IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS IN KILKENNY :- Four Bro thers of this distinguished order have arrived in this city, to take charge of the new Schools in James's street, to the great joy of the citizens. They will open their spendid seminary on Monday next .- Jour-

LORETTO NUNS IN KILKENNY .-- We have much pleasure in announcing that on the 20th of this month a branch of the Loretto Nuns will be established in this city-another boon and blessing to Kilkenny. They will have three schools for females-a poor school, a middle school, and a school for boarders .-Journal.

MONUMENT TO O'CONNELL .- There is no country in Europe that is so deficient in monuments of her great men as Ireland. Though she has produced as many illustrious statesmen, orators, artists, and poets, as any nation in the world, yet not a single memento remains to attest that they were Irishmon. The men of Ennis are now endeavouring to erect a monument to O'Connell in that town, and there could be no more appropriate site than Ennis, the arena where the great struggle that ended in Catholic emancination received its triumphant consummation. It is, therefore, hallowed by immortal memories that should ever abide in the hearts of Irish Catholics. The men of Clare, we find, have contributed over £700 for the purpose, and we hope that Catholic Ireland will co-operate in erecting a monument to the immortal Liberator. Mr. Considine, a gentleman from Ennis, has been deputed by the committee to collect subscriptious for this great national object in this city, and we believe that the simple announcement of the fact will save him the trouble of any personal solicitation .- Cork Reporter:

We regret to record the death of Lord French, one of Ireland's best friends, and a worthy member of the Catholic Peerage .- Weekly Register.

PRINCE NAPOLEON has arrived in Ireland. It is stated in various papers that " no political significance must be attached to his visit to that interesting country."

EXPOSURE OF THE IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS .- The Rev. Dr. Biggs, Protestant Incumbent of Templemartin, County Cork, made an ineffectual attempt last night to address a controversial meeting held in the Irish Church Mission House, Corrig-avenue, Kingstown, the Chairman stating that Dr. Biggs would not be heard as he was not a Catholic. Dr. Biggs declared that he would show the ill-feeling which the society had produced between every creed and every sect of Christians. Some speakers having addressed the meeting, Dr. Eiggs appealed to the Bishop of Rochester, who, he said, was present to get him a fair hearing; and added that if the Bishop would go with him he would show his lordship how he had been deceived and imposed on. Dr. Biggs ultimately had to leave the meeting, without receiving the common courtesy of a hearing from those loudboasting advocates of free discussion .-Evening Post, Sept. 25.

LORD KINGSTON. - The Freeman's Journal has the following statement in reference to the unfortunate Earl of Kingston, at one time the possessor of Michelstown Castle, and of estates in the south of Ireland valued at between £30,000 and £40,000 ayear: - "A commission De Lunatico Inquirendo will be shortly appointed for the purpose of ascertaining the state of mind of the Earl of Kingston. The condition of imbecility to which the unfortunate gentle-man has been reduced was as painful to behold as it was discreditable to those relatives or friends whose duty it was to have interfered in his behalf. During the last Session of Parliament the noble Earl made it a point to pass the greater portion of the day in the vicinity of the House of Lords, where his eccentric figure was as familiar as that of the policeman on duty. Whether from eccentricity or other causes the noble earl was seldom in possession of any current coin of the realm, and the cabmen who drove him to the House generally remained the whole day in expectation of their fare. The noble earl's credit was also so low that the contractor for the refreshment stopped the supplies, and refused to bring up a dinner until paid in advance. It is stated by those who are acquainted with the noble carl's affairs that his mental and pecuniary embarrassments are directly traceable to the frauds committed upon him by the notorious John Sadlier."

THE IRISH BRIGADE IN EATTLE. -It would seem that our calculations on Saturday have, in one re- angel of light; but this progeny of his, which rejoices spect at least, been accurate. The Irish Brigade under Major O'Reilly, appears to have fought in the and never will be gifted with any such transform-Battle of Castelfidardo. The Piedmontese tele-ing power. It is all darkness, save its hands and they grams now state that, as we conjectured, Lamoriciere, in passing through Foligno, took up the troops there. These were commanded by Major O'-Reilly, and included, as has already been seen, some of the Irish Brigade, so that it now seems on longer a matter of question that they bore their part in the dreadful buttle. How they fought Ireland needs not to be told in words. Their place in that bloody combat was where the heaps of slain to-day lie thick est on the battle-field. They fought as brave men fight, conscious of a rightful cause. They fought as did their fathers at Limerick and Fontency. Many a son of Ireland lying on that Italian plan, his lifeblood ebbing fast, mingled with the prayer of the departing soul the patriot's last reflection, 'Alas that this were for Ireland! It was for Ireland they died for her faith, her glory and her pride; and amidst the tears that fall heavily to-day in that native land they loved so well, feelings of proudful consolation halo our grief. They died nobly as Irishmen. They died gloriously as Christians. The God of their Fathers will crown them with a reward eternal, while here their names will be cushrined in prayer, and song and story. Pray for them, men and women of Ireland. Pray for the souls of our brave brothers who have died gloriously for a holy cause. Pray also for their gallant brothers in that fearful struggle where valour contended against might-for the brave General Pimodan, who fell mortally wounded at the head of his column, leading them against the foes of Freedom, Religion, Justice, and Right. We ask the faithful Priests of Ireland to remember at the altar, on Sunday next, our countrymen of the Irish Brigade who have fallen in Italy. May the God of Mercy and justice give eternal rest to their souls .-Morning News.

PROTESTANT "ROMAN CATHOLICS."—The Times' Dublin correspondent, quoting something from the Southern Reporter, says:—"The remarks of the Roman Catholic journal upon the probable end of the temporal power of the Head of the Church are instructive, considering the quarter whence they emanated." Highly instructive, no doubt, being written by the Protestant Editor of the paper in question!
Now with all respect for the Times' correspondent, nothing can be more dishonest than this trick of Protestants quoting the utterances of their brother Protestants as" remarks of Roman Catholics," for the purpose of injuring or assailing those who really are Roman Catholics. We should quite as readily reprehend any such practice, did we observe it on the part of Catholics. It is not fair, honourable, or respectable.- Dublin News.

The Dublin Morning News says : - The following is the substance of a letter received from Rome by a gentleman in this city. It supplies some deeply in-teresting particulars of the late events in the Marches. We can now almost certainly promise our readers ample details in a few days. Meantime every sentence in the following reveals facts of the keenest interest to the Irish people. We now see that the Brigade companies have been in action wherever a blow was struck—at Fossombrone, Monte Albedo, Perugia, Spoleto, Castelfidardo. When Colonel de Carten was sent out from Ancona to relieve Pesaro, one of the four Irish companies in Aucona, was told of their part in the bold undertaking. They fought, at the battle of Fossombrone, and again at the second victory of Monte Albedo, where the column

to intercept them! The column returned triumphantly to Ancona, with men and artillery. We now find that Major O'Reilly must have been ordered in from Foligno to Spoleto. He was in command of the Citadel, which, hopeless of defending with only two companies of men against 25,000 Piedmontese, he announced his resolution of blowing up rather than surrendering. The imperative orders of the Minister of War commanded him to capitulate. We learn the interesting fact that, like a true Irish wife, Mrs. O'Reilly, sharing her gallant husband's exile, shared his danger in the seige, and now shares his captivity. It would seem, from the fact of Major O'Reilly having had time to communicate with the War Minister, as if the Sardinians had been held in check at least for a day. This, however, is no more than a conjecture, which further accounts will soon enable us to verify or correct. The following is the letter from Rome :-

Rome, September 19th, 1860. - Many crimes of the blackest hue have been perpetrated since I wrote last. The conduct of the Sardinian government have been most atrocious. Their troops, without the shadow of a pretext, and without any declaration of hostilities, have invaded like robbers and banditti, the Pope's States, and seized on several towns and fortresses. Perugia was attacked by two columnsone of 20,000, the other of 25,000 Sardinians. The garrison made a heroic resistance, but was overpowered by brute force. General Schmidt was wounded and made prisoner. A company of the Irish Brigade shared the same fate of the General, and the two officers who commanded, Blackney and Luther, have been carried, it is reported, to Picdmont. The column of the Pope's army commanded by Colonel de Carten, has covered itself with glory. It numbered about 1,000 men-Italians, Belgians, and one company of the Irish from Ancona. The Colonel set out to relieve Pesaro. Finding Fossombrone occupied by the Sardinian troops, he charged them at the point of the bayonet, and drove them like a flock of geese before him. Finding the Sardinian army that was attacking Pesaro too strong, he made a nost masterly retreat, cutting his way through a body of 6,000 Piedmontese that thought to intercept him, and bringing back to Ancona in safety both men and artillery. At Perugia there was very severe fighting before it surrendered, and one of the grandsons of the celebrated De Maistre was either killed or wounded. We have as yet no details of the losses of the Irish, who tought with their usual bravery. Spoleto—that is, the town—was easily taken by the Sardinians. Major O'Reilly and some of the Irish threw themselves into the citadel, and sent a message to Rome that they would blow up the fortress rather than surrender it to the Sardinians .-Monsignore Merode, however, seeing that the gar-rison could not hold out for a long time, sent the most positive orders to Major O'Reilly to surrender, and he and his company were thus made prisoners. Mrs. O'Reilly was with the Major in the fortress. -Terni and Narni have also been occupied by the Sardinians. The Pope's regiment, called the Guides, that occupied Terni, has returned to Rome; but it, is now said that all the Popes's troops, according as they return to Rome, will be disarmed by the French. So you see the comedy is coming to an end, and the Emperor is about to throw off the mask. Probably, in imitation of his uncle, he will usurp the sovereignty of this city, or proclaim his son King of the Romans. The unfortunate man ought to remember Elba and St. Helena. We have no account whatever of General Lamoriciere; but it is feared that, overwhelmed by numbers, he will not be able to achieve any exploit worthy of his former fame. Rome is now full of hideous looking fellows, and many of the assassins of 1848 are beginning to appear. May God protect

THE POTATO CROP IN GALWAY .- A correspondent, writing from the southern part of the county Galway, says:—" About two thirds of the potato crop will be a failure here; and at best it is thought that hardly one-half will be saved."-Dublin Evening Post.

THE ORANGE FACTION IN CANADA-DEATH OF THE DERRYMACASH VICTIMS .- There is not in the world a more infamous institution than that which has proved so great a curse to Ireland, and which, the other day, attempted to beard even the son of Queen Victoria in Canada. The Orange institution is as wicked as the Prince of darkness could make it. It has no redceming quality. It is said that Satan can transform himself, when it suits his purpose, into an in the Orange Institution, is not gifted, never was, purpled, clotted, and besmeared with human blood. Its brow is sullen and savage, its countenance ferocious and cruel, its mind malicious, envious, and diabolical in all its plotting, and every one of its designs. And what worder that the heart of the monster is cowardly, and the sent of the worst feelings of the lowest type of humanity? The African savage has some moments of cheerful galety—the Irish Orangeman none. The cunning and treacherous Indian in the wilds of America can display candour and magnanimity on rare occasions, and exhibit symptoms of pity and remorse; but in youth, manhood, and old age the Orangeman is always and ever deficient of them all. Give him fire arms, and send him to face an unarmed antagonist, and he is brave; but once he sees his opponent coming to the conflict equally prepared as himself; the coward and poltroon are concentrated in his person, and he turns his back and runs away. In whatever way you look at him you will see him standing alone amongst mankind; the most cruel, the most cowardly, the most infamous of them all. What wonder that a party made up of such characters is a blot, dark and hideous, on whatever land they inhabit? They are an abomination in Ireland; and a disgrace to the land. Contemptible in every way, they have the audacity to set themselves up as the, friends of liberty; the only liberty they understand being that which they claim to slay and destroy all who differ from their detestable and infamous principles. They call themselves loyal; but their devotion to Kings and Queens is influenced only by their love of plunder and slaughter. Give them leave to shoot down their neighbours of another erced, and to carry off their goods, and they will bend the knee to the monarch who yields it. But, if this liberty is not conceded, they will plot and conspire against the king or queen who resists their wicked principles. More than twenty years ago they conspired against the present Queen, and sought to place the Duke of Cumberland on the throne; and the other day they insulted and maligned her eldest son in Canada, because he would not march under their abominable arches, and take off his hat to pay homage to their dirty Orange flags, and to the ill-formed pictures of the murder of Glencoe. A vile faction like this, who can tolerate no one who does not sanction their bloody orgies, and endorse their massacres, must be put down. The poor victims of their ruffian conduct at Derrymacash, after ten weeks' anguish and torture, have gone to their account. Murphy and M'Cann, fired at, and shot like dogs, by the murderous 'brethren,' are no more; and the foul and wicked faction who are guilty of their blood, the stain of which they can never efface from their persons, will not, must not, be endured. They have consummated their own destruction as a party by this last massacre, and we hope the day is at hand when the fell

GREAT BRITAIN. .

spirit and bloody deeds of Orangeism will be heard

of no more .- Dundalk Democrat.

PROTESTANT LIVINGS FOR SALE. - An unusual number of Church livings are in the market, most of them being enticingly described for the benefit of intonding purchasers.

retiring on Ancona, before Cialdini's 30,000, hewed | news that 600 of the Irish Brigade had surrendered | screw shaft being unsupported by the sternpost, it their way through a body of 6,000 Piedmontese sent to the Sardinians at Spoleto, and no limit to the has worn away some inches of the bearings which this there is but one answer-It is false. At Spoleto line-of-battle ships the screw-shaft is invariably sup-600 men capitulated to the Sardinian troops, and ported by the sterapost, and the above injury to the were made prisoners. This and a telegram, which bearings of the Great Eastern's shaft would make it informed us that the coo were Irishmen, is all that appear that in large vessels it is indispensable, althe Sardinians have allowed us to know of that e-though engineers differ very much as to its advisaof exultation and insults which have been raised upon it. But we now known that one portion of it at least is untrue, for there were only one 150 Irishmen at Spoleto; and it seems to follow from this fact that 600 could not have surrendered, unless the Sardinians teckon one Irishman equal to four of themselves. The remaining four hundred and fifty were at Foligno, from which they went to take part in the terrible struggle at Castle Fidarado, where 11,000 of of the Pope's troops made a glorious stand against 45,000 Sardinians .-- London Tublet. All good men will have some reason, after all, to

> ganisation has (to the delight of all Christian men) been palpably committing suicide. Decidedly, in Canada, the Orangemen have just given the first blow that hastens their own destruction. The history of that disgraceful combination (the plague spot of the British Empire) is curious and instructive. The Orangemen claim for themselves the virtue of special and peculiar loyalty; they have illustrated it in their disgraceful treatment of the young Prince, whose Royal Mother their Society conspired to dethrone many years age, that they might put the bigot King of Hanover in her place. But when we hear these fellows boasting of their shining loyalty, it is amusing to remember that their later establishment was based on treachery and treason. We do not mean the early origin of Orangemen-though that began in treason and conspiracy against one King, with his own daughter and son-in-law at the head and front of the great crime. We speak of the resuscitation of Orangeism in its bloodiest and most brutal form, in the North of Ireland at the close of the last century. French Republican "ideas" had then crept into Ireland, and were, by the grievous misery and oppression of the Catholics, formed into fierce momentary life. But it is a curious fact that (notwithstanding their alleged affinity to the French) these Republican docrines did not take hold amongst the Irish Catholics at all. They suffered intolerable persecution—to get rid of that by any means was their desire-they cared for no more; and no fanciful "idea" of Government or policy troubled their heads. It was the Presbyterians of Ulster and other Protestants who became inoculated with the frenzy of Republicanism, and "the rights of man." The Society of United Irishmen, governed nearly altogether by Uister Protestants was the result. When the sanguinary rule of "the Castle," after deliberately fomenting the rebellion, proceeded to trample it out in blood and fire, the mass of the Ulster conspirators took the alarm, and descried, leaving the the unfortunate Catholics to struggle unaided through the fatal campaign, which has given to Wexford a melancholy celebrity in Irish history .-Cowardice and treachery always rush to extremes. Ulster deserters to the popular cause hastened to prove the hot zeal of their new-found loyalty by joining and resuscitating the Orange confederacy, and from that hour this "loyal" organisation became the curse of Ireland. Not a year has passed since then in which it has not signalised itself by murderous riots and the plentiful spilling of Catholic blood —this being its peculiar creed, that the slaying of papists and the wrecking of their houses are the highest evidences of "loyalty." As we write we have just received news of the death of one of the victims of these sanguinary ruffians—an unoffending and unarmed Catholic peasant, whom they recently shot down near Lurgan. From the north of Ireland this baneful organisation has spread through Eugland and Scotland, bearing a curse with it wherever it goes. It has not flourished here, however, and only amongst the most ignorant and fanatic portion of the population of one English scaport town— Liverpool—has it at all taken root. But it is in the Colonies that Orangeism has really flourished, and especially in Canada. In the large French Catholic population of that colony (a population to which it owes its Parliament, and its high colonial independence), Orangeism has found a fee to fight with; and since the accursed institution established itself in the colony, it has sown strife and heart-burning broadcast. Lamentable to tell, this vile organisation has grown so strong that the most ambitious public men and seekers of place in Canada have become members and leaders of it-not that they love itbut solely because (to their extreme disgrace be it told) they find it a stepping-stone to power, and the emoluments of office. The strength and audacity to which the Orange Society had grown in Canada are painfully illustrated by the unbridled insolence and ruffianism of its members in the reception of the son of their Sovereign, and heir to the rule of this great empire. The scoundrels must have found themselves very strong indeed, when they could have acted in such a fashion; and we cannot be too thankful to the Duke of Newcastle for the firmness and sternness with which that nobleman (as responsible adviser of the Prince) refused, and persisted in his refusal, to make any terms whatever with the ruffianly organization .- Weekly Register.

Inon-Cased Ships of Wan .- Captain Halstead, recently commanding the steam fleet in the Medway, has addressed the Times on the question of the success or failure of the new scheme, of iron-cased ships of war. He states, not only have the ship's sides been found perfectly impervious when battered at short range by the most powerful rifle ordnance, but that the discovery was used some months ago. The target was the floating battery, Trusty, which was cased in the strongest armour that could be manufactured in 1857, though probably stronger sheeting could be made now and yet it repelled 80lb shot from Arm-strong and Shilworth guns. Twice only in 17 shots could the new artillery penetrate.

THE GREAT EASTERN. - In consequence of the ship's bottom having been what in nautical parlance is termed "hogged" when lying at Southampton it was by no means so foul as most people anticipated About the water line and at the bow a quantity of green slimy matter was found; below that and by no means very thickly studded, patches of a fringelike scaweed only were seen, varying from one to three inches in length, and adhering very loosely. This at once upsets the idea that so many entertain as to the cleansing of her bottom causing an increase of two or three knots per hour in her speed. In fact, a most mistaken notion is but too prevalent about the Great Eastern's rate of sailing. She has already considerably exceeded what was expected of her by Mr. Brunel—viz., an average of 14 statute miles per hour, with which scale as a basis all her coal accomotions were framed. During the week a large number of men have been engaged cleaning her bottom and painting it, after which a coating of M'Innes patent metallic composition was laid on. This is a preparation presenting a smooth and slippery surface to the water, and by lessening the friction it increases the speed. Of this it would take about two tons and a half. It was expected that these operations would all be concluded by to-day (Saturday). The ship appears to have lost none of her attractions and the receipts per week may be set down at £500 clear. She will in all probability be removed from the gridiron on the 1st of October. It does not seem

though engineers differ very much as to its advisagale she encountered in Holyhead harbour, when the ill-fated Royal Charter went down.

AN ENLIGHTENED SCOTCH JURY .- A Scotch journal, the Glusgow Bulletin, contains the following :-The foreman of a jury in the Circuit Court this week returned a verdict as follows:—' We find the prisoner very nearly guilty, my lord, but recommend him to mercy.' It is needless to say his lordship (Lord Ardmillan) would not receive such a deliverance, and bade the fifteen to reconsider their decision, which resulted in 'guilty.'" "Very nearly guilty!" If a verdict like this had been given by an be thankful for the Prince of Wales' rencontre with Irish jury, what a source of merriment it would the lawless Orange disturbers of the peace in Canprove; and how our able and caustic contemporary, the Scotsman, would find scope for playful wit about so capital an "Irish bull." Nevertheless, we believe ada; for it is pleasant to observe that by its couduct towards His Royal Highness, that infamous orit would be impossible to select a jury in Ireland, even in the lowest court, which could blunder in this fashion. In England, however, verdicts like this are not uncommon. In Lincolnshire, a few years ago, a fellow was tried for house-breaking and robbery. The jury, being satisfied with the evidence, brought in a verdict of "Manslaughter," to the amazement of the going Judge of Assize. The result was the discharge of the prisoner.

A FRIENDLY VENTURE.—" Might I tempt you to venture upon this orange?" "I should be happy to oblige you, madam," said Leigh Hunt, who was thus being addressed by a lady, "but I'm afcaid I should fall off." The Prince of Wales, much in the same way at Kingston and other places in Canada, would not venture near the oranges; for fear, not of falling off, but falling out. There might have been a falling off of his popularity, had be yielded to the insolence of these sour bigots, who acted infinitely more like meddlers than oranges. If he were asked to say what were the fruits of sedition, he should not hesitate for a moment to reply-" The Oranges in Upper Canada."-Punch.

DEPARTURE OF THE LIVERPOOL GARIBALDI EXCUR-Monists.-For some time past Captain Hampton has been in Liverpool using what personal interest he possessed, and also availing himself of the popular favour which exists towards the cause, to obtain volunteers to join the army of the Italian liberator. His efforts have been to a considerable extent successful, and on Friday Major Styles arrived in the same town to complete arrangements for the conveyance of the men to London, as a preliminary to their enbarcation for Naples. In the evening there was a muster of the "excursionists,' as they are called, which took place in No. 2, Devon-street, the drilling place of the Highland Volunteer Rifle Corps, which was kindly lent for the occasion. Soon after 8 o'clock Major Styles, accompanied by Captain Hampton, entered the room set apart for the inspection, and was received with loud cheers. The major was dressed in the Garibaldi uniform, and his breast was decorated with several medals. Having completed the inspection, he addressed them in a few encouraging remarks, and concluded by requesting them to be in readiness to depart on the following evening. He also explained to them that their conveyance from Loudon to Naples would be paid; that they would be provided with plenty of provisions; that when they landed they would receive their uniforms and accoutrements; and their pay would commence from the day of disembarcation. These announcements were received with loud applause, and after giving three cheers for Garibaldi, and the same each for Major Styles and Captain Hampton, the proceedings terminated. On Saturday evening they again paraded in the same place, when Captain Hampton met them, and said he hoped they were now all ready to take their places in the railway train that night for London, intimating that each would have to pay his own fare, and to keep himself in London during the following day. He exhorted them to patience and obedience, and after telling them they must, like himself, prepare to rough it in Italy, they prepared for their departure. Forty-seven was the number mustered on the occasion, but it is understood that a good number—it is said 30—proceeded privately several others were to follow in course of yesterday. lery and rifle corps. From the rendezvous in Devoustreet they marched to the Lime-street station of the London and North-Western Railway, preceded by the band of the 4th brigade of Artillery Volunteers, playing martial airs. As they marched along their appearance attracted great crowds, who rushed to the railway station to witness the departure of the excursionists." This was about 20 minutes past 10 o'clock, and by half-past 10 they had all taken their scats in the carriages. Here the first difficulty presented itself. No previous arrangement had been made for securing tickets or otherwise satisfying the railway company as to payment of the fares. Each man was to pay his fare himself, and Captain Hampton undertook to collect the money and obtain the tickets. This was a work of time and labour, and it egular time of departure, and even at the last some behind, although loudly protesting that they had

One of the most rabid of the anti-Catholic papers, the National Standard, has a notice in two successful numbers of a newly reformed modification of the Prayer Book of the Establishment, which was published in 1852, but suppressed as premature. For ourselves, we have often heard of it, but never chanced to see it. It is simply Sociaina, and, like most other manifestations of that and similar herethe cloak of confining itself to the ipsissima verba of Scripture. Thus dogma is excluded, and the expressions of Scripture (or rather of the Protestant translation) being taken as the only facts of religion, all doctrines are represented as interferences from those facts resting upon merely human authority, and one and all entitled to equal respect—that is, to none at all. How Protestants can, on their own grounds, consistently object to such a system, is of course a mystery; to themselves it must needs be said, as much as to us. Foreign Protestants are logical and admit it. English Protestants, luckily for them, are illogical and rave against those who merely act on their own principles. How long can can continue to do so, is another question. As to the work before us, the National Standard gives large extracts from it; but it is enough for a Catholic to know the principle on which it is vowedly framed. That principle it carries out so consistently as to reject all Creeds, the Doxology, &c., to alter the Te Deum, &c., to omit the supplications (copied from the Catholic Litanies) to the Three Persons of the Eternal Trinity, &c.-What is more important is what the National Standard, very intelligibly hints as to the quarter from which the Book proceeds. Not content with hinting that it comes from "influential quarters," it adds: Those of our readers who may wish to know who the author was, or under whose sanction the work was undertaken, must find it out for themselves. We know no more about it than either the Prince Consort or Dr. Bunsen." It is impossible not to feel that we probable that the Great Eastern can sail on the 17th have before us one of the many indications that Engof October for New York as at first intended, as it is lish Protestantism is rapidly sinking to the level

THE "REVIVAL" MOVEMENT IN DUNDRE-PAINFUL CASE .- A painful and distressing case occurred on abuse and insolence which they have heaped upon must, even in its present state, cause a good deal of Tuesday to a man named John Cormick, a workman them. Mercenaries and cowards, they went out wibration when the screw is in motion, and would, if in the Messrs. Norrie and Sons' calendar, Meadowside, with bluster, and they gave in with a whine. To all let go further, materially shake the vessel. In all For these past few weeks his conduct and general in the Messrs. Norrie and Sons' calendar, Meadowside. appearance have been such as to impress upon the minds of his fellow-workmen an opinion that all was not right, and latterly, they openly entertained not only grave suspicions, but decided convictions' of their triend's insanity. Nothing to cause alarm ocvent; and any commonly candid person would ad-bility. Three also out of four leading points of her curred till Tuesday morning. After he had returned mit that it was but a narrow basis for the mass screw have been injured, it is supposed, during the from breakfast, the unfortunate man suddenly broke out in very vehement language, and started and frightened the other men around him so much that they for some time could only imagine that he had sustained serious injuries from the machinery. But the peculiar conduct of Cormick afterwards, and the loud ejaculations which he gave vent to, speedily awakened them to a true sense of his condition, and several of the young lads were seen to weep, as if moved with compassion for the deranged unfortunate. He commenced by crying rapidly and repeatedly for several minutes the words—"Jehovah, oh! my God!—Jehovah. Oh, my God!" and frantically leaping and dancing the while, crying likewise in a singular manner, the words-"I will dance before my God for joy for his exceeding and abundant good. ness to me, as King David danced before his God of old." The men around Cormick were at a loss what to do in the circumstances. It was dangerous to allow him to remain longer in the works, and accordingly one approached near and kindly requested him to go home. "Go home," he cried," go home; I will go home, and to my father." Cormick, after some further ravings, left the shop and marched juto the court, where he, however, again stoppep in his course, and renewed his ejaculations, leaping and dancing. A cab had by this time arrived to removed him to his home, but he wildly-refused to enter, saying that God never made him to ride in a cab, and threatening several for their pertinacity in asking him to do so. One of the leaders of the " Revival movement" happened to be passing at the time. He recognised Cormick immediately, and saying, "He is one of ourselves," assisted him into the vehicle, entered himself

> TROOPS FOR NEW ZEALAND .- We fear that the state of affairs in New Zealand will render it necessary to despatch another regiment to that colony. The 2d battalion of the 14th, which sailed about a fortnight since, had been under orders before intelligence of the disturbances reached this country, being intended to relieve the 65th Regiment, whose period of colonial service had more than expired. Although the battalion might do very well for ordinary service, yet it is only about two years in existence and we fear that a regiment so young is not very well ententated to contend with enemies so formidable as the rebels have, unfortunately, proved themselves to be; and a sensoned regiment from India or from home would be invaluable to the interest of the colony, which would be most seriously affected by anything like a prolonged contest .- Army and Navy Gazette

UNITED STATES.

RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES IN NEW YORK. -The Prince of Wales and his snite banded from the revenue cutter Harriet Lane, near 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and were escorted to their lodgings at the Fith Avenue Hotel. The demonstrations of the people marked this an event of supreme interest, and were more general and earnest, characteristic and suggestive, than on any other of the many oc-casions of this very eventful year. There could have been no fitter tribute to the horour and the worth, the traditional and the present grandeurs that are now so gracefully represented on the American soil by the fair youth Albert Edward, the Prince of Wales, than this intense democratic presence. And beneath all this suggestion to the wise minds that hedge about the royal person, and perhaps beneath all the happiness the strange pageantry of the mour brought to the fresh and susceptible heart of the favoured youth, there must have rested a great sense of the hopefulness of the picture, and it needed no strain of the imagination to view him upon whom every eye loved to dwell, for whom the flags waved, the flowers fell, and the cheers went up as the pledge of an affection and an honest sympathy between the parent nations in the civilized family of the earth which shall be broken never. It was not a fiction of the over-excited brain that he was the gentle bearer of the olive branch of peace and real good a good number—it is said 30—proceeded privately by train to London in course of the day, and that several others were to follow in course of restandary the Orient looked from a roll of soft and real good will. Not long since the East threw its antique shadows over the same streets. The grave spirit of the Orient looked from a roll of soft and real good will. the Orient looked from a vail of soft traditions into the busy heart of Yankee life, and immemorial pre-Among those mustered on Saturday night there were the busy heart of Yankee life, and immemorial preseveral who were the uniform of some of our artil-And yesterday the drama reached another climax, and the descendant of the Georges entered the center of American independence, and met no barriers but solid hosts of welcoming citizens, and the refrain of the chimes, and of all the instruments, was "God Save the Queen!" Not the most dreary philosopher over the "institutions" of his country could come forth from the scenes of this occasion without a good hope for the future of a people which is still so loyal to the domestic virtues that have made the name of Victoria illustrious.

Morals in New York--Judge Pierrepoint of the Superior Court of New York has just resigned, accompanying his resignation by an account of his reasons. The chief of these is that his court room is wholly unfit for the purpose, and dangerous to the caused great confusion and some delay, the train health and lives of those sitting in it. A proper being detained fully a quarter of an hour after its court room was to have been built; but this has not been done nor does the judge see any hopes of its six or seven could not obtain tickets, and were left being done. It's reason for this despuir is the total want of good government, and this statements leads money and were willing and anxious to pay. At 11 him into a large generalization. Good govern-o'clock the train started.—Times. ment is impossible, he says, in New York, because government is left wholly to the ignorant and wicked, while the more intelligent and respectable part of the community occupy themselves wholly in acquiring-not, says the Judge, wealth, but-the means of appearing to be wealthy. In a few emphatic lines he tells the whole story of the cancer at the heart of society. "It is," says he, "easy to demonstrate, that in the yet discovered world, there is most other manifestations of that and similar here-sies, covers its real rejection of all revelation, under not such another extravagant people, in proportion the clock of configuration itself to the insisting works of To accumulate fortune by honest industry, economy, sagacity, and the self-denial of long years, with a view to found a family or to endow an institution, has a virtue in it: that it not what wee see; but instead, a frantic determination to get, in some immediate way, the means of appearing to be rich .-It is making harlots of your women and rogues of your men.

Bogus Jewelny .- A correspondent of the New Hampshire Journal of Agriculture, published at Manchester, gives an item which will be interesting to those who patronize "gift book" enterprises, and such like benevolent schemes to put into the hands of purchasers jewelry which is "itself worth more than the price" of the particular article that is osten-sibly purchased:—"I came through Lyun, Boston. &c. to the little manufacturing village called N. E. Village, and learnt something about making the bogus jewelry with which the country is flooded, either by peddlers or gift book enterprises. One company is making eardrops of a composition called oreide, which will send for gold, but it is not worth so much as brass. The other company is manufacturing gold chains out of German silver, brass or oreide. The process of making was interesting to me, and may be to others. I'll give it; the links are cut from wire or plate, according to the kind of chain; sometimes soldered before putting into a chain, and sometimes afterwards. After it is linked, it is drawn through a machine to even it-boiled in vitrol water to take off the scales caused by heating-drawn through a limboring machine, and dipped in acid to clean it, after of October for New York as at 1751 intended, as it is after tending purchasers.

There has been no limit to the exultation with which our Protestant contemporary received the one per week. In addition to this, owing to her no danger of it sinking any lower.—Weekly Register. which they sell at the rate of \$12 to \$18 a dozen.