

The official declaration of the poll for the Derry election was signalled by a disgraceful riot in the town of Coleraine, the particulars of which are thus given in a local paper:—"At four o'clock Mr. Greer addressed a large body of electors from the windows of his committee-room in Waterside-street, and thanked them cordially for the 'proud' position in which they had placed him. In the evening large numbers particularly of the lowest classes, began to assemble in several of the streets, and as there was a rumour that a person who rendered himself very active in behalf of Mr. Greer, and an Orangeman to boot, was to be burnt in effigy, Captain Conesidine, the stipendiary magistrate who had charge here during the two days of the polling, deemed it prudent to give instructions to the military and cavalry to be ready to turn out in case of a disturbance. About seven o'clock the streets were in a very excited state, when the attempt at an effigy made by Arthur Mooney, a drunken painter, and followed by a crowd of the rag-tag-and-bobtail of the town. Captain Conesidine, with a few horsemen, however, soon relieved Arthur of his burthen, and made him and his followers take leg-bail. The rabble then passed up New-row, breaking several windows on their way, and on coming to the house of Mr. S. White, who was very active for Mr. Greer, they broke every pane in every window in his house. They then wended their way to New Market-street, shouting 'Bruce for ever, and, coming to the house occupied by Mr. Neal Durragh, grocer, began to smash his windows also. They were remonstrated with, but it only made them worse. A shot was then fired on the mob from the interior of the house, and the lead took effect on two of the rioters, Arthur Mooney, and a man named McLaughlin. The excitement then became tremendous, and Captain Conesidine at once rode at the head of the body of horsemen—a troop of the 17th Lancers—to the scene of action. Seeing the excited state of matters, he read the Riot Act, and counselled all to betake themselves to their homes, as he must clear the streets, which he very soon proceeded to do, and in a short time none of the 'braves' were to be seen, and they who were so valiant a few minutes before were now—nowhere. A recurrence of the same disgraceful scenes was feared on the following night, but nothing took place to disturb the peace of the town, though a lot of low-looking ruffians were waiting in the streets to join in any 'mole.' Their names were taken down by the police."

THE IRISH CHIEF SECRETARSHIP.—The report which, during the past four days, has obtained circulation to the effect that Mr. Horsman had resigned the office of Chief Secretaryship, we are in a position to state is correct. Mr. Ralph Bernal Osborne, Secretary to the Lords of the Admiralty, is mentioned as Mr. Horsman's successor.—*Tablet*.

PRIZE-WORTHY CONDUCT.—A short time ago a man in humble life, accompanied by his wife and family, left the neighbourhood of Maghera, county Derry, to emigrate to Australia, and as a precaution for better safety the wife carried the purse; it contained upwards of forty sovereigns, all their money. They were on their way to Belfast, and took tickets at the Castledawson station of the Cookstown extension of the Belfast and Ballymena Railway. The good woman paid for the tickets, but with all her care she dropped the purse in which was the residue of their little store of wealth. The loss was not discovered till the train arrived at Randalstown, when the woman determined to go back to Castledawson and make an effort to recover the lost treasure. She did so, and on making known her errand to Mr. Henderson, station-master, that gentleman satisfied himself that she was the owner of the money and purse he had found after the departure of the train; he restored it to her, and thus enabled her to proceed with her family to our Australian colonies in independence, instead of being compelled to remain in Ireland bereft of both home and property. Such an act is creditable to the gentleman who performed it, and is also creditable to the company that possesses such a servant.—*Belfast Mercury*.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—An accident of rather a singular nature occurred about 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, at a place called the North Abbey, back of the North Mall. Several boys were playing on the cliff there, at a game known as "follow the leader," in which one youngster leads his companion along the most dangerous places he can find, where he has sufficient courage to go himself. Along the edge of a portion of the cliff is built a high wall, leaving a space of less than three feet outside it, and along this narrow space the boys were going, when a large portion of the cliff gave way under them. Two of the boys fortunately succeeded in getting under a low archway that was under the wall near where they were standing, but two others, named Allen and Sullivan, the former nine and the latter seven years old, slipped down with the mass of stones and earth, and Allen received several severe bruises, and had his head cut in several places and his leg broke. Sullivan, however, escaped with some slight bruises, in rather a singular manner. When he fell two large stones fell over him, and their ends meeting above his body, formed a shelter from the falling mass, but he was unable to extricate himself until some workmen removed the rubbish, under which he was completely buried. Both lads were removed to the North Infirmary, where prompt attention was paid to them, and they have been not only out of danger, but it is the opinion of the medical gentlemen that Allen will in a few weeks recover the perfect use of the broken leg.—*Cork Examiner*.

TIPPERARY BANK LITIGATION.—From the nature of an application made yesterday in the Court of Exchequer it would appear that the prospects of the creditors of the Sadleir bank swindle are even less cheering than they were a few months since. Counsel applied on behalf of the plaintiff, Mr. Patrick Mulqueny, a creditor of the Tipperary Bank, for liberty to issue writs of *scire facias* on the judgment obtained by the plaintiff against Mr. McDowell, as official manager under the Winding-up Acts, of the amount of the plaintiff's claim was £372. Plaintiff's attorney had made an affidavit that there was no prospect of any further dividend becoming payable than that of 2s. in the pound, already paid; and that questions as to whether the official manager had any power to enforce payment of the debts due to the bank, or of the calls made by him on the contributors, were now pending in the Court of Common Pleas and other courts. Counsel applied for the conditional order as against Messrs. James Sadleir, James Scully, Vincent Scully, and John Bennett. The Court granted a conditional order, and allowed one month for service of it in consequence of all the parties against whom the application was made, save Mr. Vincent Scully, residing out of the jurisdiction of the Court. In the Court of Queen's Bench, on the same day, counsel moved on the part of the public officer of the Newcastle Bank that the pleas filed by James Sadleir, to a writ of *scire facias* should be set aside with costs. The plaintiff had recently obtained a verdict for £25,000, and judgment upon that verdict against the official manager of the Tipperary bank *pro forma*, and forthwith proceeded to enforce the operation of the judgment against certain parties, among the rest James Sadleir. On the 17th of February a *scire facias* issued against Sadleir, in whose behalf two defences, wholly untenable, were filed without the leave of a Judge or the Court. The defences sought to raise the question, whether the Banking Act forbade the application of the 6th of George IV. to the case, and the additional question, whether or not James Sadleir was a member of the Tipperary Banking Company? The defence denied that he was a member of the Tipperary Banking Company, and raising thus a question of law as to the application of the 6th of George IV. to the case, and of fact as to membership; and both defences being pleaded without leave should be regarded as embarrassing and intended only for delay, and therefore be set aside, with costs. The Court finally gave liberty to the defendant to amend the defences, he paying the costs of the motion.

FINANCIAL REFORM.—THE GODLESS COLLEGES.—Mr. Gladstone, we trust, will take care that the new Parliament does not forget what he has been impressing on the electors of Flint, as well as upon the moribund House of Commons of 1852, that our expenses, distinct from the war, have for years been steadily increasing, and are now some six or eight millions a year higher than they were ten years ago, representing an income-tax of from six to eight pence in the pound. We would suggest one obvious retrenchment, the Queen's University and the godless Colleges. These institutions will find, we imagine, no supporter, beyond the small circle which immediately profits by their enormous revenues. They are, to speak plainly, absolute failures. It may be too much to say that they have produced no result; for they have, beyond a doubt, pressed forward and promoted the foundation of the really national Catholic University of Dublin. This work, however, they have done; and, like a scaffolding when the building is erected, the sooner they are removed the better; for in themselves they are unsightly, offensive, useless, and in the way. They were notoriously founded in the hopes of liberalising Ireland by training Catholics and Protestants in one institution.—The object was not to make the students good scholars, or good lawyers, or good engineers, but bad Catholics. Else, why not have availed ourselves of the existing divisions of Ireland? The "black North" is full of Presbyterians; let the College of Belfast serve for these. The rest of Ireland is Catholic: let them have Cork and Galway; leaving to the little English colony which adheres to her Majesty's religion, the enormous wealth of Trinity College. Had this plan been adopted, the Colleges would, no doubt, have succeeded; but the design of the founders would have failed; for that design was, not to benefit education, but to injure the Catholic Church. As it is the two have failed together. A University education has been offered to the Irish, free of expense, and has been rejected, because offered upon conditions which, to say the least, are perilous to the faith and morals of the Catholic students. No harm is done to religion, because the Irish will not go to the Colleges. A Protestant friend, who visited Galway some three years back, found the number of students exactly the same as the number of rich endowments—not one more, not one less; but, to fill all these, they had been obliged to tempt over to the extreme west of Connaught some students from England. It lately appeared that the students at the Catholic University, unaided by public money, and unjustly refused even the power of conferring Degrees, are more than double those of Galway, and more than those of Cork—and this, although last year forty scholarships, in value from twenty to twenty-five pounds per annum, were given away among 149 matriculated students at Cork and Galway offered sixty among its fifty-one. Englishmen may be content to shrug their shoulders at the failure of one more attempt to undermine "Popery" in Ireland. Within the recollection of any unindulgent man there have been at least five or six "new reformations," all of which have failed in turn. The Queen's Colleges are but one more. But the question is how they will like to go on paying for the failure. At least it is well that they should know what it costs them. We will, therefore, call their attention to a few particulars from an able pamphlet just published. Up to December 1855, the Colleges had cost us more than £308,000, and, in addition to this capital sum, we are now paying for them more than £38,000 per annum, and with what results? The law is clear and explicit: every College is bound to present a full report, which is to be laid before Parliament, within six weeks of its meeting. Of these annual reports seven are now due; four only have ever been presented. For the last three years, the Colleges have published none, "thus violating the condition of their very existence." The Belfast College alone has published a "Calendar," from which some information may be gleaned. Even the four reports are imperfect, and that evidently not from negligence, but from an intention of withholding information. The Galway report, for instance, has never stated the number of students. The less said of that the better. Still, they show enough to enable us to calculate that each Diploma hitherto granted in Engineering has cost the taxpayers £4,000; each Diploma in Agricultural Science £4,357; that of the students admitted, only three per cent. have thought it worth while to "pay their own way to the B.A. Degree" for though 20 per cent of the students have taken that Degree, the remaining seventeen per cent have done it wholly at our cost. It appears too, that, instead of increasing, the number of students is steadily diminishing; the great endowments offered having at first "created a rush, which has not been kept up." In a word, the whole thing is a miserable failure. The intention was to make bad Catholics; the working has been to create rich places for a few government nominees, and to provide, at the expense of the nation, a University education for the sons of the merchants, bankers, &c., of Cork, Belfast, and Galway. We suspect a return of the success of the real object would be as blank as the return we have of success in the professed object. The Catholic souls we have managed to ensure have cost us at least some four or five thousand sterling a-piece.—Lord Chancellor Brady consoles himself that "the Colleges are but in their infancy;" cold comfort for us. The "Taxpayer" asks what are they to cost hereafter if in their infancy they cost us near £40,000 per annum, besides £308,000 to start them; and if we are to pay thus for the education of the youths of three provincial towns in Ireland, how can we refuse the same advantage to Liverpool and Manchester? The financial reformers will, we trust, press these questions, and a good many more, upon the early notice of Lord Palmerston; and especially, how it is that he has allowed the richly paid heads and professors of the Colleges to set the law at defiance for the last three years by making no report at all to Parliament. This is, evidently a dangerous game, but it was no doubt felt to be more dangerous to let their real state be publicly known.—*Weekly Register*.

FACTION FIGHTING.—On Sunday night a terrible fight took place at Askeaton between two factions—the Ryans and Shaughnessys. The fight lasted nearly two hours, during which time sticks, stones, and every available missile were plentifully used, and cut more plenty than hailstones. These parties have an old spleen for each other, and took advantage of the absence of the police, who are attending the Clare election, two being all that were left in the station.

THE ANCIENT IRISH LANGUAGE.—We (*Nation*) beg to call the attention of our literary friends to the following important letter, from the Rev. George Gillfillan, which appeared in a recent number of the *Critic*:

Sir—Through the medium of your valuable and widely-circulated journal, I beg leave to lay the request of a very deserving person before the literary world. Mr. James O'Sullivan, residing in Shore road, Stirling, N. B., has been for many years employed in collecting, transcribing and translating MSS., in or from the ancient Irish language. He has in his collection a great variety of select pieces from ancient and modern authors, such as poems, songs, elegies, biographies, historical sketches, and legends, by the most eminent bards of Erin, exhibiting to the reader many interesting and beautiful specimens of this venerable tongue, and is ready, at a cheap rate, to copy them out, either in the Irish character or an English dress, for those who have an interest in such studies. He has also ready for sale some very neatly-finished manuscripts which would, I believe, be considered as ornaments to the library of any one possessed of genuine British blood. He has already executed some admirable works of this kind for persons both in England and Ireland, and holds himself in readiness for similar employment at any time. I need scarcely say a word in praise of that noble Irish tongue—the tongue of a nation which is *par excellence* the nation

of poets; and which, though comparatively now dead yet speaketh; nor enforce further the claims of an undertaking which may be the means of circulating more widely many interesting pieces of antique poetry, and of enabling many Irish and Celtic gentlemen to procure copies of ballads, &c., which are at present known, which may soon float on to oblivion, but which serve to attest at once the rich resources of the language, and the high and varied genius of the writers. Mr. O'Sullivan is ready himself to supply all other information.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

GEORGE GILLFILLAN.
We are informed that Mr. O'Sullivan can furnish, among others, MSS. of Cath Gabra—Brughuan Chaothuin—Cath Foinn Traigh—Bachdaibh agus Imtheachd Connal Gullaban—Torigueachd Diarmad agus Ceise and Choirn—Teachd Connaoich go Heirin—Bachdra na mi a fmoire tanaig tar lear—Amadan moir—Cuir an Mheodhan Oidche—Ceisimoin Ingean Gholl O Dhuna Loighe—The dialogues of St. Patrick and Oisín, or Agallab Oisín agus Padruig, containing 1092 stanzas. His execution of the penmanship of the Irish character surpasses in beauty anything of the kind which we have yet seen. We hope that not a few of our readers will increase their cherished antiquarian lore, by possessing themselves of a volume from the illuminated pen of this enthusiastic collector of the ancient literature of our country.—*Cork Examiner*.

GREAT BRITAIN.
Her Majesty was on Tuesday, 14th ult., safely delivered of a Princess, being her fifth daughter and ninth child. The last preceding event of the same kind took place just four years ago, Prince Leopold having been born in April 1853.

Mr. Evelyn Denison (not Mr. Baines or Mr. Fitzroy), is the Ministerial candidate for the Speakership of the House of Commons.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, LONDON.—*Roux v. Wiseman*.—In the Queen's Bench on Thursday the court granted a rule to show cause why a new trial should take place in the case of *Roux v. Wiseman*, on the ground that the verdict was against evidence and that the damages were excessive.

THE VOLUNTARY PARTY AND THE GENERAL ELECTION.—The executive of the "Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control," have issued a document detailing the steps taken by them during the recent general election, and reckoning up the gains and losses of the party of which they are the leaders. As the facts are of considerable interest, we give the report in a condensed form:—"So soon as a general election became certain, an address to the electors of the United Kingdom, accompanied by a paper of information for electors, was published, and circulated, to the extent of seventy-five thousand copies. The votes of M.P.'s on Ecclesiastical questions during past sessions were distributed through the constituencies, and it is known did good service in stimulating the efforts of the electors. Short and pungent appeals were inserted as advertisements in the leading journals during the time of the election, urging practical attention to the leading topics of our policy. "In several constituencies the struggle was made to turn on steadfast and consistent adherence to the principles of voluntarism, rather than on approval or condemnation of the policy of the government towards China. The total abolition of Church rates was insisted on as essential to the programme of a Liberal candidate, and care was taken that there should be on this question no room for misunderstanding or compromise. Mr. Mill's motion for impartial disendowment in Ireland was a topic frequently of cross-examination. Indifferent and flattering candidates were constrained by the resolution of those whose suffrages they solicited to consider subjects which they had neglected, and to adopt and pronounce unmitigated opinions. Candidates who were hostile, and who proved inaccessible to persuasion and argument, in many instances were dismissed, or defeated at the poll. "We have won, for those who have promised to advocate our policy, seats at Plymouth, Norwich, Rochester, Sandwiche, Bodmin, Frome, Falkirk, Reigate, Bury, Great Yarmouth, Cardigan, Newport, the City of London, and others, in the towns and boroughs of England and Wales; in the counties, Glamorganshire, South Durham, Berks, Cambridgeshire, South Essex, West Surrey, West Kent, and others—all of which were formerly in the possession of our opponents. We have lost as boroughs, Bolton, Guilford, Leeds, Maidstone, Aberdeen, Cambridge, Rochdale, and others; and as counties, Lancashire North and Hampshire North. "A careful analysis of the returns of the new parliament, from England, Wales, and Scotland, not including Ireland, gives, of former members who have been re-elected, about fifty who may be relied on for their votes on all our religious liberty questions. The new members amount to 168. Of these, according to present knowledge, it may be reasonably expected that, in their Ecclesiastical policies, as compared with their predecessors, thirty will be found to be losses, sixty-six gains, and seventy-two exchanges of members Ecclesiastically similar; making, as the result of this election, the probable gain of thirty-six votes (exclusive of Ireland) to the religious liberty party. "Whilst a general survey thus plainly indicates that our cause has made substantial progress since the last election, there is a particular and personal aspect which cannot be contemplated, without deep regret. Four reasons which are believed to be separate and distinct, many members of the late House of Commons, who were conspicuous on our behalf, are not found in the list of the new parliament. The loss of such faithful friends will occasion inconvenience for a time, at least, in our parliamentary proceedings, and is a serious diminution to the joy with which we welcome an increased number of adherents. The work which has been so well begun cannot be arrested in its progress. The additions and omissions in the new legislature alike furnish to those who discern the signs of the times assurance of the accelerated progress of genuine religious freedom."

The confusion of parties in the late Parliament was already great, and by the recent elections it is worse confounded. One hundred and eighty new members have been returned, a large number of whom may be classified *ad libitum*. Still attempts have been made with more or less success to analyse the new House, and the fairest and most careful which we have seen was in the *Brening Star* of Tuesday. Of 639 members then already returned, the *Evening Star* considers that there are 274 Palmerstonians. These gentlemen are entirely favorable to the foreign policy of the Premier, and profess to have faith in him as a Liberal member, though they go much further on Reform than he has ever done. Besides these, we are told that there are 91 Liberal members "opposed to the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston, and who care more for reform at home than for quarrels abroad." These are the men who are prepared to demand, and, if necessary, to initiate, a radical reform in the electoral constituencies. The followers of Lord Derby are said to be 229, in addition to whom there are 45 self-styled Conservatives, whose politics are a good deal in advance of Lord Derby, and, as we believe, of Lord Palmerston himself. It is, therefore, evident that the Premier has the game in his own hands, if he chooses or knows how to play it. According as he declares for or against reform, he may unite to his immediate supporters so many men of strong reform or strong anti-reform sentiments as will give him a majority. We think the best thing he can do for the country would be to refuse reform, and rely on the support of his personal followers and the Conservatives. He would thus break with the reform party, which would form a powerful opposition, with a good rallying cry, and the people at their back.—The result, and at no distant day, would probably be that a Reform Bill would become law establishing the ballot, substituting large for small constituencies, abolishing the property qualifications of members, and enlarging as well as redistributing the franchise.

The danger is, that Lord Palmerston may himself prefer to bring forward a Reform Bill, which will either be an illusory juggle, or shaped with a reliance on its rejection in the House of Lords. But a little time will show.—*Tablet*.

CANDIDATES AND THEIR WIVES.—The ladies have taken an active part at several of the elections just ended. At Huddersfield, as most of our readers know, Mr. Akroyd, at the close of the election, embraced his wife in the presence of the assembled thousand in St. George's square, to whom the lady and her husband then bowed their acknowledgments. It is said that an influence that largely contributed to Lord John Russell's return was the admiration excited by the appearance at the hustings and active interest taken in the poll by his wife. Lady John Russell appeared in the city with her children, visited the different polling booths, had a smile and a courtesy ready for every voter, and completely won the hearts of the multitude. Another candidate's wife in the country carried matters even further than did Lady John Russell. Lady Mildred Hope, the daughter of the Marquis of Salisbury and wife of Mr. Beresford Hope—who has just got in for Maidstone—by the admission of all parties carried the election for her husband. She did not exactly canvass for him, but all through the election she was constantly driving about the town; she was also most active at the nomination and during the polling; and at the close, unable to restrain herself any longer, she threw up the window of her hotel and addressed the mob in a speech which everybody agreed was better than her husband's, delivered immediately afterwards from the same place.—*Braford Observer*.

Nearly thirty persons, including several gentlemen of influence and a number of tradesmen, have been apprehended on a charge of having incited and assisted in the savage attack on Mr. Love and his friends at the Kidderminster election. The case has been adjourned till Friday.

LENT IN OXFORD.—An Oxford correspondent of the *Union*, a new religious journal of Puseyite principles, states that in Oxford the practice of abstinence on Wednesdays and Fridays has been rarely on the increase, and that in the present Lent "all the junior members in residence" absented themselves in one hall on those days "until it was understood that meat would not be served."

HIGH CHURCH INNOVATIONS.—At All Saints district church, St. Marylebone, the chief supporter of which is Mr. Alexander Beresford Hope, M.P., the scene presented to the congregation yesterday morning was of a very extraordinary character. A high altar was erected at one end of the church. It was surmounted by a large brazen cross, and close to it stood two large candles, in golden candlesticks. The altar was covered with elaborately wrought cloths of various colours and flowers of every description; indeed, every available space in the church was covered with flowers, and they were even bound round the pillars with red cloth. Behind the cross on the altar were paintings representing the Crucifixion and other incidents connected with that solemn event, and behind that again an immense figured red cloth, extending with two other cloths of a somewhat darker red, over the whole of that end of the church. In the corner stood a credence table, surmounted with a cross. At the end of the church was a large cross wrought in white velvet, which, being placed against a deep red cloth or curtain, presented a very striking appearance. The vessels for the celebration of the Holy Communion, which were placed upon the altar, had rich lace coverings. At eleven o'clock, everything being in readiness, the organ struck up, and a procession of priests and choristers emerged from the vestry room. It consisted of ten or twelve choristers and four priests, including the Rev. W. Upton Richards, incumbent of the district. Three of them being Oxford men, wore the red and black hood with the white silk lining. All of them wore a metal cross on the back of their necks. The procession was headed by a chorister in a surplice, who held up a large silver cross, with which, on approaching the steps of the altar, he knelt, holding it up until the priests and choristers had finished the anthem in which they had been engaged while passing down the middle of the church. He then placed the cross near to the seat of the incumbent, where it remained during the remainder of the service. Prayers having been chanted, the time arrived for the commencement of pre-communion service, and the three priests who were to take part in it, retired. During their absence an official ascended the altar steps and lighted the two huge candles, which remained burning. When the priests re-entered, they bowed reverently to the altar as they ascended the steps, and then knelt before the cross until the Easter hymn, which the people were engaged in singing, was finished. They then went through the service, standing on the steps of the altar with their backs to the people, except during the Epistle and Gospel, when they turned round.—*Morning Post*.

EASTER SUNDAY IN EDINBURGH.—Three centuries and more have passed away since the Church could in Edinburgh record the triumphant successes which it was our happy lot to witness there on Sunday last, and at the end of that lapse of time it is no insignificant coincidence that the scene of a great Catholic revival should lie within a bow-shot of the place, where at no distant date a garret afforded ample space for the Easter celebration of our forefathers. But was not the scene of the resurrection hard by the place where He was crucified? How rapidly the harvest has increased may be gathered from the following data:—"The large church of St. Patrick's will, when filled, contain well nigh three thousand people. On Sunday last there were in the morning four Masses, including the eleven o'clock service, and at each of these the large church was crowded to inconvenience, while many could not gain admission at all. In the evening the pressure was dreadful, and as night has been supposed, hundreds were disappointed in gaining admittance. The stairs leading to the galleries, and the outside lobbies of the church, every place, in short, where the voice of Father Rindolf could be heard, was crowded to excess. On a fair average there could not, during the day, have been less than 16,000 souls within the church. Such are the fruits of the mission, and the mission is the fruit of the enlarged church accommodation.—*Northern Times*.

The *Morning Star* says:—"We understand that the chasuble was worn on Easter Sunday by the Rev. E. Stuart, Incumbent of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster Square, at the eight o'clock communion, and by the Rev. C. F. Lowder, at the Mission Church, Calvert Street, St. George's East. It is expected that a list of about fifteen clergymen who used the peculiar vestments recommended by a Tractarian contemporary, will be published at the end of the week in the columns of the same organ. We believe that a chasuble is a clergyman in Cornwall who has used the 'chasuble' for 17 years."

One of the daily newspapers which, though edited by a Dissenter, is adopted as an organ by some ultra-Protestant member of the Church, thus speaks of the judgment in the Knightsbridge Church case:—"The judgment pronounced, in favour of Tractarian image worship being irreversible, will operate as a sentence of death on the Established Church, which appears to have been deliberately abandoned to its fate by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London. The two prelates who approved of it, ought to have foreseen, if their Lordships did not, that the next question after the abolition of church rates, which can be no longer maintained, will be, whether the majority of the nation shall continue to support the Establishment, whose severance from the Christianity of the Gospels, and union with idolatry, have been declared by an irreversible authority."

The report of a recent Missionary Meeting at Rochdale contains "a resolution of thanks to Almighty God for general prosperity." The *Record* characterises it as "gross impropriety."

PROTESTANT WEDDING.—On Easter Monday a remarkable wedding took place in Bradford parish church. James Tetty, a pauper, well on in years, was married to Betty Stoeckdale, whose previous husband was killed at Bowling Ironworks. The parties had lived some time as man and wife, and the legalization of the marriage was necessary to secure pauper relief. A procession left the neighborhood of Sticker-Jane, where the couple resided, shortly after 8 o'clock, accompanied by thousands on its onward march, the multitude still increasing in density as it passed down Leeds-road and up Vicar-lane to the Old Church. It was led by a man on horseback with white hair, 87 years of age, dressed in a scarlet cloak and this patriarch of the cavalcade gave away the willing bride. Two other horsemen followed, one dressed in a soldier's coat and a sorry hat, with his face painted as red as the coat; and the other in a bearskin jacket or cape, with hat to match, and his face painted like that of a savage New Zealand chief. Then followed, in a cart, the bride and bridegroom, with an object sitting low between them, resembling in his crouched position, the figure of "Old Nick," playing the bagpipes in "Tam O'Shanter." The bride sat calm and meek, seldom looking round her, but the excited bridegroom, often gesticulated violently, showing the intended wedding-ring on the little finger of his right hand. Thirty riders on patient-looking donkeys, came next. Many of them were smoking, had their faces colored, and were dressed in all imaginable costumes. Behind these came several vehicles full of "weddingers" and other enjoying the singular scene; and to add excitement to all, a band of musicians made the welkin ring with their furious execution of "See the conquering hero comes." By the time the procession had reached the top of the Church-hill no fewer than 20,000 persons, who had escaped chiefly from mills and warehouses, crowded the churchyard and many of the adjacent streets. When the knot was tied they were prevented from parading through the town by the police, and went to a public house up Harrowgate road thousands still following.—*Manchester Examiner*.

PROTESTANT EMIGRATION.—About 150 persons (Mormons) from Bristol, Gloucester, and Cheltenham, left Worcester on Saturday for the Salt Lake, via Liverpool. The party contained persons of all ages, from decrepit old men and women down to infants in arms.—*Gloucestershire Chronicle*.

THE GLASGOW POISONING CASE.—Miss Madeline Smith, the young lady who was apprehended on suspicion of having administered poison to her sweetheart, a young French gentleman named L'Angelier, was formally committed on Friday last to stand her trial on the charge of murder. The result has been arrived at after the consultation with the crown authorities at Edinburgh. The event has created much excitement in Glasgow.

The female paupers at Stapleton Workhouse, near Bristol, broke out in riot during Divine service last Sunday, declaring that they would have no devotion unless they could have more food. About twenty were taken into custody.

Mr. Joseph Hodgson, a farmer of Collingham, near Newark, received a mince pie from some unknown friend. He partook of it, and was found sitting at table with the pie before him, partly eaten. The old man was dead. On examining the pie, it was found to contain arsenic. Neither the criminal sender nor the motive that led to the murder has been discovered.

"Kleptomania—a kind of mania for thieving" was gravely put forward by a prisoner tried at the Middlesex sessions last week, as a plea in arrest of judgment for various clever robberies at three or four different hotels in town. The fellow was a Frenchman named Joseph Petit. According to his own statement he was the son of an officer in the first empire, he had served in the French navy, but was attacked by jaundice and obliged to leave the service; he afterwards entered into commercial speculations at Smyrna, where having been ruined by the defalcations of an agent, he contracted his present malady—Kleptomania. The assistant judge, observing that his madness had a method in it, sentenced him to five years penit servitude.

UNITED STATES.

EMIGRATION.—The *Boston Journal* says there is a great emigration from the New England to the Western States, an emigration of respectable families with some means. It is attributed to the increased expense of living in the old settled districts from the high price of rents, and provisions, and to the spread of conventional luxury among the people.

The *Chicago Press* of the 1st instant says that on the previous Wednesday upwards of four hundred emigrants passed through Chicago. They were mostly from the rural and mining districts of England, and although the women were, some of them, good looking and intelligent, yet the men were but very indifferent specimens of humanity.

EXPULSION OF A SPIRITUAL MEDIUM FROM HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The monopoly of College life at Harvard University has recently been interrupted by the expulsion of one of the students. It appears that a student of divinity, professing to be a spiritual medium, and who had succeeded in duping large "circles" in this city and the neighboring towns, ventured to invite several members of the faculty to witness his surprising feats, which is said to have surpassed any similar performance of the kind. At this sitting, however, his career was suddenly checked by the discovery of a professor of the Scientific School, that the tables were moved and the music of the spirit-produced by a trick of his feet. A meeting of the faculty has been convened, and the matter thoroughly investigated, which has resulted in the expulsion of the delinquent, who has hitherto sustained an unblemished reputation among his fellow-students who mainly believe him to be self-deceived.—*Boston Journal*.

A gentleman who has been travelling in Kansas for several weeks, reports that the tide of emigration pouring into the territory is like "an invasion of the Northern hordes," and the pro-slavery men are overawed and completely cowed by the overwhelming power that the Free State men now have in numbers. Great numbers are entering the territory overland from Iowa.

A SCENE IN BEECHER'S CHURCH.—The *N. Y. Tribune* says that on Sunday last, after the termination of the morning service in Henry Ward Beecher's church, a well dressed man about fifty years of age and of very respectable appearance arose from his seat in the far corner of the gallery, and standing erect with his arms folded, addressed the reverend gentleman in a loud voice. All eyes were instantly turned upon the speaker, the house was perfectly silent while the minister and congregation waited anxiously to hear what the interrupter of the ceremonies had to say.—Having secured the undivided attention of the audience, this latter individual again addressing the pulpit, said the following remarks: "I only wish to say, Sir, that if your dinners are as good as your sermons, I should not object to dining with you some day."

WORSER THAN WOODEN NUTMES.—WORSER THAN BRASS-WOOD HAMS.—The *Boston Post*, thus mildly remonstrates with a certain class of Distillers—those who are extensive owners of hogs—in the United States. He says:—"If the Distillers of whiskey who use strychnine are extensive owners of hogs, they haven't made much by introducing the poison. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that at Ingram's Distillery, from the 1st of August to the 24th of October, 1855, 1035 hogs died. At the Distillery in Pittsburgh since the 18th of October, 2576. Mr. Fate of Rising Sun, lost 500; Mr. Slumer, of Covington, 500; Messrs. Graf, of Anron, 4546. At New Richmond, since the strychnine disease made its appearance, 10,435 have died making an aggregate, so far as accounts have been received, of 60,000 hogs, valued at \$300,000, and when fattened would have been worth \$650,000."