TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE!

أريارا والأ

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE

It is announced that the Congress of Paris is about to resume its sittings ostensibly for the settlement of the Bolgrad dispute, but really, we imagine, to consider the affairs of Switzerland and Naples. It is amusing to read the grave and lengthy leaders of the London press, filled with geographical love on the Bessarabian difficulty. No doubt we have a right to insist on Russia's fulfilling the treaty to the letter, and if we do insist, of course Russia must give in. If the British nation feels that the exploits of its armies and fleets in the late war have not fully sustained the national reputation, it may be right in thinking that it cannot afford to put a liberal construction upon any article of the treaty of peace. France evidently feels and thinks differently. But the attempt to represent the dispute about Bolgrad as one of importance is really too absurd. The cession of that town may be a loss to Russia and a gain to Moldavia, but what does it matter to England? But, then, Bolgrad in the hands of Russia threatens the free navigation of the Danube-that is, a town situated on a stream at twenty miles' distance from the great river threatens to interrupt its navigation. But the intrinsic unimportance of the point in dispute matters little when it is taken up, as it evidently is, a matter of national feeling and honor. - Tablet.

Louis Napoleon, anxious to secure the favor of the working classes in Paris, is constructing dwellings for them on the principle suggested by Prince Albert for a similar purpose in England. To alleviate the distress of the poor during the present winter, the efforts of the Emperor are also constant and most assiduous. This course of policy may war with the stern rules of political economy; but it is wise, nevertheless, in the present condition of things, and few persons will quarrel with a policy which lessens human suffering. Besides, the Emperor has doubtless learned ere this that Paris is France-quietude in the metropolis securing tranquillity to his empire.

The Emperor presided at a Cabinet Council on Saturday. One of the questions submitted to deliberation was that of Neufchatel. The French government has recommended the Federal Council at Berne to comply with the demand of Prussia, and to liberate at once the Royalist prisoners captured in the skirmish at Neufchatel. Count Walewski has, in fact, recommended the publication of an amnesty, and he promises the goodwill of France in the conference which sooner or later must settle the dispute. General Dufour, on the other hand, demands the abandonment of any further claim on the Canton of Neufchatel by Prussia.

The Constitutionnel of Tuesday devotes its leading article to a bitter censure of the language which it attributes to the English press. According to this language it is offensive, and little short of insolent, to France, the English newspapers have systematically outraged France. Such conduct, it should well be understood, is doing much to awaken unpleasant sentiments in the country assailed.

The Bishop of Osma, who was exiled from his See under the Espartero Ministry, has lately received the decoration of the Grand Cross of Isabella the Catholic .- Univers.

About Spain rumors are rife. A fusion, it is said, is about to take place between the supporters of Queen Isabella and the Legitimists, by the marriage of the Queen's infant daughter with the legitimate heir. Anything is desirable which will put an end to the ceaseless revolutions and the mockery of Constitutional Government in Spain. Whether this marriage would do so may be doubted. History records instances in plenty, of infants married to unite families, but the stream of time is so rapid that we can remember none, in which the whole arrangement had not gone by long before they were marriageable. In the present case there is a farther complication, as the Queen's abdication in favor of her intended sonin-law is seriously urged, and strenuously resisted. -Weekly Register.

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA.—The Univers supplies us with fresh proofs of the persevering efforts made by the such reports; but such is not the fact. Ido not Prussian government to Protestantise the Catho- mean to uphold this government in many of its lic provinces of the kingdom. The Provincial States of the Lower Rhine have recently addressed their demands to the government in favor of both Catholic and Protestant interest. All that was asked for Protestants has been granted; all that was asked for Catholics has been refused.

The Montreal Herald furnishes its readers with the following respecting the Neufchatel difficulty, which seems likely to embroil the Continental Powers of Europe :-

" Neufchatel is a part of Switzerland, but has been for many centuries under the protection of Prussia, the republican confederacy, and the monarch having some concurrent rights on the little territory. In 1848, during the republican effer-vescence, Neufchatel declared off from the protectorate of the King, and wholly with the commonwealth. The Prussian monarch has not acknowledged this state of things; but has, at the same time, apparently acquiesced in it, and the new arrangement seemed to be admitted to be final. Not so, however, thought some of the nobility residing in the disputed territory. A short time ago a monarchical insurrection was undertaken by the Count Portales, who was the King of Prussia's aid-de-camp. The insurgents were met by the Swiss, and very shortly put down, some men being killed, and more wounded in the affair. The rebels were taken prisoners, and now await their trials. But the King of Prussia has stepped in, and claimed that they should not be tried, but released at once. Of course the authorities of the confederation could not, on any logical principle, admit the propriety of this course, since, if Neufchatel belongs wholly people who are in the wrong. The Swiss Go-

said that the continental monarchies, however, support the King of Prussia, while Switzerland talks of her rifles. The London Times intiof the production of letters which would be inconvenient for himself."

The Bourse Gazette of Berlin says the Russian Ambassador at Vienna has informed the Government that Austria has withdrawn her opposition to the assembly of a Second Congress at Paris. The Cabinet of St. James having also declared in favor of the meeting, the Second Congress will be opened at the latest about the middle of December.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council of the Helvetic Republic has unanimously refused to release the Neufchatel prisoners. Justice, the Council has decided, must take its course.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says, that so far as can be seen, the Swiss show no sign of yielding. Will the King of Prussia, believing, as perhaps he does, that France would not remain passive while a Prussian army menaced the integrity of the Swiss territory, depart from his claims? It is not unlikely that General Duffour has the assurance that in any case Switzerland shall be protected. In the meantime, the Swiss Government are. I am assured, preparing for the worst.

The Neufchatel military are sending petitions to the Federal Council begging to be allowed to be the first to march in the event of the country being attacked. They take a solemn oath to shed the last drop of their blood rather than suffer any foreign dominion whatever. The Swiss can bring 200,000 men into the field. On the other hand a semi-official journal of Berlin reiterates the rights of Prussia on Neufchatel, and reminds the Swiss of the great military power of Prussin.

TTALY.

ROME.—The Irish College is unusually full of students—they are now 46 in number, of whom 22 are new arrivals. Among the new students is Mr. McCann, a son of the member for Drogheda, who lost his wife and child about six months ago in Ireland, and has now devoted himself to the Priesthood.

The Giornale di Roma has formally contradicted the rumor that any modifications of the Concordat with Austria are in contemplation .-The same authority places in its true light the triffing disturbance at Pesaro, which has been so much exaggerated by the Protestant journals. It would seem that the whole tax has been paid without any measures of rigor having been taken by the Government beyond the temporary arrest of a few ringleaders of the defaulters, and that the tax in dispute is so light that it only amounts to 100,000 scudi (£20,000) through the whole Papal States.

The Concordat with Wirtemburg is said to be fully arranged.

SARDINIA .- The leading clerical organ of Turin has been seized for having published certain extracts opposed to the King of Sardinia, from a series of pamphlets published at Brussels.

NAPLES .- The State of Naples has ceased to attract much attention, and the general impression amongst the Liberal party is, that the King has rather been strengthened by the proceedings

of England and France. A letter from Naples, in the Cattolico of Genoa, a clerical paper, says:-" The King of The Sicilies has just pardoned two political prisoners -Pasquale de Rosa, condemned in 1851 to 19 years' hard labor in irons; and Vincenzo Farina, condemned to 20 years of the same punishment. The sentence of the latter had been commuted by the King of the 12th of March, 1855, into six years of exile; and, on the 18th of June following, his exile had been again commuted into imprisonment in his own house.

Another letter, of the 17th says :-- ' Naples is perfectly tranquil, and travellers need have no apprehension of disturbances here, notwitstanding the departure of the French and British missions. It is the interest of innkeepers in other parts of Italy to state that we are on the eve of a revolution, and unfortunately the Times newspaper, by its 'Own Correspondent,' gives some color to acts-some of them are lamentable, and to be regretted; but the state of the country is not so bad as is represented, and it is absurd to say that the tranquility of other parts of Italy is compromised by what has occurred here. Naples as a kingdom never has been well governed, and, we much fear, never will be in our time. Under the rule of the Spanish Viceroys it was ten times worse.

RUSSIA.

The report that Prince Gortschakoff had issued another circular relative to the pending questions is in some measure confirmed by the following letter, dated Berlin Nov. 21, addressed to the

Fraakfurter Zeitung:—
"Prince Gortschakoff has sent a new circular to the diplomatic agents of Russia abroad. This document alludes chiefly to the actual state of affairs, and criticizes severely the attitude assumed by Austria and England as regards the execution of the Treaty of Peace. Although the question as to whom the Island of Serpents shall belong in future is at least doubtful, Russia is, nevertheless, ready to cede on this point to the demands of England and of Austria.

DETENTION OF ENGLISH SHIPS AT CRON-STADT.—Telegraphic advices from St. Petersburg convey the disagreeable intelligence that, owing to the great difficulty interposed by the State the prospect of the release of the ships now detained at Cronstadt was becoming fainter.

AUSTRALIA.

The last Australian mail is shadowy of coming events, rather than ripe, with developed news. to Switzerland, the King of Prussia has no right Just yet there is nothing new under the sun of thirteen young men who came from one school, and there; while, if it belong to Prussia, those who Melbourne. Mr. Duffy has been presented in every one of them had rushed headlong into destruchave separated it from that monarchy, are the the name of the Sovereign People, with the title tion. The same sreaker said that one of our teachneonle who are in the wrong. The Swiss Go- deeds of an estate, which at present is worth ers had made to him the following declaration:—"I vernment have, therefore, answered very dis. £700 a year—but which in the course of time, of Irish emigrants there left Ireland, in 1851, Dorado, tried and shot, not however, by regular protinctly that they could not interfere with the and a short time, will exceed in value and in hozeful and legal action of their courts. It is nor the fiel of a Plantagenet or a Bourbon. 209; 1853, 78,854. £700 a year—but which in the course of time,

Since the colony first took shape it has been a part of its system to aid the ministries of religion by liberal grants of land, and money; and in the mates that the great objection of the King of even-handed charity of such a system there has Prussia to a trial is to be found in the probability grown up a community giving glory to God on of the production of letters which would be in- high, and peace on earth to men of good will, with immeasurably less of the bitter bigotry and confining it to the Church, is like taking all the which is common among the other nations of the carth. The doctrinaires of the colony are anxious to abolish this, system so sanctioned, to institute a theoretic Freedom of Worship. Freedom, indeed, is all that the Church asks from the State -but we confess we see no objection (but the contrary) in a country where there is yet no fixed community, and, which England has deluged with the criminal refuse of her population, to allow a liberal subvention without discrimination of sect for religious purposes as well as for educational, and to set aside "God's acre" in every township of the State. The objection to reli-gious endowments in old countries springs from the system of Established Churches, influenced or actually governed by the civil authority-but in Victoria it never was contemplated to give the least precedence to one Church over another, and its new constitutional system does not admit the possibility even of any intimate connection between Church and State.

The Melbourne Correspondent of the Times, writing with remarkable fairness and foresight, anticipates rapid Ministerial changes, and speaks of a possible No-Popery cry, "if a Ministry should be formed with two or three Irish Catholics in it. He hints at the superstition prevalent that "O'Shannassy and Duffy are conspiring to make an Irish Catholic Ministry, to get hold of the land fund, to employ it, in importing an ignorant and semi-barbarous Irish population, so as to make the colony Irish in language, and in faith and subject to Rome"-but does not himself believe it, satisfied as he is, that Mr. O'Shannassy is far too sagacious to make such an attempt, and admitting that Mr. Duffy's speeches have an exceedingly common sense character. It is clear that he expects to see either or both gentlemen in a ministry, and he speaks of the not insuperable difficulties of marshalling an Opposition led by those gentlemen and by lawyer Chapman, an already eminent colonial parliamentary personage. We prefer the anticipations of such an authority rather than indulging in speculations of our own. It is plain enough that Mr. Duffy's early and extraordinary triumph is now a settled and accomplished fact, and that there is no position in the colony to which his ambition may not fairly

THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM A FAILURE. (From the N. Y. Church Journal.) (Continued.)

The great efforts that have been made in our land for educating the masses, have not prevented the corruption of public morals nor the perpetration of crime.

The deteriorated condition of the country may be attributed to the great influx of foreigners. This has undoubtedly acted as a cause to some extent. But it has by no means been operative to the extent of disproving the inefficiency of our system of popular instruction for immigration has in latter years decreased more than one half," while crime, during the same period, has increased in about the same ratio: besides, in Europe, which has been giving away its surplus population to us, incomparably more has been done to develop and enlighten the intellect of the masses during the last fifty years than in the previous three centuries; and yet the system has been no more effectual in preventing crime there than it has in

Sir Archibald Alison, the eminent and living historian of England, in one of his masterly essays, published some years since, speaks as follows of the nationality and morally ruinous consequences of a se-

"The utmost efforts have for a quarter of a cen tury been made in various countries to extend the blessings of education to the laboring classes; but not only has no diminution in consequence been perceptible in the amount of crime and the turbulence of mankind, but the effect has been just the reverse; they have both signally and alarmingly increased.— Education has been made a matter of State policy in Prussia, and every child is, by the compulsion of go-vernment, sent to school, and yet serious crime is about fourteen times as prevalent, in proportion to the population, in Prussia as it is in France, where about two-thirds of the whole inhabitants can neither read. nor write. In France itself it appears that the amount of crime in all the eighty-three departments is, with one single exception, in proportion to the amount of instruction received. The criminal returns of Great Britain and Ireland for the last twenty years demonstrate that the educated criminals are to the uneducated as two to one. In Scotland the educated criminals as about four times the uneducated. Nay, what is still more remarkable, while the number of uncducated criminals especially in Scotland, is yearly diminishing, that of educated ones is yearly increasing. These facts to all persons capable of yielding assent to evidence in opposition to prejudice, completely settle the question. Experience has now abundantly verified the melancholy truth so often enforced in Scripture,—so constantly forgotten by mankind,-that intellectual cultivation has no effect in arresting the sources of evil in the human heart."

Before we close our evidence upon the increase of crime under the prevailing system of secular instruc-tion, we must speak of the change which seems to be coming over the spirit of the dreams of some of the leading intellect-educators themselves. Those who in former years were zealous in maturing our Common School system are beginning to open their eyes, and stand aghast at their own work, fearing that instead of cherishing a lamb they have been training up a wolf. Presidents and professors of colleges, directors of county and city high schools assembled last Fall in the city of New York, from different parts of the nation, to participate in the deliberations of the American Association for the advancement of education. It was there that the venerable editor for several years of the Massachusetts Journal of Education, with great fervor insisted that "a great change must be adopted in our educational system, for from the midst of our schools, depravity is growing up; from them the Schuylers and "He had been," he Tuckermans have their origin." said, "in an official capacity brought in contact with five or six thousand of the teachers of New England, many of whom were morally unfit for their work, and he was persuaded that the State must be shaken to ruins under the present training of American youths." Before he left the hall, he said, that there was not one in ten of the teachers of New England to whom he would entrust the moral training of his

Another speaker, Professor Greenlenf, called for a different training of the young. He said he knew of

think I must somewhat change my system of teaching; Athink I ought to give a little more moral instruction, for already two of my scholars have been hung for murder !" Professor Pierce of Harvard College said, MWo

salt that should be mingled with our daily food, and eating it alone before breakfast. If religion could not be taught in schools without sectarianism, then let sectarianism be taught. As for myself, I would much prefer my children to be instructed in sectarianism than be sent to schools where there is an indifference to religion." Alexander Bache, the retiring President of the Association, concluded his address upon the improvements our system needs, with these significant words:—"I have reserved the most im-portant thing for the last, that which must be at the bottom of our whole system; religious education: The religious man is everything, the intellectual man without religion is nothing."

Such were some of the ominous utterances of the intellect-educators of our land. Instead of being convinced that their system has been attended with, an increase of public virtue, they seem to be painfully conscious that, in divorcing daily education from daily religion, they have been creating a keen, savage, remorseless monster of depravity that is already lifting its head in terror, over the land.

Is it not therefore indisputably true that the Common School system is not fulfilling, the high promises which have been made in its behalf; is not adding stability to our institutions; is not conterring security to life and property; is not preventing crime in gene-

And what should fortify our conclusion is the fact that the popular system has to confess itself weak, at the very period when other known humanising agencies are most busy at work. Than the past quarter of a century never has there been one characterised by more abundant labors in organising moral reform societies, in extending relief to the poor, in providing homes for orphans, and in reclaiming the victims of intemperance. Now if the secular education of the masses, and these varied humane enterprises have together failed in preventing crime and demoralization. what could the popular system of instruction have achieved had it been alone?

Yet let us not be misunderstood. We have not affirmed that education causes crime. We merely affirm that the two are co-existing facts; and that the dangerous character, and doubtless has done much system of Common School education is attended with an increase of crime because it is the education of only one side of human nature, and that not the controlling side. Man's moral and religious nature constitutes this other and better, but undeveloped half.
And we now further state, that this neglect of mo-

ral and religious instruction is a necessary consequence of a system where there are are so many persussions participating in the instruction, all of whose varying opinions must be respected. Each party is taxed for the support of the system, and each, however small, provided it be at all in earnest, pleads by the sacred rights of conscience, for liberty of opinion, for protection from religious bias; and thus every positive element of Christianity must be sedulously excluded from Common School instruction. Is it not so? Consider for one moment. How is it possible to avoid the questions of adult or infant baptism, predestination or grace and good works, the corporeal or spiritual resurrection of the dead, the sacraments, free-will and necessity? And yet these, and perhaps more important points, must be avoided. To teach that Jesus Christ was a mere man, would not be endured by the Presbyterians, Baptists, &c., and to instruct the school that He was God-man, and that He made atonement for sin on the cross, would not be endured by Unitarians; for they not only pay their taxes, but they live under institutions which sacredly guard their freedom of opinion. To teach that there is no judgment beyond the grave, no rigid retributive justice in eternity for crime on earth, will not be tolerated by the orthodox; and that there will be such a retribution, that the oath in courts of justice is supported by awful sanctions derived from the future world, will not be brooked by Universalists, for they live under a constitution which guarantees freedom of religious opinion, and besides, they plead by all the sacredness of conscience against being compelled to pay for a system which seeks to enforce upon their children what they deem falsehood.

The inculcation of the first day of the week as holy, is resisted by Sabbatarians and Jews; and to teach the seventh as the one sacred day, will no more be tolerated by others whose rights of conscience are to be as sacredly respected.

That the New Testament itself is true, must not be inculcated upon the Jewish children in our schools, and that the Old Testament is to be credited, must not be impressed upon the youths of the free-thinkers, who are a no very small number in these days.

Now if a judgment and future retribution are to be ignored; if the resurrection of the body, and human responsibility, and the sacredness of a judical oath, and the observation of a day of holy rest are to be unrecognised; if the truth of the very Scriptures is not to be affirmed; how much of Christianity worthy of the name remains which can be taught in our Schools? Nay, God Himself is as unknown in the majority of them as He was in Athens when Paul visited Mars Hill. Is it said that moral precepts can be inculcated in our schools? But what are precepts without the sanctions of religion? What are mere prudential rules before the gusts of passion, or when assailed by strong temptations? What is chaff before a tempest?

Now let all those who have an admiration for such system abide by it and its consequences. But we demand of Christian men, by all that is good on earth and in Heaven by their regard for the prosperity of their country, by their responsibility for the souls of their young, by their obligation to the Church of their Divine Redeemer, we demand of them why they will not rally and labor for some system of instruction which shall no longer insult the God of Heaven, but which shall impart the distinctive doctrines of Christianity to the rising generation, render their moral judgment discriminating, weave into their hourly thoughts the consciousness of God's presence, prevent the activity of the some one dangerous propensity which has the predominance in every child: draw out into constant exercise, and thus strengthen the humane and diviner powers of our nature; habi tuate in the young the conviction, that they must give an account at the day of judgment, for every impure thought, and immoral word and deed, and establish in them habits of prayer and praise.
(To be continued.)

THE RUMORS OF PLOTS FOR SLAVE RISINGS AT THE South.—The following from papers in Tennessee and Louisiana, are all the particulars at hand in relation to insurrectionary slave plots at the South:—

A few weeks ago the people of this section were startled by what we supposed to be the authentic rumors of insurrectionary plots. This was the case in various other portions of the South. Not long since a number of prominent citizens of New Madrid county, Missouri, called a meeting for the purpose of de-termining the best course to be adopted to suppress a supposed insurrection of the negroes in that and the adjoining counties. This move was put on foot after information had been received that the negroes of that county together with those of Obion county. Tennessee, had concocted, and were meditating general insurrection, to take place about the 25th of December

A few weeks ago a man named Hancock was arrested in Union county, Arkansas, on suspicion of being engaged in trying to incite the slaves to insurrection. He made some confessions, and managed finally to escape, but was re-arrested taken to El sequently he said be knew all about it, but would not

vell." This so exasperated the people, as we learn fell." This so exasperated the people, as we learn from the Clairborne (La.) Advocate, that they seized him, and being then convinced of his guilt, shot him in the woods. A man by the name of Martin was tried in El Dorado; on a similar charge, convicted and hanged. There was to be a general concentration of negroes at a given point, led on by Hancock and several others. The town of El Dorado was to be attacked—its inhabitants murdered, and money and provisions obtained by force. The excitement extended down into Louisiana, and several planters examined their negroes, but they discovered nothing to implicate any one.

(From the Sommerville (Tenn.) Star of Nov. 29.) Some weeks ago, during the insurrection excitement, we announced that twenty-three negroes had been incarcerated by the sheriff. Afterwards, upon trial of habeas corpus, seventeen of them were taken out, whipped and carried home, and the remaining out, whipped and derivative of the series of nelled jury and three justices, who ordered that five of them should be whipped four times in two weeks, 39 lashes each time, and as a further punishment toat they should stand in the pillory four times, an hour each time. The sixth one, being an older man than the others, and for other considerations also, received but ten lashes.

(From the Franklin (La.) Journal of Nov. 27.)

The negroes arraigned, in the parish of St. Martia, supposed to have been connected with an insurrectionary plot in that parish, have all been acquitted except a free boy, who is now in jail. There were several white men, who it was suspected had acted in concert with them, for whom a warrant was issued; and the deputy sheriff of the parish came to this place on Saturday evening last, and accompanied by posse, went in search of the fugitives, and below here, nearly opposite Pattersonville, took three of them from a flatboat, on their way, we understand to the terminus or the railroad. It is supposed that one of the parties arrested-whose name we do not remember-occupied a very conspicuous place in the movement of insurrection, having furnished the negroes with ammunition and arms. The free boy, and at least one of the white men, will suffer death for the part taken in the matter, and the Mr. Capdeboseq, who bears so unenviable a reputation in this section for his outrageous conduct while residing here, should be very summarily dealt with. He is a very to aggravate the present feeling among the colored population.

ENGLAND WILL OPPOSE, BY FORCE THE REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE. There is one question There is one question which must have occurred to these advocates of a revived Slave Trade, and to which we would invite their serious attention. Have they made sure of the consent of England, in the event of their obtaining a majority in Congress to repeal the laws of 1820?— We have perceived no reference to this momentous question in the journals that have yet reached us, and we are not a little surprised at the omission.— Can it be supposed for a moment that we should be indifferent to the matter? Let not the men of the South deceive themselves upon this point. England will never consent to a revival of the Slave trade.-Her abhorrence of it remains unmitigated and unconquerable: she has pledged herself to its suppression by innumberable treaties: she has opposed it by active hostilities for fifty years: and she will not now abandon a policy which has, under the blessings of Providence, had the effect of extinguishing the traffic in every quarter excepting in the colonies of Spain. We believe that France is equally in earnest in this matter. Let the men of Louisiana and Caroline consider these things. They may rely upon it that, in their efforts to revive the Slave-trade, the opposition of the Northern States will not prove their only difficulties.

Louisville, Dec. 15 .- The Courier says that on Saturday morning the Rev. Mr. Anderson, a minister of the Methodist Church of the North, chief of the abolitionists of Madison, Indiana, was captured while on board the steamer Telegraph. His carpet-bag was found to be filled with incendiary documents. He had probably been engaged in running offslaves from the neighborhood of Carrolton. The papers found in his possession also implicate many distinguished Northerners. He was yesterday taken by the steamer Superior to Carrollton, where six hundred dollars had been offered for his arrest.

CURTAIN LECTURE BY MRS. FUBBS .- " Fubbs, I want to talk to you awhile, and I want you to keep awake while I do it.—You want to go to sleep, but I don't. I'm not one of the sleepy kind. It's a good thing for you Mr. Fubbs, that you have a wife who imparts information by lectures, else you would be a perfect ignoramus. Not a thing about the house to read except a Bible that Christian Association gave you, and a tract that fellow called Porter, left one day, entitled, "Light to the Heathen." It's well he left it, for you're a heathen, Fubbs. You feel thankful you ain't a Mormon! Yes, I understand that insinuation. too, you profane wretch! You mean you're glad you hain't but one wife. You never would have known there was a Mormon, Mr. Fubbs, if I had'nt told you, for youre too stingy to take a paper. You han't able to take a paper? Now, Fubbs, I declare you're name ought to be Fibbs, you tell so many of 'em. It is only last week I lost one dollar and fifty cents on butter that I sold to a pedlar, because I did'at know the market price, which is published every week. This would have paid for the paper the whole year. And then you are so ignorant, Fubbs! Didn't you take your gun t'other day, and walk clear down to the Big Marsh a hunting, because somebody told you the Turkeys were marching into rushes? Y-e-s-y-o-u-d-i-d, Fubbs, you needn't deny it. But the turkeys were all out of the Rushes, I guess, before you got there: Didn't kill any, did you? It was a bad day turkeys, wasn't it. Ha! ha! ha!

MRS. PARTINGTON'S IDEA .- "There is a great difference between some folks," said Mrs. Partington, sa-gaciously laying down the remark on the cover, of his snuff-box, and looking out of the window at the windmill whirling upon the shed, that Ike had placed there a few days before at the expense of one of the old lady's curtain sticks, and a bran new knitting needle, "about talking rupturous disorders because some people are much more acceptable than others. It is just so with other things. Some folk's can't go where there is any titus fever without taking it; some can. Now I can go anywheres without being libel, because my regularity of living is an anecdote to disease, and I lived once a quarter of a senty contagious to a salt mash and never took the rheumatiz, though Mrs. Jeems, that didn't live nigh as near, used to have a romantic affection every time the wind was east." How the garrilous old dame did run on, to be sure, all regardless of the fact that Ike was very "acceptable" to take things, and was at that very moment trying the experiment performed by the late Capt. C. Columbus, of Genca, of sitte ing an egg on end; but with ill success, for he stood a moment thereafter, with confusion on his face, and the yolk of an egg on his jacket sleeve, with the rebuke of Mrs. Partington ringing in his ear.

TAKING THE CENSUS. In the deavouring to take the census for the Government, the Marshals occasionally meet with such difficulties as well nigh to deprive

them of their own senses. The following colloquy is said to have taken place in Canal street:

"Who is the head of this family?" That depends upon circumstances. If before 11 o'clock it's me husband—if after 11 its meself."33 . 300