

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE

The following is the letter of the Times Paris correspondent, dated 15th ult. —

If we are to give credit to those who think that the irritation here at what is going on in Tuscany is real, and not pretended, it appears that an autograph letter from the Emperor has already reached Turin, couched in a still more angry style than the speech from the Throne, or than any official despatches that have yet appeared. In this letter, we are told, the Emperor does actually invite the King of Sardinia not to accept Tuscany in his own name, though Tuscany has stood the test of universal suffrage. — This, I presume, is one of the cases where universal suffrage is of little value—where the vox populi is not the vox Dei. The King of Sardinia, it seems, may name a Prince of his house, but annexation, pure and simple, to Piedmont is positively deprecated. Victor Emmanuel, by the same account, is debarred from annexing the Romagna, which may be governed by a Vicar acceptable to the Pope. There is one point of difference between the Holy Father and the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena—he remained in his capital, and took no part in the war with Austria; the Grand Dukes abandoned their territories, and were to be found in the camp of the enemy. The question now is, will M. Cavour disregard these counsels, brave the anger, and go on annexing, even under the threat which is repeated, of the evacuation of Lombardy by the French army?

At the moment I write Savoy and Nice are probably annexed to France, by municipal manifestation rather than by universal suffrage. In certain cases of annexation a manifestation is speedier and more certain than popular suffrage; and, should annexation be contemplated in any other direction, Savoy might serve as a precedent. But, what will hardly fail to produce much sensation in Europe, is the fact that the whole of Savoy is taken by France, and nothing left to Switzerland of what she has a right to. This, I must say, is contrary to the declaration of the French Government that the interests of Switzerland should be cared for;—those interests meaning the annexation of the neutralized provinces to Switzerland on the annexation of Savoy to France. These promises are, it appears, flung to the winds; and Switzerland will be left as exposed as she can well be, and easy access, through her, elsewhere. This will be heard with consternation in Switzerland; and it may not be regarded with absolute indifference throughout Europe.

The Swiss Government protest against this wrong. They have protested at Turin; and I hear that M. Kern, Minister of the Helvetic Confederation in Paris, has already handed to M. Thouronel, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, a protest against any measure having for object the annexation of Savoy to France. — Moreover, the Swiss Government will address a note to the Powers represented at the Congress of Vienna, inviting them to maintain the status quo in Savoy, and the guarantees of neutrality accorded to Switzerland in a part of Savoy. The Patrie publishes an article headed thus:—"Savoy Cannot be Disembarrassed" from which I extract this magnificent passage:—

"We believe we may state that the choice of Savoy is already made, and add, even of all Savoy, notwithstanding the efforts and the intrigues crossing each other to detach the districts of Chablais and of Faucigny, and to annex them to Switzerland. The idea of such a dismemberment is not a Savoyard idea, but a Genevese idea. We have unfortunately too frequently seen people partitioned by conquests and territories parcelled out by treaties, but we have never seen a people free to make a decision partition itself, and thus break the secular bonds which unite all the citizens to each other. It is easily conceived that this pretension to parcel out Savoy should have come from Switzerland—the Helvetic Confederation, composed of peoples differing in origin, manners, and religion, is excusable for not very warmly comprehending the sentiment of nationality. Not only has Savoy kept aloof from this fine project of partition but it has repelled it by the most energetic protests. Union with France and no partition—such is the cry round which all Savoyards rally. Savoy means to give herself entire, in order to preserve her private character in her new fortune. She does not wish that her children should separate one from the other—that the members of the same family should follow different conditions—that there should be in a word a French Savoy and a Swiss Savoy. All her feelings revolt at the idea of separation. She desires to bring to the people whom she has voluntarily chosen all that has constituted her historically in past times. She knows that her collections, honor, national glory cannot be separated, and she aspires to live the same life in all its integrity—to feel heart beat with the same emotions under the French régime. How is it possible not to comprehend this noble patriotism? The day on which Savoy should be divided she would cease to exist. Annexed entire to France she will remain what she was during her union with Piedmont—she will be always Savoy."

The complaint of the director of the Siecle for defamation against M. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, was heard on the 15th March before the Imperial Court of Paris. All the places in the Court were occupied. A few seats were reserved for the members of the Court of Cassation, among whom were M. Dupin. At eleven o'clock M. Dupanloup entered the Court, attended by his two grand vicars. He took his seat near his counsel, M. Berryer and Dupin. M. Senard appeared for the Siecle. M. Chaux d'Est Ange, Attorney General, occupied his seat, assisted by the Advocates General De Ganjal, Sapey, and Moignon. M. Ploquet appeared to support the complaint for defamation made by Madame Bertin, niece of M. Roussier, the predecessor of M. Dupanloup in the See of Orleans. Five other heirs of the deceased Bishop Roussier joined in the complaint for defamation against M. Dupanloup. M. Senard opened the case for M. Havin, the director of

the Siecle. He entered into a history of that journal from its foundation to the present time. He showed that during the various Governments, which have existed in France the Siecle has never changed its opinions.

M. Berryer followed M. Senard, and his speech produced a burst of applause, which the Court found it difficult to suppress. The Court then rose.

The whole clergy of Orleans has presented an address of sympathy to their Bishop, Mgr. Dupanloup, to testify their admiration and joy at his courage and talent in defence of the cause of the church. Mgr. Dupanloup has also received similar addresses from other parts of his own diocese and from other dioceses. Several of the barristers of the Orleans bar, went in a body to express, in the name of a great number of their brethren, the deep sympathy which they felt for him in the present circumstances.

The French Government is said to have received information that the Military Commission of the Germanic Diet had received orders, secretly, to turn its attention to the preparatory measures for the formation of the Contingent of the federal army.

Notwithstanding the efforts that are being made actively through official documents and the Government press, as well as passively through the suppression and intimidation of the Catholic organs and of the pulpit, there is no doubt that the sentiment in Paris, and still more in the Provinces, is intensely favorable to the Pope. It is the knowledge of this feeling that renders the Government so anxious to misdirect the public mind; and while it directs the police to seize and confiscate such a book as that excellent pamphlet, "La Pape," by Mgr. Segur, of which more than twenty thousand copies have been sold, it allows unrestrained circulation to publications of the most licentious and libellous character. The portrait of the Pope is to be seen, during the last fortnight, in almost every book and print shop, and in every variety of shape. There has been a small volume recently published, called "Revue Anecdotes sur Pie IX., par l'Abbe Dunax, Secrétaire de Mgr. Segur, a Rome." The sale which this little book has had already, attests the sympathy with which everything connected with His Holiness is received. A French translation has been executed of the incomparable speech delivered at Birmingham by the Right Rev. Dr. Blathorne, Bishop of that See, and it is expected will be in private circulation during the week. There are certain revelations and explanations in it which are not of a nature to insure the imprimatur of the unopiates. The following notice has appeared on the doors of the Sacristy, at St. Roch:—"A pious person has endowed a Mass to be said every day during Lent, for our Holy Father the Pope, and for the necessities of the Church, under its present circumstances. This Mass will be said at nine o'clock." This pious personage belongs to the family, but I do not consider myself at present at liberty to mention her royal and saintly name. When the Pope's Encyclical was lately read in the Churches, the Cure of one of them prefaced it by saying that he did not feel himself permitted to offer any observations, but that he would ask his congregation to stand up while the Encyclical was being read, as had been the custom in the early times of the Church, when her Visible Head was in danger or tribulation; and this invitation was responded to by the entire flock. —Paris Corr. of Tablet.

The Monde states that in the diocese of Versailles the Jesuit Schools have not been prevented from receiving the soldiers who choose to attend them, and also that the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris has protested against the circular of the Minister of War prohibiting the performance of Mass in barracks. It adds that Marshal Magnan, the commandant of the Army of Paris, supports the project.

SAVOY.—We are informed, says the Courrier de Paris, that the elections in Savoy and in the county of Nice, to decide on the annexation of those provinces to the French Empire, will take place on the 18th inst.

Savoy—says the Times correspondent—will have the pleasure of welcoming her new masters in the course of the month, to assist, doubtless, in the free manifestation of the natives for annexation. The Savoyards in Savoy are, I suppose, impatient to be called French citizens; those in Paris, who come to make money and return to their mountains to enjoy it, are, it seems, a little less satisfied. They willingly accept the advantages of French citizenship, without the inconvenience. They were exempt from service in the National Guard and Army; annexation will be followed by this double honor. I doubt if the Savoyard newspaper writers are really frantic with joy at the change. They are proud enough at the thought of seeing their names figure at the bottom of their articles; but surgit unviri aliqub; they shake their heads at the thought of the advertisement.

ITALY

The Sardinian Government has consented to the demand of France to the effect the cession of Savoy and Nice by a special treaty, to be concluded between France and Piedmont.

The treaty will be followed by a vote of the Municipalities, and the two contracting parties will afterwards communicate to the European Powers the nature of and motives for this territorial arrangements between them.

By this arrangement Sardinia cedes to France Savoy up to Mont Cenis, and Nice up to Villafranca inclusive. Thus all the passes of the Alps will be possessed by France, which likewise obtains the districts of Chablais and Faucigny.

TUSCANY.—PROHIBITION OF CATHOLIC JOURNALS AND PAMPHLETS.—The Tuscan Government has by a decree of the 23rd February, prohibited the entrance into the State of the following journals published in Piedmont; viz., the Civita Cattolica, Armonia, Cattolica, Piemonte, and the Compagnie. By the same decree, all political-religious pamphlets or prints whatever published in the Roman States are excluded from Tuscany, and any person circulating them is liable to a week's imprisonment and a fine not exceeding 300f. The motives for this

measure stated in the preamble are, that the said publications confound worldly with spiritual interests, and outrage both faith and civilization; "sparing neither nations nor governments in their machinations and insults, nay, not even the defender of Rome, our august ally the Emperor of the French."

The Revolution in Tuscany.—Sir.—The enclosed document has been forwarded to me from Florence with a request to endeavor to get it inserted in the Weekly Register. It is too late for the publication of it to effect the election by which the political fraternity of Tuscany is to be decided, but it will serve to show the nature of the machinery by which the imminent annexation to Piedmont has been worked up to its present stage. The document itself has been forwarded by a Protestant gentleman who, tho' not over friendly to the late dynasty, condemns in the strongest language the nefarious agencies used by Sardinia to carry out her ambitious views of self-aggrandisement. He says:—"No one that is not on the spot can imagine the tyranny of this Government, which certainly keeps things quiet, but panders to all the vile passions of the people—liberty and licenses who go with it—terror and imprisonment for those who do not. Some of your acquaintances have been in prison for upwards of a month without being told why or wherefore; others have been forbidden to receive certain persons in their houses. Lent is no longer what it formerly was."

We have got importations of foreign preachers of all denominations, who do not convert but only unsettle the minds of the people. The print shops are full of the most blasphemous publications and caricatures against religion, the Pope, and all things sacred; the press in England is bought and the writers of the article in the papers here are persons of small respectability.

The Weekly Register is admitted into Tuscany, and as no local paper dare publish this document, those who are interested in its circulation are anxious to get it inserted in the columns of your journal. No doubt by so doing you will be greatly aiding the cause of truth and justice.—I remain yours truly, &c., J. J. B.

Leamington, March 13, 1860.

MARCH 6, 1860.—It is notorious to all Europe that the Tuscan Revolution of the 27th April, last year, was not the spontaneous act of the people, but was brought about by the machinations of a neighboring Kingdom, aided by the powerful influence of France, through the agency of an accredited minister to the Tuscan Court, and who, by unexampled perfidy and deceit, succeeded in seducing the army, from their allegiance, by bribing largely the common soldier with money, and the officers, by promising them to higher grades, and, in many instances, paying their debts.

The revolution, thus inaugurated by fraud and treachery, has since been maintained by force, and now seeks to hand over our noble country to the power which has been the cause of so much misfortune to us.

The means that are in progress for that end is what is denominated a "popular vote," but such a vote cannot be taken as a just criterion of the sentiments of the people, as all persons of intelligence favorable to the dynasty of the Grand Duke deny the right of any power to call upon them to transfer their allegiance, and have resolved on a policy of abstention. The less intelligent and educated classes are utterly unable to form any judgment on this question, as only a one-sided view is presented to them, and by a system of intimidation and coercion they will be compelled to vote as they are directed by the prefects, mayors, and other agents of the Government in the various districts.

In the meantime, no one dare breathe a sentiment, or express an opinion, in opposition to the present order of things, without the certainty, if discovered, of being incarcerated, compelled to leave the country, or otherwise maltreated, whilst the state of the press is such that free discussion is not only unknown, but absolutely prohibited; in fact, the newspapers are merely the registers of the decrees and wishes of the Government.

Some minor publications, however, have the power to abuse, and hold up to the vilest ridicule the most sacred and highest personages. Foreign journals not in accord with the existing Government are not permitted to enter the country, and persons bringing them in are subject to fine and imprisonment by virtue of a decree of the 23d of February 1860. We therefore abject and protest against these so-called elections for the following reasons:—

- 1st.—Because we ignore and repudiate the principle of the right of the people to dethrone their sovereign.
- 2nd.—Because we see the annexation of Tuscany to Sardinia will be fraught with many evils, and will reduce our country to a province, and our metropolis, full of proud traditions and historical recollections, to a provincial town.
- 3rd.—Because the Sardinian system of conscription applied to Tuscany, will remove from the soil numbers of the young and most active of the country population, and thus the land in many places will be thrown out of cultivation, and ultimately become a desert.
- 4th.—Because the benevolent and paternal Government of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany is so impressed on our minds, that we desire no dynastic change.
- 5th.—Because the progress of improvement, both social and material, under the auspices of the grand Ducal Government in all parts of the country, as well as the embellishment of the cities, are so manifest, that we cannot view its annexation to a state so overwhelmed with debt as Sardinia, otherwise than as a pernicious and retrograde step, which will eventually lead to nothing but ruin.

We have no means of making ourselves heard in our unhappy country, and giving publicity to our names would draw on us the vengeance of our rulers. We are therefore obliged to have recourse to the medium of a foreign press, in the hope that our sentiments, once in print, will find circulation, and Europe will hear the truth from

A VOICE FROM TUSCANY.

"The returns of the voting in the Emilian provinces are complete. The numbers in favor of annexation to Piedmont are as follows:—

The Romagna	202,650
Modena	115,621
Parma	88,511

"The number of votes for a separate kingdom has not yet been announced."

"The total result of the voting in Tuscany is as follows:—

Total number inscribed on the lists	386,445
For Annexation	365,571
Separate Kingdom	14,925
Cancelled	4,949

The Times correspondent says:— Tuscany will probably be taken possession of by Piedmontese troops immediately after the vote of annexation, that is, at the close of the present week.

ADDRESSES TO THE HOLY FATHER.—The Giornale di Roma says:—Within the last few weeks various addresses from Germany have been presented to the Holy Father in the name of the Catholics of that country. Among those sent from Bavaria, the address from the archdiocese of Munich had 80,000 signatures; that from the diocese of Wurzburg, 50,400; from the diocese of Passau, 35,019; and from the diocese of Spire, 20,000. The address from the archdiocese of Cologne was signed by 105,000, and that from Breslau by 107,000. The Bishop of Culm, in Eastern Prussia, has also sent two volumes of signatures; and an address from Leopoldstadt, in Poland, was signed by a great number of persons.

I may mention that the statement, in the papers about a correspondence between the Holy Father and Victor Emmanuel is well founded. The unhappy King had the assurance to write to the head of the Church a letter of advice. He recommended him as his wisest course to give up to himself the Legations and also Umbria. In reply, the Pope replied that he could see no wisdom in what he had written and that his letter was unworthy a Catholic, an honorable man, and the representative of the House of Savoy. He added that he had already incurred the censure of the Church, and that by going on as he was doing he might incur the greater excommunication.—Roman Correspondent of Weekly Register.

SPAIN

THE WAR IN MOROCCO.—The Epoca and the Occidente (Ministerial papers) of the 3d inst, assert that to preserve the territory conquered in Africa would entail sacrifices on Spain greater than the advantages she would obtain. The other papers maintain a reserve on the question.

SPANISH CONQUESTS IN MOROCCO.—The territory, "acquired by the Spanish arms" the perpetual cession of which is demanded by the Government of Spain from that of Morocco, as one of the conditions of the peace desired, is, I have reason to believe, to be defined by a line of two kilometres west of Tetuan, northwards to the redoubt of Isabella II., and the Straits of Gibraltar. The southern limit is to be the range of mountains bounding the valley of Tetuan, and which is the commencement of the extensive mountainous district commonly known as the Rif. The sea forms the northern and eastern boundaries. The district thus marked out is a long quadrangle, from thirty to thirty five miles in length, and from four to seven (according to the indentations of the shore) in breadth. Besides a considerable portion of mountain, by far the greater part of it is at present morass and jungle; but, by clearing and draining, the whole of the plain, or nearly so, might be converted into extremely fertile land, capable of producing rich crops of various kinds.—Times.

MADRID, MARCH 14.—On Monday last a Moorish messenger delivered a letter from the Emperor of Morocco to Marshal O'Donnell, expressing his desire for peace, and requesting the Marshal to facilitate an arrangement advantageous to both nations.

Marshal O'Donnell consented to negotiate, but declared that he would not suspend his military operations.

GERMANY

The official and semi-official Austrian papers give the public to understand that there has recently been a rapprochement between the two great German Powers; but persons who are invariably well-informed on federal matters state that Austria and Prussia are as disinclined as ever. This Cabinet would fain persuade the Berlin Government to give a binding promise in respect to Venetia; but Prussia is said to have declared that she is not bound by the federal tie to support Austria in Italy. Men in office frequently hint that Austria will not assist Prussia, should she be attacked on the Rhine, "unless she consents to guarantee Venetia;" but this is mere talk. Should Austria be attacked in the southern Tyrol, Prussia would be obliged to render her assistance, but Venetia is not federal territory, and consequently this Government cannot reasonably expect the Berlin Cabinet to assist in its defence.

Berlin, March 14.—The committee of the German National Association, now assembled in Berlin, is about to publish an energetic declaration against the theory of natural boundaries and the annexation of Savoy to France, stating therein that Germany will be strongly united in future times of danger.

The official Dresden Journal publishes a powerful article on the annexation of Savoy, in which it says:—

"The whole blame is to be attributed to the policy of England, which shook the bases of peace agreed upon at Villafranca, and to the passive attitude of the other Powers on the non-realization of the Treaty of Zurich."

"To offer any opposition at the present moment would be too late, as the annexation of Savoy to France may be regarded as an accomplished fact."

PROTESTANT SYMPATHY FOR THE POPE.—Some of the Protestant nobles of Mecklenburgh have subscribed a sum of money for the Pope, and have remitted it with the following letter to the Nuncio at Vienna:—

"Among the donations by which the faithful of all the earth are endeavoring to testify to the Holy Father their respectful sympathy for his sacred cause, and their zeal for the augmentation of the means necessary to the carrying on of an afflictive, but almost inevitable, contest, the sum which we send herewith to your Excellency is certainly very small. Yet it appears to us worthy of acceptance because it is raised by Protestants. If your Excellency should think fit to send this small sum to Rome, and to communicate to the Holy Father the list of names enclosed herewith, his Holiness would, it is hoped, see with satisfaction that all those who have contributed are Protestants, who desire to express their veneration for the immovable constancy with which the Holy See—alone among Sovereigns—opposes revolt and violence."

HISTORY AND FATE OF SACRILEGE IN FRANCE.

To the Editor of the London Tablet.

There are, Mr. Editor, certain acts, the criminality of which, when examined apart from their consequences, it is sometimes difficult for the world to ascertain; but once review the train of disasters which follow them, and the finger of God may clearly be seen pointing out their wickedness. Many men, no doubt, argued as M. Touvenel and others do now, in our own Henry the Eighth's days, when our own Church was robbed; and many grantees, who added the broad acres of a dissolved monastery to their own patrimony, made up their consciences to view the spoliation as a mere temporal act, in which no deed of sacrilege was involved. But mark the results. The hand which smote the sacrilegious Antiochus and Baltasar, soon fell heavy upon them.—Although Henry had married six wives, in the second generation his line became extinct; of the forty-two Peers who voted the dissolution of the monasteries, the descendants of only seven or eight now remain; of the families of the original grantees so many were beheaded, so many murdered, so many were suddenly reduced to beggary, so many died childless, that in a few generations they were almost entirely rooted out of the land. The Protestant historian, Sir Henry Spelman, was so struck with the awful visitations which befel them, that he has left a record of their calamities, in a work entitled the "History and Fate of Sacrilege." In this book he plainly shows that "property consecrated to God, in the service of His Church, has generally, when alienated to secular purposes, brought misfortune on its possessors, whether by strange accidents, by violent deaths, by loss of wealth, and chiefly by failure of heirs male. And such property hardly ever continues long in one family."

Now, Mr. Editor, let us see what has happened to every one in succession, and without a single exception of the sovereigns of France, and their heirs-apparent, since the fatal day when France forcibly annexed the Papal Province of Avignon.

- Napoleon I. Dethroned, and died in exile.
- Napoleon II. Died in exile, and childless.
- Louis XVIII. Died childless.
- Charles X. Dethroned, died in exile, and childless.
- Duke de Berri. Assassinated.
- Count de Chambord. Living in exile and childless.
- Louis Philippe. Dethroned, and died in exile.
- Duke of Orleans. Killed by a fall from his horse.
- Count de Paris. Living in exile.

Although living in the nineteenth century, when men of modern ideas attempt to account for everything by natural causes, when the belief of the hand of Providence, extended to chastise is looked on as a superstition of days gone by, still, Sir, no one, how ever credulous, or enlightened, can help admitting that since the seizure of Avignon, whether sacrilege or not, the punishments recorded by Sir Henry Spelman, as the usual consequences of sacrilege, have fallen in a most literal and remarkable manner on all the rulers of France.

For a time Providence seemed to bless the present French Emperor in all his undertakings. But alas! evil rumors of similar dark designs against the Patrimony of St. Peter, have filled every really Catholic heart with gloomy forebodings. A distinguished prelate has already exclaimed, "Robber take thy hand from the throat of the Vicar of Christ!"

If, undeterred by the fate of his predecessors—if, deaf to the voice now heard through every Catholic land, and no where louder than in France, the Emperor still persists, what can he expect? Is God's Holy Church to be plundered now with impunity, and her patrimony laid waste? Assuredly not. The arm which reached from Heaven to Baltassar's banquet-hall, is not yet shortened; the Hand which traced his doom by the light of the seven-branched candlestick, has not forgot to write; neither has the Eye which glanced with indignation on the cups of gold and silver stolen from His altars, grown dim. God himself will arise and judge His cause. Your fate, Emperor still trembles in the scale. Listen to the wall of the Catholic world, and all may yet be well. Persist, and be certain not many years will elapse before the mystic words, "God has numbered thy kingdom, and has finished it. Thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting; thy kingdom is given to another!"—will most certainly be read on the gilded walls of the Palace of the Tuileries.

Hoping that the interest which now attends every incident bearing on the great question of the attempted spoliation of the Church, may be sufficient apology for this long letter, I remain, Sir, Your obedient servant, C. C.

UNITED STATES

HINT TO CATHOLIC EMIGRANTS.—The Chicago Times says, that on the night of the election in Chicago, the procession which was celebrating a Republican triumph and howling for Long John, "proceeded to the neighborhood of the German Catholic Church, on North Avenue, where they erected a gallows and proceeded to hang thereon an effigy of the clergyman of that parish!" The exultant Republicans then indulged in a fight, when the police arrested Thomas Ritchie, Peter Fries, Joseph Wallner, and Christopher Ritt, who are in jail awaiting a hearing, which is set down for the 19th inst. The Times says:—"To show, unmistakably, that this outrage was not aimed at the clergyman for any offensive act he has done, but for the religion of which he is a minister, the wretches dressed the effigy in the sacerdotal robes, and thus exposed it to the jeers and insults of the mob, who pelted it with brick-bats, sticks and mud."

There are now confined in the Michigan State prison 596 convicts, and the cell accommodations are only sufficient for 520.

The Legislature of Wisconsin has under consideration a bill which virtually abolishes all laws for the collection of debts. It was ordered to a third reading in the assembly, and then sent to a special committee to be perfected.

The free love affinity business was quite active in spiritual circles in Utica last week. A husband brought home a young affinity, the wife sought a new alliance with a physician, and the physician's wife being de trop, went to her friends, and the "harmonies" were re-established.

A bill to punish polygamy in Utah has been reported to the U.S. House of Representatives. How the law, should the bill ever become one, is to be enforced, it would be satisfactory to know. It will be as dead a letter in Utah as morality itself.

The Illinois House of Assembly has disposed of a bill for restoring the death penalty quite summarily, by laying it on the table by a large majority and without debate.

REMARKABLE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.—A remarkable religious revival is going on in the German Methodist Church, corner of Eagle and Prospect streets. We spent a short time the other evening, and never before witnessed such high-strung enthusiasm in our life. The hymns were very lively, and the whole congregation join in singing them. During the singing, several of the converted usually get what is called the "Power," and under the influence thereof they perform strange acts. It took three able-bodied women to hold one fragile girl, who was wildly endeavoring to jump up to the ceiling, shouting hal-lelujah the while.—One old lady, her eyes closed, and her long grey hair streaming wildly performed the most grotesque dance we ever saw during the singing of the hymns. At length the "Power" became pretty generally distributed among the congregation. Some were jumping up and down; some were lying on the floor, moaning piteously; others were screaming hal-lelujah; others laughing; while the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Shuerman, rapidly paced his platform, bidding in impassioned strains the unconverted in the house to come and be saved. We understand that many have been added to the flock since the revival broke out. The other night, while the enthusiasm was at its height, officer Odell, under the impression that a disturbance was being created, rushed into the house, and, taking off his coat, proclaimed that no row should take place there. He was soon given to understand how matters stood. The case was clearly beyond his jurisdiction, and he put on his coat and went away.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

A YANKEE "DODGE."—A New York paper states that there are many instances in that city where servant girls are systematically cheated by their employers, and relates a story of an English woman, who keeps a boarding house in the upper part of the city, and regularly cheats her servant girls, never paying them any wages. Her mode of operation is this.—She hires a girl for a month. At the end of three weeks the girl is suddenly treated by her mistress in a manner which induces the girl to leave at once, and thus forfeit her claims for wages. First she is accused of laziness; and if that does not cause the girl to leave she is half starved and at the same time is forced to work like a slave; and finally, if that fails, the girl is accused of theft. This causes the indignant servant to leave the house, without stopping to quarrel about wages. The lady procures another servant girl through an intelligence office, and at the end of three weeks the new comer is likewise made another victim of this heartless woman.

YANKEE CIVILISATION.—There was a good deal of fuss last summer in Washita (La.) about an affair that occurred on Hannibal Fouk's plantation. Two of his negroes ran away, and were taken by means of negro dogs. After Fouk got them home he gave them their choice, either to be whipped or to be worked by the dogs. One took the whip and the other made choice of the dogs. The one the dogs were turned loose on was terribly torn, but lived. The other was whipped nearly to death, then his body soaked with brine, and red pepper, and the skin rubbed clear off with bricks. You may think this a good deal short of the truth. It was thought Fouk would get into trouble about it, but the Court has been held in Monroe, and as the Grand Jury found no bill in the case, I do not suppose there will be any thing more heard of it. I forgot to say that the negro who was whipped died as soon as they got through with him—some say while they were still at work on him.—Extract from a letter from the South.