FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

RECEIVED THE STATE OF THE STATE

The intentions of the French Government regarding Spain, are subject to much speculation. 'In Paris it was said that if O'Donnell is accepted, France has no occasion to interfere ... On the other hand, should the Liberals succeed, and the Queen be required to abdicate to the Provinces of Asturias, with Espartero for Regent, neither would France interfere; but if Montpensier should become next heir to the throne, or should a Republic be proclaimed, then France would invade Spain.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte has gone on a mission to Madrid.

Several arrests were made in the Faubourg Saint Antoine on Saturday and Sunday, amongst workmen who formed groups to talk about the

affairs of Spain. The Moniteur has a letter from the Emperor, dated Plombiers, July 19, to the Minister of Public Works, of great interest, setting forth his ideas for the prevention of the recurrence of such calamities as the recent inundations.

Business is at a stand still in Paris, but the accounts from the industrial districts are satisfac-

In the north, east, and west, the harvest will be above an average; in the south indifferent, and only middling in the centre.

SPAIN.

The state of Spain is still threatening. Although the insurrection in the capital has been put down at a great sacrifice of life-at least a thousand slain, to say nothing of the great number in the hospitals, with wounds more or less dangerous-the condition of the provinces is such as to awaken fear. The French Emperor feels uneasy at the manifestations in Spain. Rebellion is contagious, and very often overleaps geographical and political landmarks. It is not good for his peace of mind that the throne of Isabella should be endangered, and to prop it up by French bayonets is the first impulse of fear. We can readily believe, then, the statement which comes from Boulogne, that a company of Chasseurs has left for Spain, and that a corps of observation will be formed on the Pyrenean frontier. This is quite in accordance with the pledge which the Emperor Napoleon is said to have made to General Narvaez, when the latter, anxious to bask once more in the smiles of Spanish royalty, hastily left Paris for Bayonne on the telegraph announcing the commencement of the insurrection, that if the Queen wanted assistance she should not apply to him in vain.

The Paris Moniteur publishes the two follow-

ing despatches:—
"The events in Catalonia continue to be more and more favorable to the cause of the Queen. "The Revolutionary Junta of Gerona is dis-

solved, consequent, it is said, on the arrival of the troops of Rosas. "Gen. Kruz has fled to France, as well as the Deputy, Henriquez Clement, one of the leaders

of the insurrection. Disorganization was making rapid progress in the ranks of the insurgent militia. "General Echargue is still near Saragossa .-

He has established a telegraph office, and communicates with us. The insurgents of Saragossa have demanded a suspension of hostilities for five

days, which has been granted." The cause of the outbreak was the dissolution of the Spanish Cabinet, in which General O'-Donnell and Espartero had acted for some time together. O'Donnell was at the head of what is called the Moderado party. Espartero was the leader and hope of a party called in England, the Liberals. Espartero was the pet of England, as Victor Emanuel is, and as all church robbers ever will be. Differences arose between the parties or their leaders. Espartero resigned, and the "Liberals" flew to arms against the government. The difficulty, it is said, had been foreseen by the Queen and General O'Donnell, and they were prepared for it, the revolt was crushed after 22 hours' severe fighting, and the loss of nearly a thousand men. Espartero fled no one knows whither.—Nation.

ITALY.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says that before the ferment in Italy began, the army under the command of Kadetsky was ninety thousand strong, but from reinforcements it now consists of one hundred and fifteen or one hundred and twenty thousand.

The King of Naples has made his answer to France and England, and the following is the substance of it:- "His Majesty thanks the governments of France and England for their counsels. He wishes to act with clemency and to introduce reforms, but in such matters, believes himself the competent judge of the time and proper mode of so doing. At this moment they would not be suitable to his dignity and independence, still less would it be fitting to recall those who are banished, and liberate those who are imprisoned."

GERMANY.

The correspondent of the Weekly Register says:-"It has frequently surprised me to see how slight is the interest and how scanty the knowledge respecting Germany which prevail in England. The feeling against it has been in-England. The feeling against it has been inis alive with vital wants. The independent party
creased by the contempt which the conduct of
the German States has excited during the last that Ireland has to appeal to a foreign Parliament; war. To no nation was that war so beneficial as to Germany; yet its princes witnessed the successes of the Allies with idle satisfaction or illconcealed dislike. You may be quite certain, however, that the middle and lower classes of the German people regarded the success of the Western Powers with as great satisfaction as the nobility and the ruling families beheld it with regret. The foreign policy of England, and especially the misconduct of Lord Palmerston, have diffused a universal opinion on the Continent, that England desires to propagate Democratic and Socialist principles; while Russia, on the contrary, is regarded as the champion of order and law. The fear is a social revolution, were alarmed at the threatened overthrow of the Conservative, and the threatened growth of the Democratic pow- do better, let us do likewise. 3 (1)

This feeling overcame the dislike which the ers. Catholic gentry of Germany, naturally entertain towards Russia as the great foe of the Catholic Church, and thus united them with the ruling families, most of whom the Czar has managed to secure, either by purchasing themselves or their servants. But though the Czar is known to have expended large sums in purchasing the German press during the late war, he was wholly unable to influence the mass of the nation, which is decidedly anti-Muscovite. The Catholies of Germany want sympathy with the Russians because they are schismatics, with the Protestants because they are believers. The German people amount to forty-two millions, of whom about twenty-two millions are Catholics, about nincteen millions and a half Protestants, the remainder Greeks or Jews. The great mass of the lower class of Catholics are warmly attached to their religion and attentive to its duties; and, however imperfect may be their conduct, they are untainted with unbelief."

AUSTRIA.

The Times' correspondent, writing from Vienna, July 23, says :- " A few days since (probably on Saturday, the 19th July, the Austrian Government forwarded another Note to the Neapolitan Government. According to the informa-tion I have received on the subject the language employed by the Austrian Government in the Note in question was "extremely urgent," but still the prevalent opinion, in high political circles, is, that little or no attention will be paid by the Naples Cabinet to the representations of Count Buol. A strange report has been in circulation for some days past that the King of Naples entertains some idea of abdicating in favor of his son, Prince Francis, who is now in his 21st year.

RUSSIA.

RETURN OF SIBERIAN CAPTIVES .- When the Emperor Nicholas sent an army to invade the Danubian Principalities, a certain number of persons belonging to distinguished families of these provinces were arrested under the pretext of having made hostile demonstrations against Russia, and were conducted, under military escort, into Siberia. Eleven of these unhappy men have just passed through St. Petersburg on their return from Siberia; several of them had their limbs frost-bitten.

A Paris letter from St. Petersburg, of the 5th of July, in the Constitutionnel, says :- The cholera, which for some years has not entirely quitted this capital, is now making great ravages here. It excites very little attention, however, and nobody thinks of leaving the city in order to avoid it. People get used to everything, even to the thought of death.

THE CRIMEA.

The Journal de Constantinople, of the 14th ult., says:—"The Russian flag floats on Sebastopol since the 6th. Kamiesch is deserted. General Sir William Codrington embarked on the 6th in the Algiers, commanded by his brother, with the intention of visiting Odessa, Kinburn, and other points on the coast of the Black Sea. The evacuation of Balaklava is complete. The Russians will take possession of it immediately after the embarkation of the 34th and 56th Regiments of the line."

The Russians will henceforth make great efforts to increase the number of their German co-Ionies in the Crimea, and to found other colonies of Muscovite blood instead of the Tartar population. These latter will be sent to the interior, to Cherson, and other places where their race make them on insufficient grounds. Mr. M'Mahon, by the moor emigrants who left the inaccuracy in the Pollock case, superinduced by that Crimea for Baltshik and Kostendje have, I hear, reason to repent their choice, as they are all but starving, and are not well treated by the indigenes .- Times' Cor.

AUSTRALIA.

DUFFY IN THE AUSTRALIAN LEGISLATURE. -The Nation says, we have a little more news about Mr. Duffy. Out of six constituencies which had called upon him, he had selected to sit for the united counties of Heytesbury and Villiers- in compliment, we presume, to two Viceroys of those names who prosecuted him for rebellion at home. It is new to us to find our friend a favorite on the Turf-but the Australian racing people appear to have taken a mania for calling their horses "Gavan Duffy." At the Races, on Patrick's Day, one of the best running was made by a fine Australian nag called 'Smith O'Brien;" and two "Gavan Duffys" exhibited their paces to the delight of the course.

IRELAND FOR THE IRISH.

The following able letter, "written by a man of Irish blood, intellect and sympathies," is from the Nation. In the introductory portion the writer reviews the position of the Irish party. The following are his conclusions upon that point:-

"Thorough disgust and dissatisfaction is the feeling pervading the brave little party who have fought the Tenant Right fight in the English House of Commons. They do not hold together. They will not hold together. They cannot hold together. They have been long faithful to the delusive expectations of the country; but it is charity to them to ask the country to look at the facts. Duffy foresaw it all, and wisely went. But all men in the island are not identified as Duffy originally was with a retrospective policy. Those who are not, may not object to a little practicality for the sake of patriotism. Repeal is dead. Young Ireland is dead. But Ireland but such being the necessity, it would be judicious if the Irish people would somewhat understand that fo-

reign Parliament's point of view."

He then proceeds most loyally:—
"Rebellion in earnest is a good thing. Submission in earnest is the next best thing; and submission in earnest ought now to set in. I do not understand how pride or honour can forbid to the rebels of '48 to declare now for the Queen, God bless her, or other formula signifying allegiance as a British Imperialist. The English submitted to the House of Hanover; the Scotch submitted to the House of Hanover; why not the Irish? Victoria, by the Grace of God, is Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. She is a stranger to Ireland; but, let it be remembered, there is not a drop of English blood in her veins, and still, 'our Queen' is popular. The Prince of Wales and the rest higher ranks therefore in this country, whose one of the royal family are pure Germans, and yet the English drink their healths with three times three. The Scotch and English are stubborn races, but have come to endure the adopted aliens, and if we cannot

In this age we may get rid of the phrase—the English Government. Ireland may enter, frankly, without reserve without reticence, into the British Empire, and yet in no way become degraded into an English province Canada is British. Australia is British. Scotland is British. What Englishman would done to assert that these are English. Is Ireland for the Irish to be attained in any other manner than by our becoming intensely British? What if we could have self-government and yet be of that Empire which is enlarging in America and Australia into a grandeur before which French and Austrian empires are but parishes of beadles! What a country would then be Ireland! What a career would then be for Irishmen! Now we isolate ourselves in this Empire of mingled races, our own being everywhere in the Empire, just as we ask our representa-tives to isolate themselves in the Imperial Parliament, where they are consequently regarded as strangers, and where they despise themselves as impotent.

"There are two traces of English colonization, in Ireland. There is the English Church, and there is the English Lord Lieutenant. May we not hope for these to disappear?

"What numbers of conquest have we just had over the English to have reduced the symbols of the 'occupation' to a conventicle and a flunkey! They forced their Church on us-endured now, but because of our contemptuous apathy; but in 1829 we planted the Church of Rome—our Church—in the British Empire, and there it stands. They forced on us their language, and we gave to the British orators, poets— even the very persons that they cheer in their cities for denouncing Popery. They took our young men to spread the British Empire, and we gave them the army that conquered at Alma—the general who won at Waterloo—the general who held the ground at In-kermann. The British Empire, then, is surely somewhat ours. Let us send back their Church-there is missionary work for it to do at home-and their Castle, with its corruptions; and Ireland would then, not conquered, but conquering, stand before mankind the Ireland of the Irish, sister island in the superb federalisation of the great races who have grown up for ever fresh and vigorous in the salt Atlantic air.
"Now, what a farce are we performing! What

brilliant Celtic intellects and eager Irish hearts are there among the public men of Ireland! Yet we drive one set of them into the condition of abject hirelings of the English Home Office, perjuring their way to place, and we drive the other set of them into a Hudibrastic state of nonentity in the House of Com-mons. With what result? That a Horseman, a pert pedant, governs us; plays us against each other, and, out of our despairing docility and frantic confidingness, getting position, patronage, distinction for-himself. Savage are the seething sarcasms of Moore, kindly tempering our delusions with epigrams; but, alas! how hopeless all that! Who dare speak the truth? Mr. Moore knows that the Tenant Right Bill will never pass the House of Commons. Mr. Maguire knows it. Is it a lead of the people to lead them astray? Have not these gentlemen, in some sad years of self suppression galling to their intellects—and they have that character of mind that feeds on ambition - given proofs sufficing of their devotion to their country, to afford now to tell the Priest and people that another totally different game must be played? Will they deny their consciousness of the grotesque simulation of a parliamentary party of which they are the prologue and epilogue—to a play of Marionettes? It is to go on until, wearied, they abandon a course which is a mortification within the House and a mockery in the country, and then to traverse the ordeal of a charge of 'desertion?' Why not conscientiously announce, that they are unequal to the vigilant maintenance of the patriotism demanded of them-the patriotism peculiarly Irish of doing their country no good, and themselves a great deal of harm? It will be a great day when the members for Ireland cease to be Irish members and become members of the House of Commons; when they discontinue the functions of Local Delegates, and enter upon the privileges of Imperial Legislators. That attained, the government of Ireland will no longer be left to Horseman and half a dozen patriots rowing after twelve o'clock at night, but will be looked into by the Liberal party generally. At present an English Member of Parliament would as soon think of the affairs of Cephalonia as the affairs of Dublin, and always resents any arrangement by which the time of the House' is occupied with Irish affairs, whether urged by Spooner, Napier, or Moore. One reason of this is, no doubt, the tendency of Irish gentlemen to inacheated misinformation which is always ruining Irish newspapers, injured himself in the House of Commons. Mr. Napier will never recover the blunder of making Fitzgerald a success. The Irish member has always his own national public too much in his eye, and the club, which has its own tone and taste, likes to be deferred to exclusively. But Irish business is unpo-pular there because it is not put or dealt with as British business. It is Irish Officials and the Irish Members who have the debates to themselves, and who never dream of appealing to the House generally. Yet the battles of Ireland, for better laws relating to land-for the abolition of the Castle and the Churchis to be fought in Englandamong Englishmen. Was the Colonial Reform fought in the Colonies? Is justice to India a cry raised in Calcutta, in Madras, in Bombay? It is to that Liberal party in England, which is not English, but British—which condemned the anti-French war-which condemned the anti-Russian war-which has given self-government to the colonies, which is waiting for universal suffrage for England-that Ireland must look; and it is in the ranks of that party that the Irish popular member should explicitly enter.

"Against what have the Irish contended from the first? Against the Norman aristocracy which conquered the English. It is against that governing class that the English are also contending. In England a nation is rising up that will destroy a caste. Let us ally ourselves with that nation."

UNITED STATES.

Ex-BISHOP IVES BRUTALLY ASSAULTED .-- A New York paper says : The ex-Bishop of North Carolina, Professor, J. Sillman Ives, was knocked down and rutally assaulted a few days ago, at the office of the Hudson River depot.

INHUMAN TREATMENT .- " A Physician" writes to the New York Times, that a pale, emaciated Irishwoman, laboring under that painful disease, milk abscess, was summarily ejected from Bellevile Hospital last week. by one of the directors, because her infant chanced to have some colored blood in its veins. She was sent to the "Colored Home," from which she was subsequently dismissed, because she was a white woman, the physician offering to keep the child. The poor creature since then has been wandering about the streets with her babe, in agony and want. However stringent the rules of these institutions may be, the parties who ejected the woman, with the rude order "turn her out," as this writer alleges, were guilty of a peace of wanton and savage cruelty.

COMMON PREACHING.—An association of Protestant clergymen have commenced preaching on the Common on Sunday evening, it having been found impos-sible to get their flocks into the churches. Rev. Dr. Kirk opened the services, near the flagstaff on Sunday evening, and frankly acknowledged the reason for holding them as follows:—" As the people will not come to our sanctuaries, the Young Men's Christian Association has established these meetings." We do not see any great cause of alarm in the fact so lugubriously stated by the Rev. gentleman. The Catholic churches have been well filled every Sunday this summer, and we, therefore, consider the country safe .- Boston Pilot.

Of late years, says the Baltimore Patriot, children from ten years up carry their revolvers and knives.

THE SADLEIRS-IN-AMERICA:-The South Side Democrat, Petersburg (Ya.) has the following curious paragraph, about John and James Sadleir.—Suspicions have brought matters to light which created the belief that John Sadleir is still living, and the dead to dy was a ruse to gain time for levanting on the part of John Sadleir, also it is well known that James his brother, has left Ireland. We were informed by an Irish gentleman, coming from the South who knew them both that they are now on their way to Cuba, and passed through this city to New Orleans, and from there to the Island of Cuba. We were inclined to doubt this story, but the positive manner in which our informant related the circumstances of his seeing them, somewhat satisfied us; he speaks of their being dressed in very ordinary costume, large Panama hats and blue shirts, and other garments to match, and their beards being shorn, as it were, by a scissors, or having the appearance of just growing. Our informant, though a stranger to us, appeared to be more of an impartial observer of these notorious men than otherwise, and alluded to their acts as 'a grand joke.' He said he had often seen John Sadleir in Londonand would have imparted more information had he not to go off by the cars which were then about starting, as we were conversing with him at the depot. We make this notice simply that it may attract the attention of the stranger and that he may send to us or some other journal the exact facts in detail, relative to this meeting with the Sadleirs.

Mr. Burlingame, of Mass., made a speechithe other iny in Congress, in which he strongly condemned Mr. Brooks for his assault on Mr. Sumner, and concluded by saying that be holds himself responsible for what he said, meaning that he is ready to maintain his words at the pistol's mouth. His Puritan constitu-ents approve of his false courage. Brooks sends him a challenge, Burlingame says he applied his words to the act, and not the person of Brooks. The Puritan constituency express their disapproval of Burlingame's backing out, and to please them he lets Brooks know that he withdraws his explanation and leaves the speech to explain itself. Brooks challenges him again. Burlingame offers to fight in Canada, beyond Vingara. Brooks says this is too far away, and that he cannot go there without passing through the Abo-lition States, where it is likely he should be mobbed or murdered, and where he says, he would certainly be murdered on his return back, if he killed Burlin-

A correspondent of the Boston Journal says :- "In conversation with Colonel Fremont this morning, I isked him explicitly, that I might authoritatively deny the story concerning his religion, 'Colonel, are you a Roman Catholic?' To which he replied, 'Tam not, nor have I ever been; and that but twice during my natural life do I remember to have been inside of a Roman Catholic church."

THE HERBERT ACQUITTAL .- We translate from the editorial columns of Courrier des Etats-Unis the folowing appreciation of the failure of justice in this case:—"To explain the verdict of acquittal in face of such circumstances, it is necessary to estimate the influences of every sort which weighed upon it; especially the exorbitant power which the American law put into the hands of the Judge charged with directing the proceedings. In France, juries have but to pronounce according to their conscience and their reason, upon the material facts submitted to their appreciation. In the United States they are called to ronounce upon legal distinctions, usually extremely subtle. The resume in which the Court sums up the case, is not merely a review of the facts and testimony; it is at the same time a prolix explication of law, obscure and almost invariably partial. We have, for our own part, never heard one of these charges which did not palpably indicate towards what side the personal opinion of the Court leaned in respect to the verdict to be given. That this course exercised a powerful influence in the Herbert trial, we cannot loubt, when we see the strange doctrine laid down to the jury, that "it is sufficient that there should be a belief of danger for homicide to be justifiable." Such a theory would give to rescality an almost unlimited right to murder. Whatever may have been the determining causes of this verdict, it is the denouement of the trial which concerns us. We repeat, with a conviction, which the public conscience will endorse -the issue would have been very different had the accused been a poor humble man. In France-the country which the American Press slanders so much and knows so little-when a crime is committed in the high circles of society, the position of the culprit only makes the more signal his fall and punishment. In the United States, we have yet to find, during ten political or pecuniary inf ears, a man ot any who was not able, after violating the law, to escape its penalties. The Herbert trial, however, is one of those facts which go beyond all bounds, and demands the energetic intervention of the Press. It is such an administration of justice that leads to Committees

The honorable gentleman the member for California after a few days' rustication at the Virginia Springs to recover the effects of Marshal Hoover's hospitality appeared in the House of Representatives as its most active member, on Friday and Saturday last. Rising with an assurance which shows certain Congressional districts of California to be as rich in brass as the whole State is supposed to be in gold, he challenged comparison "for honor, for purity, for integrity, with all his enemies and assailants! He went farther he declared the attacks on his own immaculate name to be "purely political," such as should rather make him proud-but for his overmastering humility!than ashamed. And this mean murderer, who selected a hired servant for his morning victim; this forcarmed assasin was not answered one word, by any lover of truth or justice, in all that House. Where, then, where all those gallant friends of adopted citizens, the stump orators of all sides and sections With the Kentuckian echo we are answered, "now-where." Not a man rose in his place to thrust the audacious swagger down the blatant throat of the honorable member for California.

PROGRESS OF INFIDELITY.-We have heretofore

given our views of the effect upon Christianity of political preaching-the desecration of houses of worship to the purposes of partisan politics. An instance in our midst confirms our views, and illustrates strongly the fact that when religion is made subservient to party ends the church and its teachings are brought into contempt. It is with feelings of pain that we inform our readers that the name." Abolition Opera House" is now pretty generally given to the building formerly occupied as a house of worship by the Congregational Church, in consequence of the fact, that where "Christ and Him crucified" was once preached, "Fremont and him nominated" is now the theme. Freedom shricking has taken the place of songs of praise, and how to save votes, not souls, is the aim of the once reverend who holds forth in it. We were taught in our youth to revere the church, and respect its ministers. Our Sunday-school lessons made an impression upon us which would never allow us to speak light or jestingly even of God's sanctuaries, or those who ministered in them, and those impressions never left us until we were nearly thirty-three years old, and heard the first partisan sermon we ever heard in our life from the mouth of Mr. Holbrook. We thought then, and think now, that if partisan politics are to be dragged into the churches, the politicians have a right to follow to see fair play, and then preachers must take politician's luck. We would not refer to this matter in this way except to show the natural and inevitable tendency of turning churches into political arenas. The very 'nick-name" already given to this church is a fearful commentary upon the cyil to follow. Let the and derision of the public, and the great moral restraint they have heretofore exercised upon society is gone forever, and infidelity and licentiousness will take its place. A little more prayer and a little less politics we honestly believe would be more beneficial to the church and to society .- Northwest Newspaper.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT QUARANTINE. -There are now laying in Quarantine some 120 sail of vessels, most of which are from ports where the yellow fever existed at the time of their sailing, or usually dossigt this season of the year. All persons engaged on these vessels are obliged to land at the Health Officer's wharf, and from thence they passed out of the gates, into the village, or come up to the city as they may wish... In consequence of this loose arrangement, a number of fatal cases of yellow fever have occur-red outside the walls, and still continue to occur, and in consequence of this state of affairs, the inhabitants of Tompkinsville (Quarantine), have held a meeting, and formed a Vigilance Committee, whose duty it shall be to prevent all persons from passing out of the gates into the village, and obliging all those em-ployed inside to remain inside or out. They are resolved that if necessary they wll barricade the gates, or use such other means to carry out their object as shall be deemed proper in justice to themselves, their families and the inhabitants generally. The Gate Keeper died and was buried at 5 o'clock Friday morning; his wife died last week. .

ABOLITION TENDERNESS .- Hon. J. J. Evans, of South Carolina, an aged man and member of the Senate, made a cool and dispassionate speech in that body upon the Sumner and Brooks affair. Mr. E. says for the last thirty years he has not felt called upon to make anything like a forensic effort, but he could not forbear to reply to some of the charge brought against his State by Mr. Sumner. Upon one point Mr. Evans says:—"But another fruitful subject of declamation the Senator from Massachusetts spoke largely of it—is, that we send little children to the auction block -that we part husband and wife. I can inform him that this act, which he thus justly denounces, is as much denounced in the State of South Carolina as in Massachusetts, Sir, I live in a slave country; I live in a district in which the slave population exceeds whites by two-thirds; and yet I affirm here, that I have never known an instance in which a separation has been made between husband and wife, or, as I have heard, mother and her children. If gentlemen will look at the census, they will see that by far the greater part of the slaveholders own from one to ten slaves. When you come, on the partition of estates, to divide that number between families, there must be some separation; but as to putting them on the block, and selling them to anybody who may choose to buy, I never heard of it; I never knew it; and I do not believe the popular sentiment in any part of South Carolina would tolerate it for a moment." After citing various cases, showing that when, by any chance, abolitionists, become interested in slave property, they are never known to fail to put the value of the slave into their pocket, Mr. Evans gives a peculiarly inte-resting example. Some years ago a Mr. Ball, a zice planter near Charleston, with his wife, were lost in the steamer Pulaski, off the coast. Ball had made a will leaving his property to his wife. If he had survived her of course the will would have been a null document and the estate would go to other heirs; but it was proved that in the disaster Ball perished before his wife, so that the property descended to her heirs Among these was a Massachusetts man. The property was mostly in slaves. It was verbally agreed with the Massachusetts man that the families should not be separated, but should be sold according to the custom of the South. But the wily Massachusetts man so arranged the affair that a part were sold and separated, for the purpose of allowing him to demand extraordinary prices from purchasers who wanted to restore these broken up families! That Massachusetts man was Albert Sumner, brother of "the martyred Sum-

Who Believes IT?-The following is going the rounds of the Protestant papers. We wish some expert mathematician would solve for us the problem: What proportion of the lies circulated about Catholies are true?—Catholic.

"ROAST BEEF HERESY .- A continental paper mentions a singular piece of news, namely—that a corps of semi-ecclesiastics has been organised in the Roman States, with authority to visit on Friday, the kitchens of the inhabitants, to inspect the whole batterie de cuisme, and to confiscate the flesh which any of the inmates might be profanely intending to consume on that day. Should heresy be found lurk-ing in the stew pans, the inquisitors are then to institute a strict search over the house, under the suspicion that it is also likely to exist in the most subtile and sublimated form of books or tracts against the doctrines of the Church."

THE POLITICAL PARSONS.—Every city and almost every large town in New England has its political parsons. They are men who love distinction, and who cannot obtain it by preaching the Gospel. So they join hands with infidels and spiritualists, and feed their flocks with denunciations of democracy, and abuse of the government, to which they are indebted, more than to their own good behavior, for protection. With remarkable unanimity they are fighting men. They want to see civil war, and are therefore loud in their praises of Sharpe's rifles and bowie knives. We will give specimens of the religion of this class of them.

In the Pittsburgh convention, a few months ago, the Rev. Mr. Brewster said.

"He, for one, was in favor of using fire-arms and

fighting for freedom in Kansas." The Rev. Mr. Chandler said:

"He believed the Sharpe's rifles were the best peace-makers: there was no danger too many of them would be introduced into Kansas." In the North Church, soon after, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said:

"I hold it to be an everlasting disgrace to shoot at man and not hit him!"

The Rev. Theodore Parker said lately in his own church:

"He thought the people should rise at once in their might, and, by such a revolution as was never before heard of, sweep the myrmidons of a corrupt oligarchy from power by the strong arm of physical vio-

At a Kansas meeting recently held in Boston, the Rev. H. James, of Worcester, said:

"There had been plenty of meetings and resolu-tions in favor of freedom. The best way would be to ram the resolution down with powder and ball upon the top of it. For his part he was ready to suffer, to go into the jaws of martyrdom, to save Kansas and his country. He knew not but that before this question was settled the country might roll in blood; but he was ready to enter the breach."

TELESCOPIC DETECTION OF THIEVES .- For some time past the managers of the Glasgow and Renfrew Railway have been greatly annoyed by the mysterious disappearance of portions of merchandise, solid and liquid, entrusted to their care for conveyance to and from the Royal burgh. This was particularly the case with the spirits which were carried up and down the line, and the abstraction of a few bottles of the "barley bree" from the puncheons was of almost daily occurrence. Every possible manœuvre to entrap the mysterious spirit stealers was tried in vain, and the manager, Mr. Congleton, was almost on the point of despairing when he hit upon the following plan of detecting the guilty persons. Having provided himself with a good telescope, on Saturday afternoon he placed himself in such a position in the station-house as to command a view of a large portion of the line. A train laden with barrels was on its way to Renfrew, and, when a good way down, Mr. Congleton, through his glass, observed that the horse was pulled up, and the truck brought to a standstill; a hole was soon bored in the barrels, and about a gallon and a-half of whisky abstracted. The train then resumed its progress, while the persons who were in collusion with the driver proceeded to Paisley with their booty— Before entering the town they were met by the police, who were sent for in the interim, and taken into custody. The prisoners have been committed for trial.

-Leeds Mercury.