مدينة أسار ومنتقد المستع

## THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE 1 1 1 1 1 1 JULY 24, 1857.

The work of shipping the submarine telegraphica. ble was going briskly forward both on board the Nugara and the Agumennon. Upon the latter they were, taking in fifty four miles, in every twenty-four hours, working day, and night, and up to Monday evening, the 6th linetant, they had got 669 miles on evening/the 6th instant, they had got 669 milles on the Freeman has, taken, up the subject, remarking board if the wherever there is danger and difficulty— Agamennon by the 20th July, so that by the 25th the set would be on her way to 'Oork to join the Nize of the 88th, the 18th, and other Irish regiments, pecu-ressel would be on her way to 'Oork to join the Nize of the 88th, the 18th, and other Irish regiments, pecu-ilarly known as such, are ever sure to be selected, and July 7, gives full particulars :—The preparations for this grand international enterprise (the Atlantic Te encounter any, danger, But when distinctions and there is every reason to believe that by the end sure to be left in the back ground." and there is every reason to believe that by the end sure to be left in the back ground." A Sisten or Mercy. We find the following statecommenced; depositing in the Atlantic the cables: which will, it is to be hoped, cement the amicable, political and commercial relations of England and the United States. "Both these vessels are far advanced in the work of shipping the cable, one at Birkenhead, where Messrs. Newall and Company are under contract to supply one half the entire length, and the other a little below, Greenwich Hospital, where the other half is being supplied from the works of Messrs. Glass, Elliott'& Co. of East Greenwich. Each firm has undertaken to furnish twelve hundred and fifty miles, and the total distance from of life-boats on many dangerous parts of the Amerishore to shore being 1,900 statute miles, there will of course be a surplus of 600 miles-a margin which is believed to be amply sufficient to provide for all er-igencies and contigencies which it is reasonable to anticipate. all the the in the month of

The suspicion is taking rapid root in the minds of the new members of the House of Commons (says the Press) that the Palmerston ministry is not likely to last, and the instincts of the younger members point to the same conclusion in this respect as the opinions of more experienced politicians. A reaction against Lord Palmerston has certainly begun. His want of knowledge, of domestic affairs has been strikingly visible even in the present short session. People are at last getting wearied of his jaunty self assurance and his faded attempts to pass for a witty speaker. Many, too, have got hold of the notion that some clever diplomatic artifice is in reserve, for the purpose, when next session arrives, of adjourning the promised Reform Bill. Others, also, calculate that there will be a ministerial crisis about Christmas, as the winter solstice has often had an agitating effect on the vivacious deportment of the noble viscount.

ANOTHER CALUMNY REFUTED .- In the Chamber of Deputies of Brussels, on the 7th May last, M. Verhnegen, one of the leaders of the Left, made the following statement :-- " On the 3rd of May, 1851, the London newspapers gave an account of an act of deception of the gravest import, carried out and ac-complished in the interests of His Eminence Cardi-Wiseman, at that time Vicar Apostolic of the Holy See in' Great Britain. An English Catholic, Mr. Carre, was attended on his death-bed by his medical attendant and his lawyer, both of them, tools of His Eminence. Yielding to their persuasions, the dying man willed away to the pious prelate the whole of his fortune, which was of considerable amount. The heirs of Mr. Carre disputed the will, and it was only under the pressure of this lawsuit, and fear of exposure, that Cardinal Wiseman made terms with and restored to the family the greater part of the property of the deceased." In consequence of this attack the following letter has been addressed to the editor of the Journal de Bruxclles : "Sir-My attention has been called to a statement in the 'Annales Parlementaries,' which is attributed to M. Verhaegen, in reference to an affair which has been resuscitated by him at a time and under circumstances which may be compared with the epoch of the senseless agitation known by the name of ' the papal aggression.' It would be difficult to invent a story so completely false as that recorded in the 'Annales.' Carre was not an Englishman; Cardi-nal Wiseman was not Vicar Apostolic of London at the time mentioned. Both the legal and medical men who are spoken of were unknown to him. The legacy left by Carre in no way concerned the Cardinal, nor the Venerable Dr. Griffith; who was at that time Vicar Apostolic, and the Cardinal has in no way been mixed up with the arrangements which, at a later period, were concluded between the parties. Carre was a French refugee. He had been established in England about fifty years, and had realised by his talents and his industry, without any help from any one of his own family, from whom he had been separated for a long period of years, a sum of £10,-000. Feeling his end approaching, he wished to make his will, and he did so, leaving £3,000 to his two brothers, to a sister, and to two children of another sister who was deceased. The remainder of his savings, £7,000, he left to the endowment and support of the Catholic Poor Schools, already for many years established at Somers-town (his place of residence), by his venerable, fellow-countryman, the late Abbe Carron. Carre died in March, 1847. In the month of January, 1851, when the anti-Catholic agitation was at its highest pitch, a suit in Chancery was commenced by some members of Carre's family. in order to upset the will, under the pretexts of fraud and andue influence. The promoters of this Chancery suit were not slow in perceiving that all their efforts were in vain, and they therefore proposed a compromise-not to the Cardinal, who had nothing to do with the matter, but to the special administra-tors to the schools. These latter gentlemen were glad to make concessions, so as to avoid the delays and vexatious expenses always attending Chancery proceedings. I had the honour of defending the interests of the Charity, so that I know the whole of the facts; and I again repeat that the story in the Annales Parlementaires' is a false and perfidious invention. I have the honour to be, Sir, your very (Signed) "J. VINCENT HARTING. obedient servant,

The London & Weekly ! Registen says that Consigrable dissatisfaction existed on account of the preference shown to the Highlanders, and the exclusion (of the Connaught Rangers from Hyde Park, on the previous Friday. At correspondent of the *Freeman* has, taken, up the subject, remarking that—"Wherever there, is danger and difficulty— hot war or wasting, pestilence to be encountered—

ment in regard to Miss Dir. in the London Illustrated News, June 13th ... Miss Dix (of the United States), who has taken so admirable a part in forcing the state, of the Scotch lunatics upon public i notice, appears to be a person of extraordinary devotion to her sense of duty. So feeble in body that she can scarcely walk half a mile, she has travelled over the whole of the United States, and induced nineteen of the local Legislatures to erect and endow State lunatic asylums. She has also extended her influence to the erection of light-houses, and the establishment can coast. When convinced of the horrible treatment of the mad in Scotland, and furnished with letters to the Duke of Argyle and one or two others of the ministry, she started for London, drove direct from the railway station to their residences, and gained their promise of a commission of inquiry be-fore she secured a lodging or changed her dress.

## UNITED STATES:

NEW YORK RIOTS," OR THE FRUIT OF COMMON, SCHOOLS .- One feature worthy of notice in the riot of Saturday last, July 4th, is the fact-on which all eports agree-of the number of boys engaged in the disturbance. A large proportion of the killed and wounded were lads under sixteen. It is notorious that the crimes against property in the citythe burglaries, and thefts, and robberies—are mostly committed by boys and quite young men. We observed yesterday in the processions of the rowdy societies following some of the killed to the grave, that a great proportion of the mourners were mere lads, though with most villainous and old countenances. It is certainly one of the worst signs for a community when its crime is chiefly among the young. If the lads of the city are its scoundrels and criminals-if they can disturb public security and endanger property and rouse the wild passions of the animal among our lowest classes-it is time for the great indifferent mass of the richer classes to look well to their own safety. This is the fruit of the sapling; what shall be that of the old, hardened tree ?. If boyhood scatters such evil seed, what shall be the harvest of manhood ? By and by these young "Rabbits" and "Corkonians" and "Roachers," having tried the sweet excitement of firing revolvers and muskets through a narrow street, and of smashing a few unfortunate policemen, will perhaps seek higher game. Possibly bread may become scarce, or the comfortable and conservative may find it necessary to array themselves against these, the dangerous classes-then through those pent-up thousands of swearing, drinking, lustful, gambling youths who crowd the hells of the Fourth, Sixth and Seventh Wards, the word may pass of "Plunder from the rich !" and Stewart's or Tiffany's, or any great warehouse may be laid open for the mob. Any one who has seen the mass of villainous looking men and boys that any disturbance can gather in the neighborhood of the Bowery, might well dread such a possibility in the future.-N. Y. Tribune.

THE ARMY EXPEDITION TO UTAH .- The St. Louis Republican thinks, that within ten days the whole army destined for Utah will be in the field. From May 5th to July 3d, the number of troops forwarded to the West is 1,600; the number of horses purchased amounts to 302; number of mules, 234; number of wagons, with harness for six mule teams, 325; total number of Quartermaster's and Commissary's stores. purchased and shipped, 5,750; number of bushels of oats, 15,600; bushels of corn, 70,000; steamers engaged, 45; and number of teamsters employed, 200. The value of the Quartermaster's stores is \$700,000, and that of the Commissary's stores S328,000. The St. Louis Republican, from which we gather these facts, does not know that this includes the value of the horses, mules, etc., purchased elsewhere than in St. Louis; and it is quite sure that it does not emateriel of an furnished by the St Louis Arsenal, and in the preparation of which an average of one hundred men have been for some time employed. When the whole account comes to be footed up, it will be found that this expedition has been the means of distributing some twelve or fifteen hundred thousand dollars in Missouri, to say nothing of transportation across the plains, the supply of beef, cattle. etc., contracts for which have already been made. ONE OF WALKER'S "OPERATIONS."-For ourselves. we must acknowledge an inability to discriminate between the public and private character of an individual, in so far to agree that he may be a scoundrel in one capacity and a patriot in the other .--That Governor Walker is not a man of the highest principles of personal honor will sufficiently appear from the following narrative of one among many similar financial exploits :--When R. J. Walker was senator from Mississippi, he ascertained that an old gentleman in Middlesex county in this State, was isposed to sell a large estate in negroes. Accordingly, in company with a colleague in the House of Representatives, Walker made the old gentleman a visit, and, after a protracted negotiation, succeeded in purchasing the slaves. And he got them on good terms, for the old gentleman-a devoted democrat -was charmed by the graceful condescension of the distinguished senator. The aggregate price of the negroes was something more than forty thousand dollars, for which Walker gave a note or draft payable in New Orleans. But the old gentleman would not sell his slaves except on condition that they were to be kept together on a plantation in the South .--Well, the slaves were taken to New Orleans, were put upon the block and dispersed to the four winds -the purchaser realizing a considerable profit by the 'transaction.' The note or draft matured, was presented for payment, was protested, and from that day to the present time not a cent has been received either by the old gentleman or his heirs for fifty thousand dollars worth of negroes! Meanwhile, Walker, has lived in affluence, and is believed now to be a millionaire. Will some one of Walker's apologists impeach the correctness of this story? Let them try it. The substantial truth of the statement shall be verified by testimony which nobody can question. But this is only an isolated instance.-There were many such in Walker's career, of which the history may yet be written. Is that the sort of person to whom the administration should confide a responsible public trust ?- Richmond South, July 10. A MISSOCRIAN'S TRAVELLING BAG .- During the session of the Democratic National Convention in this city, a delegate (whether an insider or outsider, we do not remember, which fact we are particular to state, as the story is " most veritable") having taken breakfast at the St. Charles, walked up to the coun-ter and demanded his bill. He was asked what he had had, and the reply was-" Six brandy cock-tails, tea and toast?" This, so far as breakfast is concerned, is without a parallel. But an incident recently came under our observation well worthy to go down to immortality with it. A gentleman from Missouri was in attendance at Lexington at the laying of the cor-ner stone of the Clay monument on the Fourth, and his baggage undergoing investigation was found to consist of a carpet sack containing four bottles of ["They say that the Abbe Rochette preaches the sermons of other people; I, who know that he buys them, maintain that they are his own."]-Tribune's the shirt had been put in simply to keep the bottles from breaking .- Cincinnati Commercial.

A GENEROUS GIST, A few months, since a vene-rable ruling elder of Dr. M'Dowell's church, Philadelphia, lying "on a bed of sickness from which he haid Spirit-Rapping" is from, our esteemed cotempo-had little expectation that he, would recover, said to rary, the *Halifax Catholic*. his pastor: "I earnestly desire, before I leave the world, to see our beloved church free from debt! hr levent the spirit of envy and revenge, they, have provided the congregation will pay the balance." Or sworn eternal enmity against God ; and excited with this generous offer the pastor promptly notified his rage, because they. cannot drag Omnipotence from people, and in a short, time the entire amount requir. His glorious Throne, they yent their hellish spleen ed, and a surplus of \$200, was, raised ; thus placing the Spring Garden Church in that condition in which all congregations should be-of owing no man anything .- Presbyterian. [The present law in Belgium would render such a bequest in that country unavailinglenge felster Said 1993 om Ene

ENOUGH TO STAND LAW .- The Bay State is divided east and west by a well-defined sociarian line, the east being chiefly Unitarian, and the west stoully Calvinistic. A Middleser county man was subpœned as a witness into the western part of the State, before a Justice more noted for his stringent faith than for his brains. Bellef in a future state of rewards and punishments and the existence of a Deity: are necessary to the admissibility of a witness to testify, and the Justice eyed the Middlesex man most suspiciously, so much so, that the lawyer opposing observed it, and objected to his being sworn, on ac-count of religious belief. The Justice snapped at the objection, and proceeded to catechize the witness: Do you believe in the existence of a Supreme Being, sir?" "I believe in one God," was the reply. The Justice turned uneasily in his seat, and, seeing another magistrate among the by-standers, called out, in the agony of his doubt, "Will that answer the law, Squire Barker ?"-Detroit Paper.

WHAT CONSTITUTES CIVILIZATION .- By one historian it is said that nations that coin money may be considered civilized ; another, that hospitals for the insane, which were found in Mexico at the conquest. give that character to a nation. A new one is pro-posed—that we call that State of the Union the most civilized which has the most pleasure, carriages and pianos. Ohio will rank high; she has taxed two thousand seven hundred and thirty-one pianos the last year. Gentility was defined "keeping a gig."--In Ohio there are no fewer than two hundred and sixty-one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine pleasure carriages and wagons, valued at five million five hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars! Is it any wonder, O Ohio Farmer! that butter is scarce? Dioclesian gave the first example to the world of a resignation of supreme power and a throne. The amusements of letters and of devotion, which afford so many resources in solitude, were incapable of fixing his attention; but he had preserved, or at least soon recovered, a place for the most innocent as well as natural pleasures, and his leisure hours were employed in building and gardening. He rejected a solicitation to resume the imperial purple with a smile of pity, calmly observing, if he could show Maximian the cabbages he had planted with his own hand, he should no longer be urged to relinquish the enjoyment of happiness for the pursuit of power .- Piltsburgh Cotholic.

A writer quoted by the Christian Inquirer bears the following testimouy to the consistency of Protestantism :- " The Protestant Church, in the main, to-day, refuses to take Christ's words in their stead ; and thus openly, distinctly, resolutely sets the disciple above his Master, and the servant above his Lord.-No man can deny it. Martin Luther himself, held to be a good Trimitarian, felt the force of this objection when he said, 'The word Trinity sounds oddly. It is a human invention. It were better to call Al-mighty God, God, than Trinity.' John Calvin also -considered a zealous Trinitarian, and a name hardly second in authority to Luther's-said, sadly, 'I like not this prayer, 'Oh! Holy and Blessed Trinity,' It savors of barbarity.' 'The word Trinity,' continues Calvin, 'is barbarous, insipid, profane. It is a human invention grounded on testimony of God's Word. Trinity is the Popish God, unknown to Prophets and Apostles.' Such is the strong language of strong and independent men."

The Christian Inquirer, a Protestant journal of the United States, thus contrasts the conduct and conver-sation of Catholics with that of Protestants :--- " They (Catholics)have not yet learned to profess dogmas in their creed, and deny them in private conversation; they have not learned the art of removing the repulsiveness of their theories when denial of their avowed belief will serve their interests. There is a certain stern, out right consistency in their theories which will not abate aught of its claims for any consideration and we confess to an admiration for this consistency, and to a regret that the Protestant sects do not imitate it, or else throw away the dead lumber of their creeds which they deny, either positively or practically, every week of their lives."

The following excellent article upon "Necromancy and Spirit-Rapping" is from our esteemed cotempo-rary, the Halifax Catholic :---

against those whom the Father has created, the Son redeemed, and the Holy Spirit sanctified, Hence St. Peter exhorts us to be sober, and watch; because, he says 'your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, goeth about seeking whom he may devour, whom resist ye strong in faith.'. No sooner did the children of Adam forsake God, than idolatry, or the worship of devils sprung up ; and, after the lapse of time, so excited the anger of God as to cause justice to inflict upon man the awful catastrophe designated the deluge. The Devil had not yet accomplished his nefarious ends; but again sowed the seed of crime: and, at the time of Abraham, had reduced the world to the state of darkness which had been but very partially dissipated by the Hebrew religion before the coming of Christ. The light of Faith being so luminous that all who see through the Heavenly mediam resist Satan's insidious attacks, and consequently, since the promulgation of the Christian religion, the power of the devils has been limited, and fewer victims have been taken into their meshes. Yet the devils do not sleep. They still lie in ambuscade, or go about seeking either by surprise or open conflict; to separate man from God. Hence we must ' be sober and watch' that, through the sacred merits of Christ Jesus, we may escape the malignant and implacable enemy that we are liable to encounter on what side soever we turn our steps. It is notorious that, amongst all people where error has dominated, Necromancy has prevailed, and from the gratification it affords curiosity and the worst passions of man, it has slways been found to be the strongest bond of union between the Devil and the human soul. We do not mean to assert that all Catholics are free from this diabolical bondage ; for the Catholic whose life does not accord with the teachings of his religion is an enemy of God as well as the heretic, infidel or idolator and therefore liable to become the victim of necromantic hallucinations .-However, the Catholic Church has condemned every diabolical agency, and forbidden her subjects every intercourse with the spirit of darkness. Protestantism cannot do so, for, her first principle is the negation of all authority, and where there is no authority there can be no obedience. Consequently, we were not surprised when America, so faithful in invention, and so 'fast' in progress, and so reckless of authority, proposed to society her acromantic experiments : and, evoked mesmerism or magnetism and other agencies of the spirits of Hell. That by magnetism or other material agencies many astonishing things can be effected we do no deny. For every one who has studied nature and physical sciences has learnt enough to satisfy him, a priori, that many things are now concealed from the human mind, which future investigation will unfold. But, when the will acts upon matter and produces supernatural consequences, we have what is called 'black magic' and diabolical necromancy. And we do not think that many of the results of 'spirit-rapping,' which we have read about, can ever be explained by natural science. They are, in our mind, only explicable by referring them to demonology, and contrasting them with what the Sacred Scriptures, the traditions of the Church, and history teach us about magic. The possibility of diabolical interposition 'no one,' says the learned Suarez 'can, without erring in faith, deny,' for, magicians have existed, and therefore their existence is possible even in our time. Every one has read or heard about the magicians of Egypt; and that the witch of Endor, Pythonissa, evoked the spirit of Samuel is beyond doubt. No doubt, as Dr. Bouvier remarks, 'God wished Samuel would come at the invocation of Pythonissa, and that he would explain the truth to Saul;' but it is repugnant, except by the wise permission of God, to believe that any except the evil spirits, can manifest themselves to the 'spirit-rappers' of the United States or of any other country. However, for the Catholic there is one paramount reason why he should carefully avoid the circles and mediums of modern Spiritualists. The Church has pronounced their condemnation; and when Peter speaks we must be humbly silent, thus manifesting our obedience to the true oracle of God. Spiritual rapping, therefore, is in esse bad, and can never be they tried to raise an insurrection. Uncle Sam need used as a means to any end whatever. For, it must be remembered that, 'evil bust not be though good would follow, 'or, in other words, ' the end does not sanctify the means.' Consequently, we cannot reconcile ourselves with the revelations made by Mrs. and Dr. Nichols in exposing the reason that induced them to become Gatholics, on any other grounds than, that God might permit good spirits to manifest themselves to the Nichols as the reward of their sincerity and carnest pursuit in search of the summum bonum. The same arguments can not hold for the Catholic that might be adduced in favor of Mr. and Mrs. Nichols. The Catholic can not be considered bona fide. The Nichols had not the good fortune of being instructed about the Church of Christ. Their good sense had exposed to them the hollowness of Protestantism-their prejudices prevented them from examining the tenets of the old, Apostolic Church-like the raven gone forth from the ark they could find no place for the sole of the foot, ultimately they associated themselves with the circles of 'the rappers.' The absurd, or the evidently evil they rejected, and ultimately-as they inform us-good spirits, or Catholic Saints, so clearly demonstrated, or rather placed before their intellects Catholic doctrine, that they should, if they would not reject truth, embrace the Gatholic religion. They also inform their friends they have found so much peace and consolation in their new position that, they are amply compensated for the troubles and wanderings of many years. If they have found truth, if they have now that peace which Christ has bequeathed to those who know and love him—either God, as we have said, has miraculously interposed in their favour by sending them good spirits, or by compelling 'the evil one' to expound doctrines which he knows to be true, but which-of his own will-he would rather deny. We believe these remarks necessary; for, Mrs. and Dr. Nichol's letter might have very bad consequences. Our readers should therefore remember: 1.-Magic has existed and is still possible. 2.—Spiritual rapping, mediums, and circles are condemned, and essentially bad—it is never therefore lawful to have recourse to them. 3 .- We must make due allowance for the peculiarity of the Nichols state before their conversion. 4.-If a witch evoked Samuel-the good God who permitted that fact for his wise ends, may also have permitted such an occurrence as the Nichols have related. With these remarks we dismiss the subject, and beg our readers to cling to God and His Church, and take care, lest by violating the duties of their respective states and not corresponding with God's graces, they may become the prey of evil spirits, and ' blown about by every wind of doctrine."

No Protestant sect in the XIX century exhibits so. much vitality, so many " signs of life," to use a phrase that Anglicans delight in -as do the Mormons. On this Continent they have founded a State: and in all parts of the Old World their missionaries seem to be doing an active trade amongst the Protestant population. : Only in Ireland and in other Catholic countries do they seem unable to make head.

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Edinburgh, long the head quarters of Presbyterianism, must now yield to the power of Mormonism. and the " General Assembly" seems about to be superseded by the gathering of the Saints. Already do the Mormons muster-a large congregation in that stronghold of Calvinism : and such is the activity of the Mormon' Missionaries that the day is perhaps not far distant when their disciples shall outnumber all the other Protestant sects together. Twenty-six priests, twenty-one teachers and two deacons, testify to the power with which the Gospel according to Joe Smith has been preached to the devout Presbyterians of the North.

A correspondent of the Edinburgh Weekly Herald. of the 27th ult., gives some interesting details of a recent Mormon meeting at which he assisted, attracted thereunto by public advertisements; and whereat " there was a good deal said which few persons would be prepared to hear openly expressed in Edinburgh in the year of grace 1857." We lay some extracts before our readers :--

"Brother James Ure, Pastor of the Church in Scotland" (who had arrived, along with his " fellowmissionary," Brother Gibson, about six months ago in this country from Utah) addressed the meeting -After haranguing for some time upon the obloquy and persecution which the saints had met with in all ages from a world which called light darkness, sweet bitter, and good evil, but whose opposition they (the saints) did not value one farthing; and about the "spiteful lies and false stories" published by "editors" against them, because they (the "editors") had no other way of procuring a livelihood, &c., he said be was acquainted with the Mormons better than any in this land ; and he bade defiance to men and devils to produce evidence that the saints of God had there been disloyal to the Government or that they had committed the robberies or perjuries so plentifully laid to their charge. It was said there were soldiers going to Utah from the United Stats ; he did not know whether that was true or not ; but if it were so, were the Mormons afraid of them? No; there were enough of old women, and young ones, too, among them, to send all the soldiers with which they were threatened to "kingdom come," to see their "but," said the cautious gentleman, " I had bet-ter stop before I go too far." [Laughter.] May the Lord bless you all. [" Amen, amen," was fervently responded.]

Brother Jacob Gibson, President of the Glasgow Conference," spoke next. He was a thin, lean American, with the peculiar Yankee physiognomy, and talked" with characteristic emphasis and deliberation. After expressing his acquiescence in the remarks of the preceding speaker, and his pleasure at meeting " so many of the saints in conference," be continued. Something has been said about testimony in favour of those men who are now leading the Church ; and when that string is touched in the great, grand fiddle, it affects a chord in my heart. I have been personally acquainted with these menmay say familiary acquainted with them for seventeen years, the first six or seven not so familiar as the last-and I am prepared to sustain their character at the point of the bayonet, or in any other way you may mention, whether it be before king or queen, great or small, black or white. My testimony is, that they are men of God, or strong integrity, and sterling merit; and if men can merit salvation by good works, they certainly merit a right high celes-tial seat in the kingdom of God ; I say, if there is a man saved by merit, Brigham Young is the man entitled to that. I have watched their administration closely, and the upshot of it all is the glory of God and the good of his people. (" Hear, hear, hear.") Here is the cause of the present trouble with the United States; they sent iniquitous persons, who were full of adultery and evil practices, to Utah, and because they could not carry on these evil practices, not send his couple of thousand Yankees to Utah .--Why, there are as many midwives there as would put them to flight. (Laughter.) One of the papers says that some of the saints in Utah have been made to swear vengeance against the United States by the authorities of the Church. That is exactly a tee-eetotal lie. It is all my eve and Betty Martin. (A laugh.) Well, what do they swear ? I am not a-going to tell you; that is to be found out by going there and seeing. It belongs to freemasonry, may be. But this I may say, what is required is implicit obedience to the constituted authorities; just as in baptism every one is required to be subject to the priesthood. Brother John M'Combie, President of the Edinburgh Conference, then dilated in the usual style on the abuse lavished on all hands on the innocent Mormons by a world ' whose minds (he said) is blinded. whose eyes has become dark ; but it is for us to reveal the day-star to them, and to lighten up their understandings.'

"24, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, 24th June, 1857."

SUNDAY AND PREACHING IN GREAT BRITAIN .- We must also not forget to mention that Queen Victoria embarked in her royal yacht, in company with Prince Albert, Duke Constantine, and the Duke of Cambridge, on a Sunday, and was greeted at Spithead by ten men-of-war, carrying together 257 guns. Hap-pily the Queen is, in the eyes of her devoted subjects, endowed with so many divine attributes, that nobody ventures to speak of desecrating the Sabbath. They never found fault with the fact that the bands of the Guards play every Sunday at Windsor Castle .---Prince Henry of Prussia one day told the learned Formey that a sermon at Court should be different from a sermon in a village. "Oh, your bighness," re-marked Formey, "before God we are all mere Chris-tian rabble." This was good for Prussia, but in aristocratic England there is a higher class, and a canaille even in a religous point of view. But preaching in general is in a state of decline in Great Britain, and the words of Goldsmith on the subject are, in our days, more applicable than ever. He said :---

Their discourses from the pulpit are generally dry, methodical, and unaffecting, delivered with the most insipid calmness; insomuch that, should the peaceful preacher lift his head over the cushion, which alone he seems to address, he might discover his audience, instead of being awakened to remorse, ac-tually sleeping over his methodical and labored composition."

And how is this state of things to be wondered at, when we can daily see manuscript sermons advertised in the religious papers, that is sermons printed on foolscap, so as to deceive the eyes of the most scrutinous congregation? It reminds one of the old French epigram ;

" On dit que l'Abbe Rochette Preche les sermon d' autrui ; Moi qui sais qu'il les achete, Je soutiens qui'ils sont a lui!"

Correspondent.

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SERIOUS CHARGE .- Protestants (and among them. in particular, John Frost, L.L.D.) are continually charging Rome with superstition ; but, if we look to facts in these United States, who are the most superstitious, Catholics, Protestants, or Infidels? Decidedly, Protestants. Let facts, subborn facts, decide the question. Who were the followers of Mathias, the celebrated impostor, who gave himself out, some years ago, in the State of New York, as the Messiah? Protestants. Who were the followers of Miller, the false prophet, who every year on a given day, declar-ed the end of the world was to take place? Protestants. Who are, to this day, the Ascension-rabbi-gentry? Protestants. Who are the followers of Spiritualism, or Table-turning Necromancy ? Protestants. Who are the miserable suicides and believers of the unnumbered woes which the new comet is to bring on the earth ! Protestants. Who were the followers of the bloody New Haven Prophetess? Protestants. Every city, town, hamlet or Township, in every county in the Union has its maniacs and suicides, in consequence of the dreadful comet .- Pittsburgh Catholic.

A lady of fashion in New York recently lost her boy, who went astray in the neighborhood of uppertendom. She immediately repaired to the Police Telegraph office to give notice of her loss, when the following conversation ensued. Operator-"'Please madam to describe his dress." "Well, sir, he wore a Prince of Wales glace poult de soie jacket, trimmed with Valenciennes." "A what, madam?" "A Prince of Wales glace poult de soie jacket, short Valentia trowsers, with cambric ruffles, and a Sultan's cap with bullion tassel." We believe the child was recovered.

The Grand Jury of a town in Ohio have presented the "Sewing Society" of the place as a "nuisance." Perhaps the jurors were all folks who got the mitten from the girls, and were not allowed to bear them home.

VALUE OF THE SOUTH .- The New Orleans Delta estimates the number of slaves at the South at over three and a half millions, and their aggregate value, at present prices, at fully sixteen hundred millions of dollars.

The Louisiana sugar crop promises to yield 250,-000 to 300,000 hogsheads the present year against 78,000 last year. The price must come down.

SUDDEXLY RESTORED TO LIFE .- An Irishman named John Caton was found in an insensible state in Haverhill street a few days since by an officer, who took him to the first station, and callled Dr. Moore. No sign of life was visible. The physician recommend-ed a stream of cold water on the apparently dead man's head. Caton didn't even wink. Water was abandoned, and hartshorn tried with like effect. At length a vein was opened, and after bleeding about a pint, the insensible man opened his eyes, and said that he could lick the crowd, and would do it, provided he had a chance. Three officers were required to hold him, or the doctor's lancet would have been according to his own terms, his subscription was turned on its owner.-Boston Herald.

A bachelor correspondent sends the Boston Post the following :- " Tell me, ye winds that round my pathway roar, do ye not know some spot where women fret no more? Some lone and pleasant dell some 'holler' in the ground where babies never yell and cradles are not found? The loud wind blew the snow into my face, and snickered as it answered, nary place."

A country editor received a remittance with the request to send the paper as long as the money lasts. He indulged in a bit of a spree the next week, got broke and respectfully announced to his subscriber, that out .- American paper.

The 'business' of the conference was then proceeded with, and consisted chiefly in formally recognising, upholding, and sustaining' the different office-bearers of the Church from 'Brother Brigham Young, the priest, scal, and regulator of the Church throughout the world,' down to the 'eldera' and 'teachers' of the Church in Edinburgh.

'Brothert Reid' read a statistical statement, from which it appeared that there were 527 members belonging to the Edinburgh Conference; of whom 55 were elders, 26 priests, 21 teachers, and 2 deacons. During the quarter 18 members had been baptized, and 11 had emigrated. The titbing for the quarter amounted to £59 10s 10d.

DECLINE OF IRISH POPERY .- At a recent meeting of the "Irish Society" at Manchester, the Rev. Mr. Hackett a Protestant minister of the Established Church told to his gaping audience the following excellent little stories, in illustration of the decay of Popery in Ireland. The Reverend gentleman-who was not poking fun at his hearers-said :---

"Another feature of the progress was the decay of superstition. A Priest threatened a man (who. was becoming emancipated from superstition), that if he did a certain thing again he would turn him into a fox. The man replied to the Priest-"If you. do, I won't leave a duck on your premises.'"

do, I won't leave a duck on your premises." "This was an argumentum ad stomachum, quite a poser for his Reverence. But what did he do? Why, what any sensible man would have done, he left his opponent a donkey, instead of changing him into a ox. I commend him for his good sense, for I suppose it is with the Priest as with the people, "self-preservation'is the first law of nature."

"Another Priest, highly offended with one of his parishioners, who had voted contrary to his (the Priest's) wishes, threatened to turn him into a rat. The man grew sorrowful, and told the circumstance it to his wife, who, true to the instincts of her sex, hit upon a remedy which would at least save his life. She said she would kill the cat, and thus rescue him from death."

There is one bad wife in the world and every crusty husband thinks that she has fallen to his lot.