

KERRY ASSIZES—TRALEE, March 17.—What is called here a "souper case" was entered upon late yesterday evening in the shape of a civil bill appeal, and was resumed to-day before Judge Ball.

The case attracted a considerable crowd to court. The plaintiff in the civil bill was a man named Kennedy, and the defendant a Protestant clergyman of the name of Cowan.

Mr. Brereton, Q.C., and Mr. Leahy appeared as counsel for the Rev. Mr. Cowan. Mr. Deasy, Q.C., and Mr. O'Hagan for the plaintiff.

The case stated was shortly that there existed at Dingle a locality called "the colony." This locality was inhabited by those persons who had renounced the Catholic religion, and professed themselves Protestants. The site of the colony was given originally by Lord Ventry to the Rev. Arthur Gayer, to hold as tenant from year to year; and the converts were usually provided with a house and garden upon it. The Reverend Mr. Gayer had been manager of the enterprise established at Dingle for the conversion of the natives; and on the occasion of the plaintiff turning Protestant, twelve years ago; he put him into possession of a house and garden free of rent. Mr. Gayer afterwards died, and the plaintiff subsequently delivered a formal possession to his successor in the mission, and re-entered in the capacity of a caretaker. In January, 1852, the plaintiff returned to the Catholic religion, and immediately the house and garden which he had received upon his first conversion were taken from him, not, however, by any process of law, nor even in a peaceable manner, but under circumstances of great cruelty, which formed the subject of the present action. The trespass complained of took place on 2d December, 1852; on that day the reverend defendant sent a large party of men, who, with great violence, assaulted and dragged the plaintiff out of the house (he being ill at the time), expelled the members of his family in the same manner, threw out the furniture, and then unroofed and demolished the house. The civil bill was brought for this trespass and forcible expulsion of the plaintiff, and the assistant barrister made a decree at the January sessions in favor of the plaintiff for £10 damages.

James Kennedy, the plaintiff, examined—I knew the late Rev. Mr. Gayer of Dingle; I got possession from him ten years ago of a house in the colony; it was Parson Sandiford gave me possession; he was Mr. Gayer's curate. I was going to church that time; I continued in possession from that out for ten years; I was never asked for any rent; every one of the converts got a house (laughter); converts or perverts, I don't know which you call them. I continued in the house under Mr. Seale, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Langton; Seale and Hamilton were curates of Mr. Gayer; Langton was the lay agent who used to pay the "souters" their hire (laughter); the hire used to come from some place; I don't know where (renewed laughter); Parson Seale died last June; he owed me £7 10s. of my honest hire; it was in January, 1852, I went back to Mass; a month afterwards Mr. Cowan demanded possession from me; I would not give it; on the 2d of December George Anderson came into my house; he is a steward of the missign; three men came in with him; he told me to be out, that he wanted the possession; I asked him if he had any orders from the magistrates, or the assistant-barrister; he said not, but that he had orders from Mr. Cowan; he put his arms round me, and threw me down on the flat of his back, and pulled and dragged me until the furniture was thrown out; George Anderson held me down with his two hands on my throat and his knee on my breast.

How long did he keep you down? Witness—I suppose there was two or three hours there.

They did the same to my wife and son, and the child was thrown out on the dung heap; my furniture was injured, and myself hurt; I thought to close the door against them, but when Anderson was holding me down it was taken off the hinges, and thrown out; when my wife was dragged her clothes were torn.

Judge Ball (to counsel)—I think you need not go further into the circumstances, as you are not proceeding for the assault, the general character of the transaction appears sufficiently.

Witness in continuation—I did not see Mr. Cowan there until after I got up off the ground; but I saw people go back and forward to him; he lives close by; I heard him say afterwards that he sent Anderson.—Decree affirmed for £5.

CARLOW.—His Lordship, in addressing the jury on the calendar, congratulated them on the absence of crimes affecting the character of the county for peace and good order. It would appear, from his lordship's remarks, that so wretched has become the state of the people, that imprisonment in gaol has ceased to be regarded as a punishment; that it is, in fact, looked upon as a "species of recreation."

CORK.—Judge Perrin congratulated the Grand Jury on the absence of crimes of a serious character.

TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING).—Mr. Sergeant Howley congratulated the jury on the lightness of the calendar, particularly with reference to agrarian crimes.

THE NEW SOUPER CAMPAIGN IN IRELAND.—An alliance has just been formed between the Irish Society and the Irish Church Missions, with the view of obviating any danger of mutual embarrassment or inconvenience, either in their missionary or financial operations. With regard to missionary operations the Irish Society will for the future confine itself to the province of Munster as its sphere of labor, while the Irish Church missions undertake to occupy the three remaining provinces of Leinster, Ulster, and Connaught. With regard to financial arrangements, the Irish Society has consented to make no further public appeal for funds in Great Britain, on condition of a certain stipulated amount being remitted to them annually from the Church Mission Society.—Bell's Messenger.

SUPER DISTURBANCES.—We regret to state that again on Sunday evening March 18, the Souper disturbances were renewed. Large detachments of police from country districts in the counties of Meath and Louth were brought into the town, and these, with the local force, were for several hours stationed at all the approaches to Fair-street. The military too, we understand, were under arms in the barracks. The mayor was present, and exerted himself in a praiseworthy manner for the preservation of order.—Drogheda Argus.

The public conveyances are literally crowded every other day with persons belonging to the farmer and respectable classes, flying from the land of their birth to the hospitable shores of America.—Roscommon Journal.

The Western Star says:—"In addition to the almost incredible sums sent to this country by Irishmen in America to relatives and friends in this country, who had no pecuniary claims upon them, upwards of fifteen thousand pounds were transmitted during the past 4 years from the United States to parties in Ireland, who had advanced money to enable those who so nobly repaid the loan to emigrate."

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN A WORKHOUSE.—Mr. McInerney, the master of the Limerick workhouse was so brutally assaulted on Saturday evening by a ruffian named Fox, who had been previously an inmate of the workhouse, that his life is despaired of. This fellow had been enabled some time since, on the recommendation of Mr. McInerney, to obtain employment in the city; but he grossly abused the trust reposed in him, and was discharged. He afterwards proceeded to the workhouse, to get another testimonial of good conduct from Mr. McInerney, who, having heard of his previous misconduct, very properly refused his request. Fox immediately struck Mr. McInerney a treacherous blow on the temple with a stone, prostrating him by the blow, and then drew a knife from some part of his clothing, and plunged it twice into Mr. McInerney's body—first burying it in his side and then above his bosom. Fox was immediately arrested and lodged in prison. An accomplice of the assassin was subsequently arrested.—Cork Reporter.

THE RECENT LOSS OF THE QUEEN VICTORIA STEAMSHIP.—It will be recollected that in consequence of the wreck of this vessel, by striking on the rocks off Howth Head, in a snow storm on the 15 February last, on her passage from Liverpool to Dublin, Capt. Walker was directed by the Board of Trade to make an investigation into the circumstances of the case. That officer's report has now been laid before parliament, and in it he sums up the result of his inquiry as follows:—"First, the Victoria was lost through the negligence of the master, in not sounding, stopping the engines, or taking proper precautions when the snow storm came on; secondly, the conduct of the mate was to blame—he supposed that the captain was below, and ought to have known that the danger was imminent, and should have stopped the speed of the vessel; third the steamer was well found in all respects, with the exception that the boats were not so placed as to be ready for immediate use; fourth, had there been a fog bell on the Bailey Light, it is probable the accident might have been prevented; and fifth, that the lighthouse was not properly attended to." Captain Walker concludes by suggesting that it would be very desirable if in all cases the boats of steamers were so placed as to be immediately ready for use; and if the officers in charge were instructed to station portions of the crew to the boats, and to hold them responsible for their use and efficiency when required.

AN ILL-REQUITED VETERAN.—There is at present a man named Michael Coggins an inmate of the Sligo workhouse, who served nine years and a half in the 31st Regiment. He enlisted in the war time, when under age, for seven years, or to act during service. He fought at Talavera, Albuera, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. Upon one occasion he received a wound from a rifle ball in the forehead, which tore away the skin from temple to temple, and left upon his brow the indelible trace of his course. He was discharged at Cork, with an allowance of just sufficient money to bring him to his native county (Sligo); and now, having wasted the prime of his manhood in the service of his country, and shed his blood in her cause, he is permitted to finish his days in the workhouse, not having received the smallest pension. In addition to the general actions he was engaged in, he also participated in several skirmishes. We think this a peculiarly hard case; and if the existing laws provide no reward for war-worn soldiers, like the veteran of eight pitched battles we have alluded to, it would be desirable if some new provision were made which would save them from pauperism in their old age.—Sligo Champion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE THREATENING LETTER TO PRINCE ALBERT.—Edward Bates, of Welbeck street, Cavendish square, who was to have been brought up at Bow street, yesterday for further examination, on the charge of sending a threatening letter to Prince Albert for not forwarding him £3,000 to help in his avowed discovery of perpetual motion, died on Thursday night of a stoppage in his stomach, in the House of Detention, Clerkenwell. [If this had occurred to an Austrian or Neapolitan, our liberal contemporaries of every hue, would instantly set it down that the prisoner had been poisoned.]—Catholic Standard.

THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR A BISHOPRIC.—THE ADVANTAGES OF BALDNESS.—The lively London correspondent of the Inverness Courier tells the following story respecting the elevation of a member of the Denison family from a curacy to the bishopric of Salisbury, by Lord Melbourne:—"One of the family applied to his lordship for the performance of his brother, the curate, to a living. "How old is he?" was the Premier's reply. "Thirty-six," answered the applicant. "Too young," returned the Premier, "far too young." We only give the livings to the old parsons; but, at the same time, if there were a bishopric vacant, would your relative accept of it?" Of course, to such a question there could be but one response, on which the cool Premier instructed his squire to send the candidate for archiepiscopal honors to him, as he wanted to see if he was fit for a bishop. Accordingly, the reverend gentleman hurried to present himself, but was somewhat staggered when Lord Melbourne gravely shook his head, and, leaning back in his chair, muttered, "Ah! too young—too young-looking for a bishop." "My Lord," the reverend gentleman is reported to have said—"My Lord, does this please you better?" and so saying, he slipped off a dashing curly wig, and exposed a most grave, philosophic, and dignified bald head. He looked quite another man in a moment, and the Premier, starting to his feet, exclaimed—"My dear sir, I congratulate you; you have every requisite that I know of for being a bishop."

PROTESTANT ELOQUENCE.—At a recent meeting of the Scottish Reformation Society in Edinburgh, Sir William Johnston in the chair, a Dr. William Anderson, of Glasgow, in moving the first resolution, "went on" (according to the report) "to characterize Popery as a compound of mechanics, pharmacy, hydrodynamics, mesmerism, wizardism, &c., &c. (laughter). What was baptismal regeneration, but salvation by hydrodynamics—by water power (some laughter)? What was the confirmation but a balsam of oil and the imposition of the Bishop's hands—the latter, the imposition of hands, being mesmerism (hear, hear,

and laughter)? When the priest at Mass prayed that the body of Christ, which he had received, should cleave to his bowels, and that there should be no remains of sin left within him, what was that but salvation by pills" (laughter)? This, be it recollected, was the language of a fellow-minister of Dr. Cumming—a member of the same religious denomination as Dr. Cumming, whom the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Shaftesbury and Lord John Russell patronise in this city—though his ideas about Baptism and Confirmation are the same as those of "Squally Willie." It will strike even the Anglican reader that if Baptism be mere physical action—hydrodynamics—mere water-power, such as turns a wheel,—and if Confirmation be nothing more nor less than "mesmerism,"—John Bird Sumner has no business at Lambeth Palace, and he is obtaining £15,000 annually in hard cash, to say nothing of Addington and Lambeth and his ecclesiastical patronage, under the false pretence of having important episcopal functions to perform.—Catholic Standard.

A PROTESTANT PICTURE OF PROTESTANT ENGLAND.—The editor of the Liverpool Mail, who calls himself an English Catholic, and denounces Popery, every now and then, as an idolatrous superstition, has an article in his paper of Saturday last, the marrow of which is, that "the tide of purity and sensitive morality" now running so strongly against electioneering corruption, is nothing better than sheer hypocrisy. "Fully to explain this pervading love of eccentric righteousness," as he calls the public indignation at the glimpse of universal venality afforded by the revelations of parliamentary committees, "would require," he says, "a German writer of the first magnitude, and nineteen volumes in folio." Here are some of the circumstances which contribute towards the making up this stupendous puzzle. "What we know of the matter is this, that while cheating in dealing and retailing of every kind, by false weights, by adulterations, by short measures, prevails to an extent hitherto unknown in England, or in any other Christian country, and when, at the same time, we see upon an average, three cases of child-murder per day, suicides innumerable, robberies on the increase, the habits of domestic servants becoming more demoralised, the higher classes sinking in influence, and the lower rising in power, insolence, in disobedience, and in wide-spread lawlessness; we see, at the same moment, all classes excited on the subject of bribery, and the purity of parliamentary elections." And, again: "As a nation, we are not progressing in wealth, and certainly not in virtue or Christian morality. Any one who is compelled to read the daily journals, as we are, cannot fail to perceive that crimes at which the mind shudders are alarmingly on the increase, and that these crimes are for the most part caused by poverty and destitution. Child-murder, one of the most unattractive crimes known to the law, is now almost as common as pocket-picking. The mother destroys her own offspring with a sort of morbid indifference to the consequences; and not a day passes in which in one or other of the London police courts, cases of this kind, of the most painful and revolting nature are not disclosed. But, continues the indignant censor, "we have a still more significant illustration of this boasted progress. It is in the universal knavery that prevails in trade and shopkeeping, more especially in articles of food, and which form the common necessities of life every one of the articles now called necessities of life is so generally adulterated, that the working classes seldom or never taste the genuine commodity. From one end of the United Kingdom to the other, in every city, town and hamlet, in every street, this wholesale and retail adulteration is carried on; so that dealing, retailing, and cheating, have practically become synonymous terms." Such is the picture drawn by a Protestant of Protestant England,—enlightened England,—Bible-disseminating England, in the middle of the nineteenth century! And, unhappily, it is not the production of a mere reckless antiist, throwing in his subjects and his colors without regard to truth or nature; for parliamentary committees, judges of assize, gaol chaplains, clergymen of the State Church, when they want funds for more churches and more schools, dissenting ministers of every denomination, &c. &c., one and all bear witness to its accuracy; and men extend its range and deepen its tints of horror. And what are the causes of this universal demoralisation? The editor of the Mail assigns three, and three only—to wit, Political Economy, Free Trade, and the Reform Bill!!! He had better look a little deeper, and the grace of God assisting him, he will find that it is the negation of religion called Protestantism which is at the root of all. The immediate result of the so-called Reformation, having for its grand principle justification by faith only, and describing good works useless, if not sinful, was depravity of morals, as is confessed and deplored by Luther, Calvin, Melancthon, Jacobus, Andreas, and many others of its prime authors and champions. The evil tree then planted still produces evil fruits; and so it will continue to do until, like all its predecessors, it is cut down and cast into the fire. To the nature of the fruits produced by the Apostolic tree, the Protestant Centuriators of Magdenburg, in their Epitome of the 7th Century, chapter vii., bear this ungracious, and therefore the more valuable testimony, "Although in this age the worship of God was darkened with man's traditions and superstitions, yet the study to serve God and to live godly and justly was not wanting to the miserable common people.....They were so attentive to their prayers that they bestowed almost the whole day therein.....They did exhibit to the magistrate due obedience; they were most studious of amity, concord, and society, so that they would easily remit injuries. All of them were careful to spend their time in honest vocation and labor. To the poor and strangers they were most courteous and liberal; and in their judgments and contracts most true." And, to come later down, Luther, in his sermon on the twenty-sixth Sunday after Trinity, says:—"Formerly, when we were seduced by the Pope, every man did follow good works; and now every man neither saith nor knoweth anything, but how to get all to himself by exorcisms, pillage, theft, lying, and usury." Here is the workman condemning his own work by the Divine test, and his followers will do well to ponder upon the pregnant fact that precisely similar fruits were produced by the Reformation tree wherever it was planted.

From an article which appeared in a late number of the Economist we take the following figures respecting the relative state of pauperism in England and Ireland:

| | Population in 1851. | No. of poor relieved in 1852. | Proportion to Population. |
|------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| England .. | 15,157,505 | 731,463 | 1 to 21 |
| Ireland .. | 6,515,794 | 141,823 | 1 to 40 |

Mr. G. H. Lewes has published an amusing account of a seance with the "rapping" lady now in London, in the course of which the "spirits" were entrapped into saying that the ghost of Hamlet's father and Sarmiramis had seventeen noses; that Pontius Pilate was a leading tragedian, and that one of the Eumenides died six years ago, aged twenty-five, leaving six children! Indeed, the only correct reply received was one which declared the "Medium" to be an imposter! Mr. Lewes' hypothesis is, that the Medium guesses according to the indications the experimentaliser gives, and only guesses right when he gives right indications.

ALLEGED MURDER FOR THE BURIAL MONEY.—About five weeks since a woman named Honora Gibbons, who keeps a low lodging house in Stockport, and whose husband had deserted her, was delivered of a male infant, which she entered in the Red Ball Burial Society. Last week the child died suddenly, when the mother immediately demanded from the Society £4 as burial money. Payment was, however, refused until after the inquest, which was held on Monday. It was then clearly proved that the child's death had been caused by some virulent acid, probably vitriol, of which a bottle had been found behind the prisoner's house.

UNITED STATES.

CAUTION.—One dollar notes of the Rhode Island Union Bank, at Newport, altered to twenties, have made their appearance.

A terrible steamboat disaster occurred in Galveston Bay, on the night of the 23rd ult. The Steamboats Neptune and Farmer were racing from Houston to Galveston, when the latter exploded, killing the captain, clerk and second engineer. Thirteen of the crew, and about 20 passengers were also either killed or missing, and 20 passengers, mostly ladies, were saved.

MORE OF THE RAPPINGS.—Ebenzer Pope, a respectable citizen of Milton, hung himself in his barn on Thursday. Insanity, resulting from the rapping delusion, caused the mournful act. He was one of the select men of the town.—Rome (N.Y.) Sentinel, April 5.

STATE SCHOOLS.—Whatever the defenders of the present anti-Christian system mean, or may mean, it is as well they should know, what Catholic parents mean, and will do. We mean, then, to control the education of our own children, to judge for them while infants, and to act for them; we mean to oppose every attempt, even to the death, of any party or power, to educate them differently from what we conceive to be the true education for Christian children. If the State says, "No! this cannot be—we will stand to your children, in place of parents, we will educate them on our system, and compel you to pay therefor," then we will disobey the State. It is to us, a question of life or death. As well may you touch the apple of my eye, or the core of my heart as my child. If I cannot obtain for it freedom of education, in America, it is full time for me to arise and go hence. Better languish and die under the red flag of England, than live to beget children of perdition under the flag of a proselytising Republic. This is our conviction, and we have a right under the theory of the Constitution to have it respected. But we can hardly hope for so much consideration. The sovereign majority is just as arbitrary as any Nicholas or Napoleon. When it decides that your child and mine shall have no religion, to resist it seems is treason. We may, indeed, feel that it is all wrong; that children ought to be instructed in the creed and commandments, but we must submit. If we demur above our breath, we are threatened with "a Protestant party." We tell the leaders of that party—our own party till this day—that this question of parental rights, small as it now seems, is intrinsically great; and that it will disorganise both parties, unless one of them takes the only just ground—that to the parents belongs the right to teach, and not to the majority, nor to the State, as such. If the once just and noble Democratic party cannot take this ground, with us, then we desire to be done with it, once and forever. By this issue, we believe, half a million electors, at least, will stand or fall.—American Celt.

REV. DR. WAYLAND, President of Brown University, has been examining the table-tipping experiments, usually attributed to electricity of spirits. He decides that it is not electricity, but thinks it is governed by some heretofore undiscovered law of nature.—Christian Inquirer.

The United States possess a hundred million acres of public land, that the foot of the white man has never trod.

Dr. Walsingham, a Non-Catholic Bishop of the United States, attempts to clear himself from the suspicion—that in his approaching visit to Rome he is about to follow the example of Dr. Ives—by black-guarding the Catholic Church.

"I hold and know,"—says the enlightened bishop—that the Church of Rome is in a state of complicated, reduplicated, and most sinful schism."

Hereupon the Christian Inquirer, a Protestant Unitarian Journal, pertinently remarks:—

"This seems to be a use of language altogether new. The word schism comes from the verb schize, to split. It is a split off from the main body. From what main body did the Catholic Church split off? Before the Reformation, the whole Church was Catholic. No Protestant Church, or any other Church, then had any existence. The Protestants, in becoming Protestants, changed their faith. They protested, and went out from the communion of the Church of Rome. They set up a new communion, and the Catholic Church went on in the same beaten track. The new communion was a schism, if there was any. The Protestants had their choice, either to remain in the Church, and attempt to reform it, or to go out of it, and set up for themselves. Despairing of a reform in the Church, they attempted to bring about a reform out of it, by commencing anew, and they set up a separate communion. The Roman Church, therefore, cannot, without the greatest abuse of language, be said to be in a state of 'complicated, reduplicated, and sinful schism.'"

COMMERCIAL STYLE GRACE.—The Albany, Indiana, Tribune is responsible for the following:—"There is a rumor in town of this sort:—One of our principal business men was, with his wife and several gentlemen and ladies, invited out to tea a few evenings since.—When all were gathered round the table, the lady of the house, having in some way got the impression that our hero was a religious man, politely invited him to 'say grace.' He was taken all aback, but not knowing how to excuse himself, he went ahead after the following fashion:—'O Lord, have mercy on this table, Yours respectfully, world without end. amen!'"