FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

that who refused to try the case. Notwithe

That there is no symbothy between French and English ideas on Italy is apparent from this, that while the French Government is notoriously very chostile to the secret societies, and has just closed a series of prosecutions against them, our leading journals are not only giving publicity to the incendiary appeals of Mazzini, but are actually advocating his influence.

A more disturbing element than the Eastern Question has, it is said, entered into European politics. Louis Napoleon is declared to be suffering from disease of the spinal cord, and to be in consequence subject to periodical fits of insanity. He is still at Biarritz. Spanish despatches go there direct, and he is, it is said, completely occupied with unknown designs in aid of O'Donnell's plans in the Peninsula. His death or insanity, at this hour would be a startling shock to all Europe for he has certainly managed to make himself its great centre figure and most potent sovereign, And he never until now was properly popular in France. He has given her glory in war and predominance in peace. France, no longer free, is at all events the grand nation of the earth again. From his conduct during the inundations, he certainly deserved a personal popularity, he had never earned before. As, he drove through Paris on his return, those who saw will, never forget the emaciated figure crouched in a corner of his carriage which testified to alin a corner of his carriage which testined to at second entropy. The corner of his carriage which testined to at second entropy. The mentioned some time back a report that the three charges, for defrauding his servants of their wages for nine terms, thereby by compelling them to make lectual. The man certainly understands how to Powers, parties to the freaty of April 15, had bad shifts. The English court-martial found the govern, and will be, of the two, a more curious

The Legitimist papers have been for some time past carrying on a most important discussion to join in a formal act of renunciation of any as to whether the white flag or the tricolor should be adopted by the Bourbons when they resume on as forming an integral portion of the treaty of their place on the throne of France. Much March 30, concluded at Paris. The result of weight has been attached to this question of bunting, and, strange as it may seem, the color of a have given rise to is now reported to be, that cockade has come to be considered as one of the Russia is not unwilling formally to renounce the chief obstacles to the fusion of the two parties interested. It appears to have been thought, that may have been left unmentioned in the treaty pute was becoming too prolonged, for I hear that the disputants have received an intimation that they will do well to find some other topic upon they will do well to find some other topic upon town of Bolgrad in that portion of Bessarabian which to waste their ink.

We are glad to observe that the unseemly dispute which has existed for some time past bewhich has engrossed a large share of the attention of the French and English Press, is now his Diocesan, has consented to refrain from pursuing the course he has latterly adopted, and opportunity to the enemies of the Church to self-esteem. speak evil of both parties; and it has engaged the powerful intellects of men of high talent in a discussion—in the opinion of many—fruitless as regards the interests of religion. Now, however, it is to be hoped that both parties will occupy their attention solely with what concerns the good of the Church, which each party has earn-

birth of the Imperial Prince) five individuals were sentenced to death by the Assize Court of Paris, for an attempt upon the life of the Emperor. That it should have been possible to have, hushed up an event of this importance, which must have been known at the time to many judges, registrars, clerks, and policemen, and officers of the court of law, to say nothing of the witnesses who must have been examined, is certainly a most extraordinary fact, and one not sufficiently accounted for by the consideration that the Government can, and often does, peremptorily interdict the French journals from publishing news. The disclosure is now made by the half yearly publication of a summary of the judgments of the Assize Court of the Seine, which the law directs to be made.

ITALY.

M. Mazzini perseveres in addressing all classes of his countrymen through the columns of the Italia e Popolo of Genoa. A short time ago it was the students of the Universities whom he exhorted to make martyrs of themselves on their entrance to the world; now he appeals to the soldiers of Italy, under whatever banner they may at present be serving, to join in forming a national army for the defence of the country's libut it is doubtful if this system of payment will prove more popular with the soldiers of Italy than his crowns of martyrdom did with the students.

The King of Sardinia is ruled by a clique of conspirators in concert with the secret societies. But their aim is to destroy royalty as well as religion. Mazzini has just told us as much. He is the leader of the revolutionists, and his cry has ever been, "down with Pope and King!" Cavour has robbed the monasteries; Mazzini and Garibaldi would spoil the churches—aye, and the is older and wiser than his brother of Sardinia. When he was Crown Prince forty years ago, the Carbonari committed atrocities in Naples which not resign his crown into the hands of a set of the same feelings towards the Church as the cha-pelwreckers of Kelso.—Northern Times.

Sugar State of

to the throne, of Naples.

The Muratist Party, notwithstanding the alleged opposition of the Emperor Napoleon has been taking advantage of the attacks upon the King tire futility of Protestant enterprises for the of Naples to endeavour to seduce some of the soldiery from their allegiance, and secret procla- us with the necessity that to render the work of mations have been extensively circulated. It is the Mission efficacious, the badge of the Misnot, however, probable that this party will gain sionary should be Poverty and Charity. - Bomsufficient support to be alarming. There have been rumours of a new joint note to the King, said to be an ultimatum worded in strong and decisive language from France and England: Other reports say that the Emperor peremptorily declined to join Lord Palmerston in such a note; while a correspondent of the Frankfort Journal, writing from Naples, altogether discredits the rumours, declaring that no such communication had been received; but another German journal reiterates the assertion that " a joint note of uncompromising terms, had actually been addressed to Naples by the Western Powers in concert.-Weckly Register.

RUSSIA

Some reference to the Serpent Island difficulty occurs in the Berlin correspondent of the Times (second edition.) The correspondent writes:-'I expressed to Russia their satisfaction at the actual evacuation of the Isle of Serpents by that Power, but had at the same time called upon her claim to that island, which act should be looked the negotiations that these diplomatic demarches Isle of Serpents, or any other Danubian island territory that is to be ceded to Moldavia.

The approaching coronation of the Emperor of Russia is still a theme for the continental newstween the Catholic journals of France, and papers. The reckless and Eastern magnificence of the retinue of Count de Morny, the French ambassador, contrasts with the quiet but dignified likely to be at an end. The editor of L'Ami bearing of Lord Granville and the ostentatious de la Religion, yielding to the remonstrances of demonstrations of affection for France, on the part of the Russian Court, excite some almost humorous recollections of the eternal love sworn which had all the appearance of continuing ad between the former Emperor Alexander and the raceal a raceal's punishment. For this conduct working the appearance of continuing ad between the former Emperor Alexander and the raceal a raceal's punishment. For this conduct working the solution of a rayed former Emperor Napoleon. infinitum. This desirable solution of a vexed former Emperor Napoleon. Happily the time is question, satisfactory to L'Univers, must be a past when sudden bursts of devotion or animosity source of congratulation to all parties. It has un- on the part of monarchs can have any influence doubtedly been a scandal and a loss to the Ca- on the material progress of the world, or awaken tholic world, in so far as it seemed to give an more than a passing smile at the hallucinations of

AUSTRALIA.

Letters from Australia have just reached us, written a month later than the last news we published. They announce Mr. Duffy's certain election, without opposition, for Heytesbury—that the Qualification Fund was ready to be disposed salary. There was in my time a gentleman in Madras of in the necessary purchase of property—and who in passing or meeting a Hindu, though he had the salary before used to strike him here. good of the Church, which each party has earn-tot in the necessary purchase of property—and who, in passing of inceeding a tributal tributal and no longer waste their strength that a new Ministry, in which he was sure to be never seen him before, used to strike him with his whip or switch so violently as to cause a deep wale. in unavailing contests, which can be gratifying a principal Member, was likely to be formed im- I have seen a poor boy immediately after being cut

CATHOLIC AND PROTESTANT MISSIONS .-A country, hitherto a stranger to the Gospel falls | man was never even brought before a magistrate for into the hands of the British Government, take Oude for instance—and it is desired to carry the light of the Gospei thitherward; forthwith a any better reason given by any of his fellows in ini-handsome reward of ten thousand rupees with the quity. I have often prayed in my heart that this necessary inducements are offered to any Protestant Missionary who will take upon himself the arduous task. But a Catholic Missionary waits for no such call. The moment he perceives a fair field open before him, he flies to it in earnest, and stops not upon a second thought; he goes with his hands bare—and without his purse. We shall allow the Parson and the Priest a year's time, and then demand from each the result of his mission. The Parson has in all probability about this time returned to his home and family in disgust and despair, without a single of the ten thousand rupees he set out with-which he has spent in inducing people to flock around him, -and he is not a little bewildered and perhaps also chagrined to find that no sooner has his purse become empty than his neophytes fall off from him and return to their old system. The Catholic-Priest, on the other hand, has a numerous following to bear witness to his zeal; and he is soon compelled to invite others to become sharers berty. He advocates territorial grants to be of his labors. This has been so all over India, made to the soldiers of the country as a recom- and is so to the present day. We are truly pense or token of gratitude for their services after amused at the perusal from time to time of the the object of the war shall have been obtained, published reports of the several proselytising Societies under the special patronage of Protestant Missionaries; for we find, that, in the end, no success whatever has attended their exertions or the large expenditure of money. Hundreds of be built up by the consent of the people. It anticithousands of copies of the Bible translated into pated that formation of a Church from beneath, which the principal languages of India are circulated gratuitously to the people, but to what little purgratuitously to the people, but to what little pur- 16), "the question of a constitution came so forward pose! But let us turn from the Protestant side in Church as well as in State, that everything else of the picture, bright as it is with the glitter of was forgotten in it; men cherished sanguine hopes gold, to the Catholic side with all its discouraging of a great German Evangelical Church, and had aspects. Every European (Catholic) Clergyman palaces. The King of Naples knows this. He | could produce at the least twelve converts in the year; and if we multiply this number, which is of such an undertaking—the impossibility, i.e., stated at its lowest, by the number of Catholic Priests scattered over India, we may safely assume betrayed their true character. And the "Centhe total number of converts to the Catholic tral Committee" have recently displayed designs Church to be some thousands annually." A proof as atrocious aa ever. His crime is that he will of this is to be met with of a Sunday morning in our churches, crowded as they are with I natives. men like Mazzini and Garibaldi-men who have What Protestant gospeller could produce a dozen nauve converts as the fruits of his Missionary events, one sees no such persons now whom God has labors for as many years? We can conscienticalled to be revisors (i.e. of the Church's symbols).

gati N. A. Ballin . Best S

Native Roman Catholics, which is var sufficient evidence of the success which has attended our Missions, and leads us again to consider the en-Christianisation of India, and strongly impresses bay Catholic Examiner.

THE ENGLISH IN INDIA .- Mr. Bruce, author of "Classic and Historic Portraits," &c., has published an interesting work entitled "Scenes and Sights in the East," from which we take

the following extracts:-ENGLISH MASTERS.—Amongst these people no crime is a crime, no injustice or fraud is at all wrong, if it be committed against a heathen. It is not merely that the utmost disregard is felt for the sufferings or misery of the dark-colored races, but that the hatred entertained towards them is notively fiendish. "An Englishman is not disgraced at all by the exercise of the most ingenious arts to swindle his servants out of their wages; he will even boast in company of the crimes which he commits against them, in the certainty that these crimes do not at all, lower him in the estimation of English society; for it is literally true, as Capt. Harvey, a Madras officer, tells us, that to injure these people is "meritorious." An English officer was tried before a court-martial; amongst other facts proven, but found that there was nothing in these facts "unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman." I admit that in this case morality was vindicated. The commander-in-chief reversedthe infamous verdict, and heaped the most contemptuous censures on the heads of scoundrels who passed it. But the commander-in-chief was General Sir

Charles Napier, and Sir Charles was a rare and eccentric man; and in nothing was his eccentricity more manifested in India than in his administration of rigid justice in the army, without respect to rank, color, or religion—in the broad distinction which he always drew between an honest man and a swindler sufficient reason, was guarded against passengers by a Mussulman soldier. One day an English officer came riding towards it and was waved off by the soldier on duty. The officer rode ou, and the man came forward to prevent him passing. As a matter of course, the usual language which an English officer applies to a Mussulman was applied, but in this case assault was added to injurious language, and the officer gave the man several wounds with his sword. The criminal was brought before the magistrate, no doubt expecting to get off by paying two or three rupees, but the magistrate did justice, and gave the of a French magistrate, the bench was grossly attacked by at least some of the English newspapers; and the magistrate's sentence was attributed to his being a Frenchman, and an enemy to the greatness and glory of Britain. The decision was certainly a rare one and against the rule and practice. A principal of ja college makes a wanton assault on a Hindu. He is brought before a Calcutta magistrate, who dismisses the case, and bids his friend good morning. Thus encouraged the criminal commits another assault, atterly unprovoked, and in an ag-gravated form. This time he is fined in some such dian is terrible, owing to the extreme softness of the flesh and the thinness of the skin. But this gentlehis habitual barbarities. The reason he gave his friends for his brutal conduct was simple and concise, - I hate the natives; and I certainly never heard gentleman had been tempted by the devil to lay a whip on some of the servants in a quarter where instructions had been given them in the Christian practice of resenting injury, as in that case he would have received such a smart and stinging exemplification of the lex talionis as would have made him a sadder and a better man for the remainder of his hateful days in this world, and perhaps have been for his advantage

in the next. A paper published in Bristish India, publishes a letter from a person at Karachee, who says that he is determined to export 120,000 salted rats to China. The Chinese cat rats, and he thinks they may sell. He says he has to pay one pice a dozen, and the salting, gutting, pressing and packing in casks, raises the price to six pice.

GERMANY.

(From the Correspondent of the Weekly Register.)

In my last letter i described the state of Protestant Germany in 1848. It was such as to convince all parties, who had any belief in the truth of religion, of the necessity of reconstituting some principle of spiritual authority; and this was the more apparent when they compared their own disorganised state with the stable aspect of the Catholic body. "The year 1848," declared the Church Meeting, which was held that Autumn in Wittenberg, "will'either be the begin-ning of a new principle of strength to our people, through the spirit of grace and of power, or the

breaking of a crushing judgment from our God."

The Rationalistic party seems to have had a hope that some united German Protestant Church might Chevalier Bunsen advocates at present. "In 1848," says the Darmstudt Church Journal of last year (Aug. plans about a Synod of the Empire, which should unite all insulated national churches? The same journal suggests what was the difficulty in the way building up an authoritative rule from beneath, inasmuch as it must come as an appointment from some higher authority (such as God or his Church), which has power to bind the consciences of individuals. "Luther, Melanchthon, Calvin," it is said, "had the right to revise, because they were representatives of the Church, not indeed through the voice of majoriies, but because they have given practical proof that God had called them to be representatives. At all pelwreckers of Kelso.—Northern Times.

Iabors for as many years? We can consciention with the fact that the Vicar of our Church's symbols.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning. Post asserts that the efforts to induce the Cathedral receives no fewer than half a dozen King of Naples to reconsider his reply to the joint King of Naples to reconsider his reply to the joint of the Cathedral receives of this ble to realise the whole dream of a quiet Synod of been safer if he had never departed. His situation, street.—Albany Register:

The King of Prussa is reported to have also Vicariate receive as many each; and it must not witten to King Ferdinand, advising him to reflect per formand, advising him to reflect per formand him the symbol. This course according to the desired revision, one would not know however, would have been full of inconsistencies, so purpose of the desired revision, one would not know however, would have been full of inconsistencies, so purpose of the desired revision, one would not know how some after their passage to Catholicism even prefor themselves is not admitted, nor, will the Ohnreh for themselves is not admitted, nor, will the Ohnreh reading the principal partisans of Prince will on their friends and relatives to follow their reading the firmand heads within its jurisdiction no fewer than 20,000. Native Roman Catholics which is sufficient.

Native Roman Catholics which is sufficient. thing but that the existing Confessions should remain valid; so long as there are no revised and recognised ones at taker their places. (Vide Politische Blatter, vol. xxxy, p. 582.)

It was with this feeling then that the reaction.

began in favor of the Lutheran Confessions of faith It had been found; impossible to introduce any which might suit the Protestant body at large; something of the kind was imporatively needed; what could be done but to fall back upon that which existed? The German Clergy fell back therefore upon Lutheranism as the English and done upon the laws of this Church after the Reform Bill. The old Lutheran party, which had been the object of so much persecution, became suddenly the popular and favored system. Not only did it strengthen itself in other parts of Germany, but even in Prussia, where, as Dr. Schwarz expresses it, in his "History of Recent Theology," it had been "a martyrdom, and had led to separation," it now enjoyed the favor of the King. Instead of contenting itself, therefore, merely with toleration, the Lutheran party puts forward those ex-clusive claims, which led formerly to such inconvenient ruptures with Calvinism. A recent work by Hommel on the "Right of the Church" says that, "since all forms of Church union have become corrupt and broken, the Lord has yet, in his boundless mercy, been pleased to leave himself a pure seed, that is to say, the Holy Church which, through the devil's envy, is obliged to call herself not merely Christian but Lutheran; but which, in spite of him; considers this name as its honor, which is the true keeper of the covenant of the Trinne God, the happy possessor of His promises, at whose breasts all thor Confessions suck."

The opposition which this exclusiveness excites reminds one of the objection which naturally arise against the exclusive claim, which is sometimes made by the partisans of the English Establishment. Those who advocate the principle of a mere individual religion may, of course, spread it where they please; but those who appeal to the laws of the Church of England, and profess to act by her authority, must be fettered by the consideration, that she grounds her pretensions on her nationality, and has nothing to do with those who can't take the Oath of Allegiance. Hence to have a Bishop of the Church of England and Ireland at Jerusalem is the same sort of anomaly which the Darmstadt Church Journal points out in "an Organ of the Ultra-Lutherins parts, which expressed the hope that all mankind would become Lutherans.' The discoverer of this singular truth has forgotten, it is added, that the Lutheran Church is so essentially of German character, that it cannot exist in another country, and among a people differently circumstanced. The Scotch, for example, will never be-

come Lutherans, so long as they are Scotch."

M. Jorg, from which I quote the above, has collected many instances of this exclusive claim on behalf of the Lutheran body—a claim which must needs revive that jealousy between Lutherans and Calvinists, which had been allayed by the indifference of the last generations. For instance, among the theses discussed at a Lutheran Conference at Erfurt, two years ago, were the following: - First, the Lutheran Church is not a Church, but the Church; secondly, the Body of our Lord is the Invisible Church, and this embraces more than the mere Lutheran Church yet the Lutheran Church alone is the true representation of our Lord's Body; thirdly, all other so-called Churches are bastard Churches; fourthly, from this number the Reformed (i. c. Calvinisce) Church is not to be excluded." I need not multiply quotations in proof of the feeling of the Old Lutheran party; it is what one of them expresses as follows:—"I am not a member and sowers of a Church with the little of the content of them. ber and servant of a Church, which will for the first time come into existence hereafter: the Church of which I am at present a member and servant-my Scriptural Lutheran Church, is the proper Church of

the future." ["Politische Blatter—vol. xxxv., pp. 1055; 1054; vol. xxxvi., p. 1051.] This, then, is the party, through favor of the pre-sent King of Prussia, but still more from the circum-stances of the times, has gained great support among the Protestant Clergy. It makes its appeal to the standards of Lutheranism, as the English Clergy looked to the Prayer Book and Articles in the year of only to the irreligious, and must be deplored by mediately after the meeting of the Assembly by this miscreant's switch; the flesh was laid bare affects the Clergy, and is asserted to have comparatively after being cut by this miscreant's switch; the flesh was laid bare affects the Clergy, and is asserted to have comparatively little influence on the Laity. For this reason, done by a whip or switch to the bare body of an In
INDIA. of Prussia, who, like his father, is altogether for maintaining the Union. Indeed, considering that a large part of the Protestant subjects of Prussia are Calvinistic—that the members of the Brandenburg Family are the historical supporters of that school in Germany, it appears to be the natural line for a King of Prussia to adopt. "The present Royal Bishop of Prussia," says M. Jorg, "is no doubt inclined to the Union with all his heart; but he has at the same time the most full persuasion, that some external symbolical form of faith is absolutely necessary to bridle lawless spirits." (Vol. xxxv., 775.) This division of opinion between the King and his brother, the Prince of Prussia, shows itself also in the fact, that the latter is a most attenuous supporter of the Freemasons, who are an active political body in Germany of the liberal class, and have a thorough hatred to the Catholic Church. But so fearful is the present King of this tendency, that when a deputation waited upon him three years ago from the supporters of the Union in Pomerania, he is said to have demanded a written assurance that it consisted of "believing and orthodox, preachers, who were no democrats; but that in their, political relations they were correct and blameless men." In Prussia, the course of Ecclesia stical affairs depends, of course, on the will of the King, as being the Supreme Bishop. The Lutheran Association, therefore, which held its general meeting in May last at Wittenberg, speaks of the support, which it everywhere receives from the authorities in a manner which appears to give great umbrage to the Protestant (i.e., the Rationalistic) Church Journal, which reports the proceedings in its last number (Aug. 2?)

The holding of a Lutheran Association at Wittenberg is strictly in character, since their theory has been described to be, "to make Wittenberg, instead, of Rome, the middle point and capital city, of His empire who is higher than the heaven of heavens;" and this appears to follow naturally from their own assertion, that " what is called the Lutheran Church. upon earth is the only visible legitimate continuation of the visible Church of Christ from the times of the Apostles," (Pol. Blatt. xxxv., 1061.) In Prussia it-self, the strength of the Lutheran party, lies, mainly in Pomerania and Silesia. In Prussia Proper, the Protestant Church Journal says with triumph, the spirit still lives among the Clergy which has been handed down from the time of Kant; while, in Westphalia. and on the Rhine, the Protestant are generally Calvinistic. But whereas as Dr. Schwarz observes, the Lutheran movement during its period of persecution was within the limits of the Prussian National Church, it has spread itself "into those parts of Germany, where the Union never existed, 2. e., into Mecklen-burg, Saxony, Hanover, and Bavaria." The last Pro-testant Church Journal complains that the Lutherans. theran Professors should be appointed in the faculty scalping-knife in the belt of the savage, and his hair of Divinity at the University; and the same demand began to rise. The Indian seemed to be making up the University of Gottingen three years and his mind to use them. in Saxony have been demanding that exclusively Luthe University of Gottingen three years ago. Erlangon, in Bavaria, is already a decidedly Lutheran University. In short, the progress of the Lutheran party has been quite as encouraging as that of the Tractaous paramentants dell'ames d'Adul i recest del d'out i prin batter dels segui les les seguis les les les les d Les Americants d'ellames d'Adul i recest del d'out i l'enfirst batter dels seguis les les seguis les les les

Who Found the Key to Sepastopor. From a narrative in the United, Service Magazine: the strict accuracy of which the writer attests, it appears that whatever may be the merit of the plan of operations by which the siege of Sepastopol was brought to a close, that merit belongs really to a British officer and that, but for the opposition of the French engineers, that plan would have been adopted at a much earlier period, when, from the Russian defences being far less complete, its accomplishment would have far less complete, its accomplishment would have been less difficult and tedious... General A. F. Maciutosh visited the Crimea in 1834; and so little fear was then felt of English opposition to Russian projects, that he was allowed to inspect all the fortifica-The result of his observations was, that his mind was deeply impressed with two facts. He saw in Sebastopola maritime stronghold, which was grow. ing up, unnoticed, to the most formidable dimensions, threatening to Turkey and dangerous to Europe. And, while he contemplated any the summit of the Malakoff (where alone the true attitude of that work could be fully perceived) the strategetic character of the whole place, he felt satisfied, beyond all doubt, that he stood on the position from which the town and docks were commanded. General Macintosh, at the beginning of the war, twice applied to be sent to the Crimen, but his request was refused. He was sent to Corfu about a thousand miles from the scene of action; the information he had so long before furnished being, however, communicated to Lord Ragian. General Macintosh, from his distant post at Corfu, watched anxiously the proceedings of the allies; and. feeling convinced that they were operating too much to the left, he on the 1st January, 1855, wrote to Lord Ragian, calling attention to his former communication, and urging that the taking of the Malakof must be the principal aim. This letter must have had considerable effect upon his lordship's course; for, although we know nothing of what passed between him and the French commander, it is certain that, from the beginning of February, General Macintosh's plan was steadily carried out, and at length brought to a successful issue.

TROUBLE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND MEXICO .- Private advices from Mexico, via Havana, mention reports of serious difficulty between the government of that country and the British Minister, and that the latter had demanded his passports. Orders had been transmitted to Havana for the British squadron there to proceed to Vera Critz to enforce the demands of England. The commander of the British steamer Tartar at Havana, was collecting a naval force, and would sail immediately .- Montreal Herald.

PROTESTANTISM IN UTAH.—We have seen a letter from a merchant in California, says the Salem Register, who writes that he had an interview with a highly respectable gentleman, whose duties compelled him to dwell in Utah for more than two years. He writes that "his description of Mormon life and customs is revolting to decency, and shows the sect to be a dis-grace to the age. He estimates the number of fanalics-for they cannot be called aught else-at 80.000. and says a stranger is watched, and his words noted, from the time he enters till he leaves the place. A tenth of all you have is taken also, even if you be but a traveller. Brigham Young's hold upon them is through fear. He is a revolting character, and his talent lies in blasphemy and obscenity of language, united to keen perceptive faculties, that enable him to pick good tools out of a crowd of persons, and to detect those that will prove troublesome. The latter he gives ten days to settle up their effects, and sends them on a mission of five years to Australia, England, or elsewhere. If they do not go they are secretly murdered, and he says he knows of thirty who have been killed for this offence, but done so secretly that the murderers cannot be detected. Though a strongminded man himself, he is so intensely disgusted with the vile doing of the people that he has left the coun-

BEING OUT—A RIGHT-HANDER BADLY INVESTED.

Thank you, I don't care if I do," said a fast young man, with a large pressed brick in his hat, as he surged up to the Indian that stands in front of Van Cott's tobacco store, in Broadway, with a bunch of cast-iron cigars in his hand. "I'll take one; I smoke sometimes," and he reached out to take the proffered weed, but the Indian wouldn't give it up. He hung on to the cigars like grim death.

"Look here," said the fast young man, " none of that; no tricks upon travellers, or there'll be a muss; you and I'll fall out; somebody'll get a punch in the bead."

The Indian said never a word, but held on the castron cigars. He was calm, dignified, unmoved, as an Indian should be, looking his assailant straight in the

face, and no muscle moving a single hair.

"Yes! Look at me old fatherland! I'm one of 'em, I'm around, I'm full weight, potatoe measure, heaped up," and he placed himself in a position threw back es coat, and squared off for a fight. All the time the Indian said never a word, looked without the least alarm unwinkingly straight into the face of the fast young man, still holding out the cigars in a mighty friendly sort of way. The young man was plucky, and just in a condition to resent any sort of insult, or no sort of insult at all ... He was ready to "go in," but the calmness and imperturbability, of the Indian rather cowed him, and he was supposed to reason the

matter. "I'll take one," said he, certainly; I said so before. freeze to a cigar; I'm one of the smokers. My father was one of the smokers, he was; one of the old sort, and I'm edition number two, revised and corrected with notes, author's handwriting on the titlepage, and copy right secured. Yes, I'll take one."

But the Indian said not a word, all the time looking straight in the face of the fast young man, and bold-

ing on the cigars.

"Look here, old gimlet-eye, I'm getting riled, my back's coming up, and you and I'll have a turn; smell at that, old copperhead;" and he thrust his fist under the nose of the cast-iron Indian, who said not a word, moved not a muscle, but kept right on, looking straight into the face of the fast young man, as if not caring a fig for his threats, or taking in at all the odor of his fist.

"Very well," said the fast young man, "I'm agreeable—I'm around; look to your ugly mug, old pumpkin-head;" and he let go a right-hander, square against the nose of the cast-iron Indian, who never moved an inch, nor stirred a muscle - looked with calmed, unchanged dignity as before, in the face of

his enemy.
"Hallo," cried the fast young man, in utter bewilderment, as he reeled back half-way across the side-walk, with the blood dripping from his skinned knuckles; "Hallo!" here's a go, here's an eye-opener, here's a thing to hunt for round a corner. I'm satisfied, old iron-face, I am. Enough said between gen-

Just then he caught sight of the tomahawk and

his mind to use them:

"Hold on; reied the fast young mad, as he dodged around the awning post. "Hold on, none of that; I spologist; I squant, I knock under." Hold on, I say, he continued; as the Midani seemed so scowl with