Peace, six feet high, by the celebrated sculptor, Rauch, is about to be erected in the garden of the palace at Potsdam. The shaft will be ornamented with spiral lines of blue and white.

The Times thinks that the disfranchisement of decayed and insignificant boroughs, the maintenance of the borough franchise at its present amount, and the reduction of the county franchise to an equality with that of the boroughs, "form the groundwork of what appears to us to be a safe, moderate, and practical reform bill."

THE EVICTIONS IN SCOTLAND.—Mr. Donald Ross, of Glasgow has written a letter to the Morning Advertiser, describing the cruelties perpetrated against, and the fearful sufferings endured by the evicted tenantry in the island of Skye. The writer states that permission was refused the miserable outcasts to erect tents to shelter them from the pitiless storm, and adds—at last a Catholic clergyman near the scene of distress, in the most kind and generous manner possible, granted an acre of land belonging to him for the use of the poor outcasts, to erect their tents on. This was most providential, as the weather had become so severe with snow and sleet, that certain death would have been the result had the outcasts been exposed to it much longer. The description given by Mr. Ross of the miseries endured by these poor people is most heartrending—at least would be so to parties not accustomed to the sufferings inflicted on the Irish peasantry.

THE CHOLERA IN THE NORTH.—No new cases of cholera have been reported to the parochial authorities of this city since our last; but deaths from the epidemic still occur throughout Scotland. At Dalmeny there have been three fatal cases, and in Liff and Benvie three; in Glasgow two had been reported up to Wednesday; at Arbroath, it is said, the progress of the disease seems to be checked—there have been upwards of twenty cases, three-fourths of which have terminated fatally. In Dundee the disease is on the decline. At Cupar-Fife one person had been attacked, but the case does not appear to have proved fatal.—Scotsman.

Another fearful catastrophe has occurred at sea, the wreck of the British ship Lady Evelyn, Captain McClellan, commander, while on a voyage from Hong-Kong to San Francisco, with the loss of no fewer than 250 individuals.

INCREASE OF INTemperance.—Whatever may be the case throughout England generally, the consumption of malt in the Metropolis instead of falling off with the progress of Teetotalism, appears to be increasing much more rapidly than the population has done for the last ten years. The consumption of malt must have risen above 34 per cent during the ten years from 1843 to 1853; nearly 75 per cent more than the increase of population during the same period. It would be interesting to compare the increase in the Metropolitan consumption of "Old Tom," "cream of the valley," "mountain dew," and other forms of what the emphatic Temperance orators call "liquid damnation" but, unfortunately, there are no returns available for that purpose.—Spectator.

Under the heading—"Pictures of the People," the Nation gives the following sad catalogue of crimes in Protestant England; it cannot be concealed: vice and immorality are advancing with giant steps:—

"PICTURES OF THE PEOPLE.—At an inquest at Lincoln a few days since, upon a servant girl aged sixteen years coming to be sworn, the coroner made his usual inquiry if she knew what an oath was, to which she answered, 'No.' Coroner—"Do you ever go to church?" Answer—"No." "Do you ever go to chapel?" "No." "Do you know what the Bible is?" "No." "Do you know that there is a future state?" "No." Her master, a respectable tradesman, told the coroner he went to church. "And your servant—why does she not go?" "She may go if she likes; I have nothing to do with it."

"THE KNIFE.—In all the English towns the use of the knife in assaults has become common with the people. In Liverpool, during the last three years, there have been no fewer than 232 cases of stabbing, and attempting to stab; the number of actual cases of stabbing being 174, and of attempting to stab 59.—During the last twelve months, up to the 13th November, the number of actual stabbings was 71, and of attempting to stab 28; in all, 99."

"OUTRAGES ON WOMEN.—We select the following statement from the London Examiner:—"In the papers of Monday, which gave the account of Mobb's execution and the circumstances of his crime, appears no less than four cases of outrages on women, the atrocity of which is only less black than that of Mobb's, because death did not happen to ensue."—This national propensity has also been dilated upon in the Morning Post. Our contemporary remarks:—"An ancient proverb describes England as a paradise for women, and a hell for horses; Italy as a paradise for horses and a-hell for women." What amount of truth the adage may still retain in its reference to Italy it were needless now to inquire; but it is sad to think that, in so far as it relates to England; it is in process of gradual refutation. What either of pleasure or of dignity can there be for the wife who lives in daily expectation of being throttled by her husband, and has no other consolation in her agony but the sad thought which comforted the dying daughter of Jephtha—

"If the hand that I love lays me low,
There cannot be pain in the blow."

"Scarcely a day passes that the columns of this and other journals are not defiled with such stories of domestic butchery as sicken the sensibilities of the reader,

and would utterly transcend his belief, were they not attested on the evidence of sworn witnesses, and made the subject of judicial investigation before the tribunals of police. Sometimes, as in the case of Mobb's victim, the wife dies on the spot—her throat cut like a sheep's—but more frequently she lingers on maimed and mutilated, disfigured and discolored, a ghastly, yet mute uncomplaining witness to the merciless barbarity of the man who should have laid down his life for her. The murderous marriages of Henry VIII. are the reproach of our history, but we for our sins live in an age when the most debased and besotted of mankind renew the memory of those royal atrocities in their dark cellars and mouldering garrets."

Fourteen per cent of the births registered in the Lancaster district during the quarter ended September last were illegitimate, being one in every seven. The proportion during the last year was nine per cent; and during the seven years ended June, 1844, it was eight per cent.

In consequence of the great increase of lotteries announced to be drawn at Christmas next, and the subject having been brought under the notice of the law officers of the crown, notices will shortly be issued through the Commissioners of Police to all persons promoting such gambling, that if persevered in they will render themselves liable to prosecution.

THE LONDON "HELLS."—These places are not gambling houses—they are robbers' dens. They are generally kept by men who have been originally servants—one man has been "boots" at an inn, another a waiter at an hotel. These establishments appear to be divided into two distinct classes, the inferior being called "Silver Hells," because herein gamblers are permitted to lose silver. At the first-class establishments, of course, only gold is seen. These places are, it should be known, late places. Few men go there unless they are half intoxicated. Not even the most desperate gambler—not the man who is hoping daily to retrieve his losses—would probably ring the bell of certain houses in St. James's-street in cold blood. No; from the club, where a "certain quantity" has been taken, men wend their way hitherwards. They are generally known, and easily find admittance.—Once in the hall of the hell, they have yet some ceremonies to go through before they reach the scene of their exploits. The porter goes to an inner door of iron and rings a bell. He is answered; the door falls back, and the visitors ascend the stairs, at the top of which they find a second heavy iron door, strongly secured. They become known, and pass this and a third door, I believe and then they enter the hell.—to them it shall yield its abundant torments assuredly. Here wife and children lose their hold upon the best man's heart, and their fortunes and their fame are recklessly lost. Possibly the new group of visitors have not much money in their pockets, and this they don't care about losing. They saunter to the table, watch the game a little, and then wander into the supper-room. Here a luxurious supper is provided for them. Here is everything they can wish, and all gratuitously. "I say, old boy," said an informant of mine a short time back, at one of those establishments, to a feverish young fellow, who had four plover's eggs before him, "I say, spare us one of those eggs."

"Can't my boy," was the reply of the unhappy young fellow, "they have just cost me a hundred pounds each." Our new group begin to talk of their losses; they get jovial over their wine, and return to the gaming-room. Here the play is going on. The temptation is not to be resisted. They play. Perhaps they have only about £10 each in their pockets: The amount is soon lost. Then follows a dialogue with the proprietor of the establishment. He knows to a shilling the paying capacity of each of them. He has the value of their estates at his fingers' ends.—"Come, —," one will say, "I want some money." And now the process of money-advances in a "hell" proceeds. The proprietor—confiding fellow that he is—wants only a signature. The gentleman will take £50—he is determined to risk no more.—Only £50, and if he lose that, he will give the abominable play up altogether. The proprietor produces a book of printed bill forms—at a short date, I believe. The whole thing—the entire machinery is ready. It is the simplest matter in the world, and does not detain the gentleman one minute. Actively enough the gentleman accepts a bill for £50. He has cashed it. Yes, he has given the full value of it, deducting nothing for discount. But in what coin? Certainly not in that current amongst her Majesty's honest subjects. No, it is "hell" coinage, in the shape of counters, representing certain sums, according to their shape and make. It is coin current only at —'s. Therefore the gentle reader will perceive it is to be spent at —'s, rather to be lost at —'s.—Letter in the Daily News.

UNITED STATES.

In view of the danger to which the public peace at New York is exposed by the tub preachers, and itinerant Protestant mountebanks, His Grace the Archbishop has addressed a letter to the Catholics of his city exhorting them to take no notice of the insults of the city fanatics:—"Let every man who chooses to preach in the public streets, preach as often and as long as he will. But as for you, dear brethren, shun the space in which his voice can be heard, lest, owing to human infirmity, a reasonable and just indignation might tempt any one of you to exhibit symptoms of impatience or resentment—which would be as a signal to your enemies, in consequence of which the laws and rules of peace and good order might be adopted."

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—A bloody riot took place yesterday at LaSalle among the laborers on the Illinois Central Railroad, owing to the reduction of wages. It began with an altercation between Story, the Contractor, and a party of Irishmen, during which; one of the latter was shot dead. Shortly after, Story's office was attacked and pillaged, and Story, who had fled to a barn, was brutally murdered, his body being shockingly mutilated. Mrs. Story was also fired at but escaped unhurt. It is reported that Dunn, Story's foreman, on the other side of the river, shot 9 laborers. The Sheriff of LaSalle has succeeded in arresting 300 of the rioters after shooting one dead and wounding two others.

PERSECUTION IN AMERICA.—We take the following extract from the Ledger of Tuesday. The first is from the New York correspondent of that paper.—The second came by telegraph. It is evident that secret societies somewhat similar to the Orange Lodges of Ireland, exist in some parts of America. The extracts we give are at least an indirect evidence of such a deplorable, unconstitutional, and unchristian state of things. The New York correspondent says:—"There

is mischief brewing here, between certain classes of Roman Catholics and Protestants, which is likely to eventuate, by and by, in public disturbance. A secret society called the "Know Nothings," it is alleged, keep in their pay a street preacher, who holds out on the corners on Sundays, Gavazzi-like, against Papal influence, the Roman Catholic Priests, &c."—All this irritates the Irish Catholics, and serious rows are the occasional results.—Last evening, a general riot took place between the opposing parties, and it was only with the greatest difficulty that the Mayor could prevent bloodshed. The Catholics say the street preacher is only a stalking horse of a Native American Association, and they give warning that unless he stops his tirades, they will lynch him.—Catholic Instructor.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 12.—Bedini, the Pope's Nuncio, was yesterday escorted to Church in this city, by a large procession, composed of the different Roman Catholic Societies, bearing banners with appropriate inscriptions.—Considerable excitement ensued, and after service, when the Nuncio, accompanied by Bishop O'Connor, was returning to his carriage, some ruffians stepped forward and pushed cigars into their faces. One rudely pushed Bishop O'Connor, mistaking him for the Nuncio. The ruffians were chastised on the spot.—Ib.

AN IMPOSTOR IN THE DIOCESE OF ALBANY.—A correspondent writes us that a man, apparently a German Jew, professing to be a French priest, of the name of Lafayette, has been attempting to impose himself on the Catholics of Little France and other places in Oswego county in this State. The same person under one name or another, has been playing the rogue in Canada, Vermont, and elsewhere. The Right Rev. Bishop McCloskey, on hearing that such an one was in that region proceeding to be a Priest, sent a deputy to warn any French people against him who might be stupid enough to accept him without his producing his papers. We publish this much to warn any unsuspecting people against this man, who looks like a Jew, and is a gross impostor.—N. Y. Freeman.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Freeman's Journal writes from Honolulu—at the breaking out of small-pox, which has committed such fearful havoc amongst the native population, a deserted cattle pen was fitted up as a receptacle for the infected. The Protestant missionaries would not go near the sick; nor allow the natives to approach their luxurious dwellings. The consequence has been that great numbers of the native have become Catholics; the Catholic priests having throughout been most assiduous in their attendance upon the sick. The contrast between the heroic devotion of the one, and the pusillanimity of the other has thus been one means of opening the eyes of the simple Hawaiians as to the respective merits of Catholic and Protestant missionaries.

A NEW, BUT NOT IMPROVED, VERSION.—During a discussion at a late Church Convention in America, the Hon. Luther Bradish (late Governor of New York) spoke of new translations of the Bible lately put forth in America, and produced much amusement by quoting one of them, in which for the words, "no variableness nor shadow of turning," there is substituted, "no parallax, or tropical shadow."

THE "SPIRITS" AND THE PROTESTANTS.—The Ohio papers bring us news of a queer development of Protestantism that has just taken place in the northern part of that State. It is a law suit growing out of the disturbances of an Episcopalian meeting by the "spiritual rappings." One of the counsel engaged on behalf of "the Church," admitted that the rappings were irrespective of the will of the "medium," that they might be the operations of independent spirits—but that the "medium" had no right to come into their Church, and cause thereby a disturbance of their service.—N. Y. Freeman.

The old orthodox Protestantism of the puritans of Connecticut, with its dogmas, and formularies, is rapidly dying out, even by the confession of its best friends. The Rev. Edwin Hall, one of its staunchest supporters, thus writes:—"We have now a disappointed capricious irresponsible independency, which holds alike in its embrace the vilest errors and the most precious truth. Whoever, will not submit to this state of things, has no other alternative before him, but either to contend almost hopelessly for the ancient faith and order, or to withdraw. Both the faith and order of the Gospel now lie prostrate and trodden down by the dominant powers of Congregationalism in Connecticut.

The Newburyport Herald intimates that the number of strong minded women is on the increase in Boston. Its opinion is founded upon some dozen cases lately before the Police Court where wives gave their husbands sound thrashings.

A slaveholder of Louisville named Daniel C. Payne, who recently went to Windsor, Canada, to endeavor to induce some fugitives to return to slavery, was made by them to feel the beauties of the lash, and left for the United States as quick as possible. Accounts say that near one hundred lashes were given him with a large "bull whip."—Boston Atlas.

SOCIAL LIFE IN NEW YORK.—In no place probably on the habitable globe is the "almighty dollar" worshipped with such an intensity of devotion as in this great city. It is indeed the Alpha and the Omega of her citizens in the most extended sense. Wealth, wealth, wealth, is the cry and the pursuit of every one from the Battery to 100th, 150th, and 200th street, and from the extreme point of the easternmost pier of the East river to the most western pier on the Hudson, the pursuit is made by every one with an eagerness which baffles description. Waking or sleeping, walking, riding or yachting, in the street or the house, at the counter or the desk, at weddings or funerals, dinners or routs, money, money is the god of their idolatry, before which they bow with more than Eastern devotion. Colonel Hamilton of the British army, in his Book of Travels in this country, published some years since hit off this New York feeling very happily in describing an evening party of gentlemen to which he had been invited, where his host had something to say as to the wealth of every guest to whom he introduced him, and finally, on the entrance of a new comer, the gentleman of the house begged the colonel to allow him to present him Mr. B., who had recently made one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in talow. The rich men are, with few exceptions, the great men of New York, and though a Hamilton or a King, a Webster or an Everett, would be fully and properly appreciated by very many in this city, still a very large majority would regard with more deference, and treat with a greater degree of respect and attention some noodle who had a million of United States six

per cent. stock standing in his name. There is also in New York a general, and it may be called a vulgar practice, to estimate or tell the cost of everything.—If you are at a ball or a soiree, if you do not hear it at the time, you are sure to learn it in the gossip of the next forty eight hours, that the natural flowers displayed in the rooms or on the supper table cost so many hundred dollars, that Weller was paid such a sum for the supper, that the hire of the extra plate and glass cost so much, and that the band had a like amount for its services, and that the whole entertainment involved an outlay perhaps of two or three thousand dollars. If it is a dinner party you are sure to learn that Weller or some other "cookery man" charged fifteen dollars for each guest for his viands, besides the ornaments and the dessert, and that the Madeira wine was \$18, and the sparkling Moselle \$6 per bottle.—Cor. of N. Y. National Intelligencer.

PROTESTANT DEVELOPMENTS.—We presume that many of our readers have glanced over the rules of Mormon matrimony which have been extensively published of late in the papers, with the same astonishment and disgust as ourselves. The fact is now undeniable—Polygamy is a recognised and systematic thing in one of the territories of this Union. Inasmuch says the Mormon code, "as the saint in Utah consider it moral, virtuous and Scriptural, to practice the plurality system, they should seek by every means to eradicate, not only from their own minds, but from the minds of their children, every erroneous, improper prejudice which they have formerly imbibed, by their associations with the nations of modern Christendom." And parents are urged to instruct their daughters, that it is as honorable in them to marry a "good man who is already a husband as one who is single." The sixteen "rules" which follow this introductory advice are similar to those which are given by Mahometans to their children. No. 1 requires that the man intending to marry, should first become truly religious. No. 2 advises him to select his wives, not for their beauty and grace merely, but for their virtue, modesty industry, and cleanliness.—No. 3 reminds him that his wives are the weaker vessels, and that he must, therefore, instruct and advise them in the duties of family government. No. 4 enjoins it upon him to regard the secrets of each wife as a sacred trust, by no means to be imparted to the others. No. 5 forbids him to speak of the imperfections of one wife to another. No. 6 condemns hastiness and fault finding. No. 7 commands the husband to govern his household impartially. No. 8 forbids him to encourage complaints of one wife against another. No. 9 requires him frequently to call all his wives together, and instruct them in their duties to God, to their husband, and to one another. No. 10 recommends him to pray much for heavenly wisdom, that he may govern his family aright. No. 11 commands women to submit implicitly to their husband's authority. No. 12 enjoins that wives should seek to rise in their husband's esteem by good behavior, not by disparaging the merits of his other wives. No. 13 advises wives to use gentle and persuasive language. No. 14 forbids wives to speak disrespectfully of their husband in his absence. No. 15 requires that each wife should do all in her power to help and please the other. No. 16 we will copy entire:—"Let each mother correct her own children, and see that they do not dispute and quarrel with each other, nor with any other; let her not correct the children of the others without liberty to do so, lest it give offence. The husband should see that each mother maintains a wise and proper discipline over her children, especially in their younger years; and it is his duty to see that all his children are obedient to himself and their respective mothers. And it is also his duty to see that the children of one wife are not allowed to quarrel and abuse those of the others neither to be disrespectful or impudent to any branch of his family."

Such are the matrimonial rules of Utah! Such is the code by which, in a territory of the United States, the fairer and better half of the community are reduced to Egyptian slavery, to Mahometan nonentity! And in propagating such a system, missionaries are zealously and most successfully engaged, at this moment, in nearly every civilized country on earth. Utah will be, ere long knocking at the door of the Union for admittance as a sovereign State. Will she be invited to enter? Probably not. We apprehend that a great deal of curious and striking history will be enacted in and about this Persian Utah of ours. The black cloud in the south-west, no bigger, till recently, than a man's hand, begins to assume imposing dimensions, and to utter ominous sounds.—Home Journal.

The London Times has some valuable remarks upon cholera, and its causes, which, at the present moment may not be unworthy the attention of the authorities in our Canadian cities:—"One of the first conditions of health is pure water, and, so intimately is the Cholera associated with the corruptions of this element, that it takes the place of some of those destructive demons which old superstition assigned to the current of the river, or the depths of the pool. The fiend who dragged his victim from the water's edge to its lowest depth, that lured him to the whirlpool, or wrapped him in the surge, was not more tied to his element than the Cholera. It haunts estuaries and tidal streams brooks oozing through deep gullies, stagnant pools, foul ditches, but, above all, those rivers which the barbarism of modern civilization permits to receive, without carrying away, the refuse matter of our populous cities. Water—the best in use, the worst in abuse—the purifier or the contaminator, as may be, the good servant or the tyrannous master—is the home of the Cholera. It harbors the scourge in his retirement, it conveys him in his progress, it admits him from house to house, it prepares for him in the poisoned chalice, and, wherever the art of man insinuates the ductile stream, there, intermixed with the very waters of life, is the sure seed of death. There can be no reasonable doubt that when other conditions have been equally good, or equally bad, the inferiority of the water has produced a vast preponderance of disease and death. That is the conclusion arrived at in an elaborate paper forming a supplement to the Registrar-General's last weekly report for the metropolitan districts. After describing at great length the several water companies, their sources of supply, the districts chiefly supplied by them, the populations, average elevation above Trinity high-water mark, and number of deaths from Cholera in the twelve weeks ending November 12, the writer states, as the result, his belief, 'that through nearly the whole of this table the impurity of the waters with which the inhabitants of the several districts are supplied is in nearly a direct proportion to the mortality from Cholera.'"