# FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

FREE MASONRY .- " The Emperor Alexander has authorised the Masonic lodges to reppen and work freely over all his vast empure. this piece of news the Univers has an apt comment in the following extract from a Masonic paper, which summarises the proceedings of the Masonic workshops :- "The Council of the Chevaliers Kadochs' had given for study for October 28th this question to be discussed: 'Up to what point does the Masonic oath bind (in relation to their brethren) magistrates, public functionaries, or ministerial officers who are Masons?' This question, stated by the Grand Master of the Council of Bonne Foi, could not be solved, and was referred back for study to the first Wednesday of January, 1858." The Univers also gives the following precious proclamation of the 'Grand Master of the Union of Swiss Lodges to all Freemasons over the surface of the globe':-

Wery Respectable, Worthy, and Well-Loved Brothers—The Brother Masons of the Orient of Geneva, hitherto separated by differences of rule and of obedience, have united for the purpose of edifying a temple worthy of the sublime Gr. A. de L. U. (Grand Architect of the Universe), worthy of the admiration of all those who render to the Being of Beings the same pure homage whatever may otherwise be the diversity of their beliefs. The Council of State and the Grand Council of Geneva, sentinelles avancees de tous les progres, have generously lent themselves to the realisation of this project by means of a law which accords to Masonry the concession of a plot of ground by the same title as to other religions (cultes) which had already obtained a similar concession. This concession is certainly the largest known co-operation on the part of a sovereign State with liberty of conscience, as well as with the immutable and sacred principles of Freemasonry. On the ground conceded is about to rise the addice which, under the denomination of 'The Unique Temple, will give an asylum to our civilising labors. and to the numerous brothers from all parts of the globe who come to visit the free city of Geneva. In order to realise this eminently Masonic work, the commission of the foundation of the 'Unique Temple,' starting from the fundamental idea that Freemasoury effaces frontiers, confounds races and nationalities, and that each particular lodge is only an image, a reflex, a fraction of the Universal Lodge, &c., &c., &c., in short sends round the hat."

There is, we trust, no need to resume the old work of the Tublet, which, years and years ago, had to combat the futile pretence that Freemasonry in England was not the guilty and condemned Freemasonry in which no Catholic can share. It is said that its attacks abroad are directed against the Catholic religion, but in England "its attacks are chiefly against the national roast beef." Still Freemasonry is everywhere fundamentally the same. It is a religion, and it claims to be a religion—a religion of nature-a natural worship separate from all recognised religions and all positive dogma. It boasts of its being recognised as such in Switzerland, where the State grants a site for their "Unique Temple" to the Freemasons by the same title as that by which lands are granted to other recognised religious as sites for their churches. The Grand Master of the Swiss Union asks all to respond to his appeal who have faith in Masonry as "an emanation from the true light," and who desire to concur in the "pacific and progressive transformation of humanity." This is the universal object of Masonry, but it will not be attained till, in the words of a great Mason, "the entrails of the last Priest have strangled the last King."-Tablet.

THE REVOLUTION OF 1793 .- A number of caricatures struck off during the Reign of Terror were sold, full of character, and spoke volumes of that paroxysm in humanity. A map of Paris (1793) the only one extant, as such hand-guides are most perishable, exhibits the Palais Royal as "Palais Egalite," la rue de Bourbon as " Rue de Lucrece Vengee,' the Faubourg Montmartre as "Faubourg Mont Marat," and so forth; but the gem was a solitary pack of cards, the only survivor of hundreds of sets which graced the gloveless hands of sansculottes. No kings or queens or valets (knaves) could be tole-A geni replaced the first of Liberty the second, and a series of Egalites the third. Loi stood for ace. Thus there was for King of Hearts, &c., Genie de la Guerre, Genie des Arts, Genie de la Paix, Genie de l'Industrie; Liberte des Cultes, Liberte de la Presse, Liberte des Mariages. Liberte des Professions; equality of ranks, equality of duties, equality of skin, equality of rights; the knave of spades was a young workman waving the tricelor, and his foot on a stone of the Bastille. I doubt whether Croker's collection has anything more typical of the period .- Globe.

The Moniteur de l'Armec explains the reason of the late suppression of the small military posts in Paris. It states that the departure of the soldiers of the class of 1850 and the delivery of renewable furloughs having sensibly reduced the effective strength of the army of Paris, the suppression has become necessary. The National Guards since 1852 had only night duty to perform at three posts-the headquarters in the Place Vendome, the Hotel de Ville, and the mairie to the 1st arrondissement. This service has also been just put an end to, so that the National Guards have no longer any night duty.

The following is from the Times' Paris correspondent, dated yesterday, (Thursday), the 7th inst:-"It is said that a communication has taken place between the French Ambassador in London and the English Government, on the immigration into the French colonies of free negroes; that several facts which are stated to have taken place on the West Coast of Africa, and disapproved by the local anthorities, were mentioned, and a request made that similar things shoule not in future be permitted. A writer in the Pays takes the trouble to declare that there is no truth in the statement of yone of our morning contemporaries about the capture of a French Blaver on the coast of Madagascar."

The French papers have discovered a secret Treaty between Austria and England. Russia and Prussia are to accede to it, and the result will be that France is to be isolated. This is a mere Orleanist mare's-nest, but has been discussed so seriously and so much at length as to be contradicted by the English Ministerial papers. Lord Palmerston, we imagine, is little likely to attract to England the sympathics either of Austria or any other foreign Power .- Weekly Kegister.

## ITALY.

The Ments Journal states that Pope Pius IX. has just sent to the Bishop of that city a sum of 1,200 floring, for the relief of the sufferers by the late ex-

DISINTERMENT OF THE MEDICI.—The following is a remarkable account of the disinterment of about sixty members of the Medici family, including seven sovereigns, who have been buried in the crypt of the stately pite of San Lorenzo, at Florence. The wooden coffins in the vaults having been found mouldering away, orders were given to have them replaced, and consequently all the bodies, with the exception of two, were transferred into new receptacles. During these operations, the remains of the famous Giovanni delle Bande Neri and his son Cosimo, the first Grand Duke of Tuscany, were once more exposed to mortal gaze. The bodies of Eleanora di Toledo, wife of the latter, and her son Francis the First were found to be as fresh as to appear only recently laid in the sepulchre; that of Francis especially warranted the supposition of having died from some strong arsenical poison. By the side of Cosimo lay his dugger, possibly the one which he plunged into enemy with more agility than their breeched com-

the breast of bis son Garcia, the fratcision sur to body was accompanied with a madel, and licketed and labelled with the most business-like precision Grand dukes and duchesses, princes and princesses were all arrayed in the state costume of their day .-Glovanni, the father of Cosimo, was the only one covered with a helmet. Gaston, the last of the

house, closes the series. The earthquake in the kingdom of Naples proves to have been a calamity terrible beyond even the worst anticipations that were felt when the news first ar rived. The inhabitants of whole towns and villages have been buried in the ruins of their habitations, and the loss of life is something really awful, being variously estimated as from five to ten thousand souls. The lowest estimate shows a calamity fearful to contemplate, as so vast a number of deaths must have a dreadful accompaniment of maimed, &c. The destruction of property must also have been immense, and the mental sufferings of the unfortunate population exposed to so imminent a peril beyond anything we can readily conceive. We trust that means will be found to relieve the poor sufferers, and we rejoice to observe that the so-much-maligned King is exerting himself nobly in the truly Christian work of succouring the victims of this terrible calamity.

SWITZERLAND. Switzerland has this week afforded us another exemplification of Protestant toleration. A Catholic, a native of Strasburg, has obtained the rights of citizenship in Zurich on condition that his children shall be educated as Protestants. We have here another example of the system now adopted by Protestant Propagandists in all parts of the world. They have almost abandoned attempts upon adults, but spare no exertions—money, fraud, or force—to procure the Protestant education of Catholic children. Our readers must excuse us if we recur to this subject till they are inclined to be weary of it. It is at this moment the one point of contest between the Church and her enemies. In argument with those who are old enough to understand it, they have found that the result is sure to be against them; but they have all this world on their side, and all this world, it scems, may do something in poisoning the minds of the young. Lord Colchester and Captain Fishbourne are but doing among us what the Protestant State of Zurich does in its own way. Liberalism in Switzerland, as elsewhere, is co-operating with Protestantism; and the Government of the Canton of Ticino has just suppressed the Augustine Convent of Mount Carasso. It is lucky for us that the power of such men as Lord Coichester is limited by the British Constitution .- Weekly Register.

#### BELGIUM.

It has been our duty to lay before our readers the views of different correspondents upon the late events in Belgium. The result is clear enough. The Ca-tholic cause has suffered for the moment a severe defeat; but it has resulted solely from the mismanagement of those who, owing to circumstances, were for the moment its leaders. Defeat has already done something towards stimulating its energies; and if it is true to itself, the defeat can be temporary only. There are, no doubt, unpleasant features enough in the state of Belgium. The spirit of the age; the abuse of the unbridled liberty of the press; the large influx of foreign influences, of French republicans, and, we are sorry to add, of English raffs, bringing with them profligacy and latitudiniarianism; the daily increasing habit of visiting other countries, and especially England; all these have produced their fruits in the increase of crime, and the diminution of reverence for God's Church and ministers. As to the late political events, it has been, both in England and elsewhere, a fruitful source of misunderstanding that the Catholic party has been identified far too intimately with M. Dedecker, the late Prime Minister, and with his proceedings. Malou, Dechamps, Dumortier, De Theux, De Meulenaerethese are the chief names of the real Catholic party. Had any of those acted as M. Dedecker unfortunately did, we might be tempted to despond as to Belgian politics. Not one of these distinguished men were ir office. The Administration of M. Dedecker was ostensibly and professedly one of compromise, just the most dangerous to the Catholic cause in days like these. In his own person he is an excellent Ontholic, but, unhappily, to well known for a vacil-lating disposition. In his youth be wore the soutane, as a pupil in the Episcopal Seminary of Ghent, and has never ceased to love his religion and his Church; but his character and his principles have all through life partaken of that hesitation and love of compro-mise which his early change of life led many of his associates to predict. The sad blunders into which this infirmity led him and his Government, to the incalculable damage of the Catholic cause, is too well known to all the world, and the mistaken notion which identified him with that cause made the matter worse .- Weekly Register.

### INDIA.

The Lahore papers contain some interesting points about Delhi. We read :-"We have received a list of Roman Catholic

Christians found safe in Delhi on the capture of that place :- Mr. and Mrs. Holguette and one child; Mrs. Channell and two children; Mr. Alexander and one child; Mrs. Elias and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Domingo D'Rozario and two children; Mrs. Paolina Jacob and three children; Mrs. D'Rozo, Catherina Michael, Joomaria Showell and one child; Mrs. Rozo Hamilton, Mrs. Louisa Formatin, Mrs. Leonard, Mr. Pereta and wife; Mary Everest, buried two days ago. Total, twenty-nine souls. The Roman Catholic chaplain, Father Zacharius, was butchered at the

foot of the altar of his chapel." EAST INDIAN STATISTICS .- We extract the following statistical details from a blue book (just issued), containing a mass of tabular information relating to the colonial, &c., possessions of the British empire (part 2). The total population of the British and other States in India amounted at the last returns to 180,367,148 souls, including 97,763,562 in the government of Bengal, 22,437,297 in Madras, 11,790,042 in Bombay. Thus the population of the British States was 131,990,901 souls. The population of the native States included 38,702,206 in Bengal, 5,213,671 in Madras, and 4,460,370 in Bombay, making a total of 48,376,247 souls. In the French and Portuguese territories there were 517,149 souls. The total area of the territories thus peopled was 1,465,322 square miles. In 1854 there were apprehended for offences in Bengal 101,781 persons; in the North-Western Provinces, 104,196; in Madras, 207,890; and in Bombay, 73,262 persons. The total number of British troops employed in India (British) in 1855-56 amounted to 279,148 (including 25,825 Royal and 253,528 Company's troops) against 280;-633 in 1854-55 and 282,230 in 1853-54. The number employed in Bengal (1855-56) was 167,796; in Madras, 63,241; and in Rombay, 48,111. The 279,-148 soldiers employed in the last named year, (1855-56) included only 47,872 Europeans against 231,276

natives, and the same alarming disproportion is noticeable in former years. A FORMIDABLE ENEMY .- A correspondent of the Mofussilite, writing from Onde on the 6th ult., makes the following report of a strange affair in which our troops had been concerned :- "The troops, however, encountered a much more formidable and enterprising enemy on their way back to camp, and I am ashamed to say the 9th Lancers turned tail; both officers and men fled in utter confusion, while the artillery drivers abandoned their guns, and bolted like mad, but without avail, for the enemy pursued them to camp, which friend and foe entered at the same time, the latter getting among the tents, and having the audacity to attack our whole force, which turned out in great alarm to cover the retreat of the Lancers and the others when they were seen running in such wild despair! The kilted Highlanders did not on this occasion display the courage for which they are famed, for, if anything, the 93rd sought shelter from the attacks of the victorious

ly routed, and the enemy continued to hover around the camp for some time without our daring to molest them, and ultimately they retired in good order, and with very trifling loss." Don't be alarmed or indignant, good reader; imagine what you would yourself have done if attacked by a swarm of bees! While the force was returning from the Alumbagh to camp one of the Lancers was tempted to poke his spear into a bee's nest and the result is above desribed.—Bombay Gazette, Dec. 4.

THE CURSE OF CASTEIN INDIA :- Of the 100,000,000 whom we govern in India, there certainly are not 10 who would not comprehend the possibility of a man concerning himself for the good of the country at large, or extending his regards beyond the circle of his kindred or friends. And yet, after all, the in-gratitude and the cruelties which horrify humanity, and put the cannibal to shame, are plants of Oriental growth, and which have always flourished in the East. The natives treat each other just as they have treated the English who have recently fallen into their hands. They have no idea of captivity, unless associated with torture or extermination. To burn or punch out the eyes, or burn the bowels out, are matters of every day occurrence, from the carliest periods of their history down to the present time The interposition of the British Government is being perpetually called upon to shield the native subject from the inflictions of his sovereign or chief. We have had within the past five years before us memorials from Baroda, from Kattiawar, from Aimere, Kotali, and other places in Rajpootana, all to the same effect; and if monstrous tyranny fell short of bodily torture or capital infliction it was to the British Government that even this much of mercy was to be ascribed. The eyes of Europe have now for the first time been opened to the condition of India and the character of its people; and such things as those that until now have been of constant occurrence must never again be suffered to appear. A stern, iron despotism, never stooping from its dignity or flinching from its duty, must take the place of that good-natured and well-intentioned combination of compromises, coercions, checks, and temporisings hitherto looked upon as the masterpieces of an Eastern administration. Brooking resistance on the part of those we rule, it will be the first duty of the rulers to provoke none; and exacting propriety in others, to show an example of unbending rectitude in ourselves. The time will come, but not now, when public employment and emoluments may be reopened to the native; when it does arrive, the first test of his deserving the countenance of the civilized is the renunciation of the badges of barbarism. There can hereafter be no communion betwixt light and darkness, and he who claims the privilege of being guided by "native custom" must renounce the hope of European countenance or sympathy. The Bengal mutineers have done nothing more than indulge in the customs of their caste and country and nothing beyond what was sanctioned by custom and by creed. With men who think such things permissible did opportunity occur we can have no intercommunion whatever. From the perfect facility with which infanticide, suttee, slavery, and thugge—all great institutions of the country—have been put down, we have no doubt whatever that half the other privileges and usages we fear to meddle with would vanish were we only bold enough to face them. The use of greased cartridges and the readiness with which all castes travel together by rail add to our convictions on the subjects. A caste man and a native custom man-adverse as both must needs be to progress and to the advancement of the great human family -are the enemies of the commonwealth, and ought to be made to contribute many times more to its government than those who are its friends. Were the highly orthodox and triple-taxed struck from the list of justices and of Government house visitors and assured that public employment was not to be looked for by them, we should find caste vanish like smoke; the Brahmins most probably discovering, as in the case of suttee, that the Vedas and Shasters were never in reality meant to have been interpreted as they have hitherto been .- Bombay Telegraph and

THE KING OF DRAM'S MODE OF EXECUTION .- The following has been communicated to the Poona Obtraveller that a new and fearful mode of execution had been adopted by the King of Delhi. The instrument and process are thus described :- A box, each side of which is 15 feet square, is constructed of timber 18 inches thick, dovetailed together, and braced with iron reds. The outside of the bottom of the box is covered with a plate of beaten iron, one inch in thickness. The interior is filled with perfect cubes of granite, weighing in the aggregate several thousand tons. A machine is erected after the manner of an ordinary pile-driver, but of course on an enormous scale, and of tremendous strength. The mass is raised by powerful machinery cast in Birmingham for the express purpose, though it is to be presumed that the machinist by whom the work was furnished had no idea of the horrid purpose for which it was intended. The human victim is placed upon a block of granite, of a corresponding surface, buried in the earth immediately beneath the enormous mass, and covered with a plate of iron. At a signal given by the vicramadack, the executioner touches a spring, the mass falls, and the victim, crushed at once, is suddenly annihilated, and spread out like a sheet of pasteboard! The huge weight being again raised, the flattened body is withdrawn and dried in the sun When completely prepared, it is hung over the wall of a public building, there to serve as a warning to

Advices from India had been telegraphed from Suez to London, but the exact dates were not given. General Havelock died at Lucknow, on the 25th of Dec., from dysentery, induced by mental anxiety

and exposure. General Windham, with his division of 2000 men, was attacked by about 8000 of the Gwalior Nutineers on the 27th November. The rebels were marching from Calpec towards Cawnpore, and fought desperately, causing the English troops to retreat with the loss of nearly the whole of the 64th regiment. Sir Colin Campbell, however, completely routed this body of mutineers on the 7th December, destroying all their ammunition, bullocks and grain, and capturing 16 of their guns.

These Gwalior mutineers were the great obstacle to the tranquillity of Central India.

# AUSTRALIA.

We (Times) have received files of papers from Melbourne to the 16th November inclusive.

"The district around Mount Ararat, the most westward and the newest gold field, is extending its lines daily, and a field for the employment of mining labour and enterprise as extensive as the far-famed and still flourishing Bendigo is being opened up. From thence to Beechworth the reports are alike The yield is steadily maintained, and the population is employed.' Instances of individual success have not been wanting this month. A nugget of solid gold 2ft. 4in. in length by 10in. at its widest point, and weighing 1,743 oz. 13 dwts., or 146lb., has been brought down from Kingower by four men named Robert and James Ambroso and Samuel and Charles Navier. The treasure was discovered in 13 feet sinking embedded in sand. It is perfectly free from extraneous matter. The lucky owners have been above four years engaged in gold-digging during which they have acquired a competence for life, irrespective of this their last and best hole. A gold-field contemporary mentions the following case, which is interesting as showing the fluctuations that beset a digger's career : -

" An instance of luck scarcely paralleled even

rades, though I confess that being less protected they in the annals of Ballarat occurred yeaterday. Three suffered more. The sallors of the Naval Brigade also, atrange to say showed the white reather, and fopped their victorial with the reather and in the sanals of Ballarat for Arasinand in the sallors of the Naval Brigade in the annals of Ballarat for Arasinand in the sallors of the Naval Brigade in the annals of Ballarat for Arasinand in the sallors of the reather and in the sallors of the reather and the sallors of the reather their terror. There is no missake about it our fellows were riter.

If Youted and the present continued to the sallors of the reather and went to work on the old shallow ground on the and ment to work on the old shallow ground on the Black hill Fiat. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon they camb upon a large quantity of small gold, and a beautifully weined specimen weighing 125 ounces which, from its small size, is evidently nearly all gold. This is another proof of the unexhausted state of our ground, and a well-deserved reward to these persevering men, who for nine long months have battled with extreme poverty, and five minutes before they came upon these riches did not know where to procure their evening meal."

### UNITED STATES.

Frauds of a very stupendous nature against the public are now engrossing the attention of the House of Representatives at Washington. A letter in the New York Herald gives a very interesting history of them, of which the following is the list: - First, the charge against Mr. Cullom, late clerk to the House, for defrauding the Treasury of some \$25,000 in the distribution of books to members; next, the indefinite charge, or rather suspicion of bribes against certain members of the last Congress, arising out of the small item of \$87,000 on the books of Lawrence, Stone, & Co., of Boston, "for passing the amended tariff act;" the private sale of the Fort Snelling reservation by the government at a price which some black republican growlers allege to be far less than could have been got for it; and lastly, the move-ment for the expulsion of G. B. Matteson from the House.

The New Jersey Lunatic Asylum has received 1,230 patients since it was opened, 429 of whom were treated last year. Of the whole number, 750 have been discharged cured or improved.

MRS. LUCY STONE'S APPLICATION OF THE MAXIM TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION IS TYPANNY .-The Orange, New Jersey, Journal, of the 16th inst., says:-Mrs. Lucy Stone, a resident of this place, and owner of real estate here, was assessed the usual per centage on her property, and the Township Collector, Abraham Mandeville, Esq., in due course of time, forwarded Mrs. Stone her tax bill. This Mrs. S. received, and before the time had expired for the receipt of taxes, returned it to the Collector, accompanied by the letter which we publish below. The law of New Jersey requires in cases of delinquents, that, if tax-monies shall not be paid within a limited period, a list of such delinquents shall be delivered by the Collector to a Justice of the Peace, whose duty it shall be within five days thereafter, "to make out and deliver to the Constable or Constables a warrant or warrants, requiring him or them to levy the tax so in arrear, with costs, by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the delinquent, giving at least four days' notice of such sale, and, if sufficient goods and chattels of the delinquent cannot be found the Constable shall take his or her body, if it be found in the country, and deliver the same to the Sheriff of the county or his jailor, to be kept in close and safe custody until payment be made of the said tax, with costs." The following is Mrs. Stone's let-

Orange, N.J., Dec. 18, 1857. Mr. Mandeville—Sir: Enclosed I return my tax bill, without paying it.

"My reason for doing so is that women suffer taxtion and yet have no representation, which is not only unjust to one-half of the adult population, but

is contrary to our theory of government.
"For years some women have been paying their taxes under protest, but still taxes are imposed, and representation is not granted.

"The only course now left us, is to refuse to pay the tax. We know well what the immediate result of this refusal must be.

"But we believe that when the attention of men is called to the wide difference between their theory of government and its practice, in this particular, that they cannot fail to see the mistake they now make by imposing taxes on women, while they refuse them the right of suffrage, and that the sense of justice which is in all good men, will lead them to correct it. Then we will all cheerfully pay our taxes: not till then.
"Respectfully
"LUCY STONE."

and ludicrous instance of the effect of fear on the imagination was exhibited in New York early on Friday morning. A German at 179 Bowery went into the street about I A.M., for the purpose of discharging some old loads from the barrel of his revolver. He fired two, accidentally shooting off the end of his thumb with the second, when he heard a man fall and cry murder on the opposite pavement. A policeman came up and assisted the fallen man who apparently was in dying agonies, to the Station House, and subsequently arrested the German. A physician being called it was found that the dying nan was without a wound of any kind, and being thus informed he went on his way rejoicing, amids roars of laughter from all by-standers.

An "original" genius, who hails from " Varmount." communicates to the New York Daily Times the bright suggestion of inflating the Leviathan with gas, probably by way of "poking fun" at the would-be launchers of this great steamer :- "Dear Sir-It is with the profoundest interest that I have read in your excellent paper the attempts to launch the great Leviathan, which have hitherto proved unsuccessful. I suppose she is built with her decks all in, and is water-tight, consequently she would be gastight. Therefore, please tell the noble Brunel to turn the city gas into her, fill her up like a balloon, and her weight will be lessoned nearly one-halfthen with her present appliances, she can be launched with perfect case.-Yours truly,

"SIDNEY MOODY. "Middlebury, Addison Co., Vt."

PROTESTANT SECTS IN AMERICA.-A gentleman informs us that, travelling in the West a few years since, he saw on one occasion a thousand men and women in a grove rolling hoops, flying kites, playing ball, shooting marbles, leaping, running, wrestling, boxing, rolling and tumbling in the grass, the women caressing dolls, and the men astride of sticks, for horses, and the whole company intently engaged in all the sports of childhoud. At last he ventured to ask what it meant. They told him that they were the little children to whom the Lord had promised His kingdom, and effected some surprise that he seemed not to have known that it was written - "Except ye be converted and become as little children," &c. Such are the little children Baptists! Not very long ago two clergymen of the Episcopal Church travelling in Kentucky, called at a furmer's house and not finding him at home, waited a while for his return, as night was near and they had occasion to claim his hospi-By and bye the farmer came home, and as he rode into the yard, or rather after he dismounted, sung out to a man in a most extraordinary tone-Go, give that horse some cars of corn,

He hasn't had any since I've been gone Glory Alleluia !

biaa Come in, my friends, and take something to cat; Go, Katy, go, cook them a portion of ment; Glory Allelnia i

Then leading the two gentlemen into the house, he

These are the Glory-Allclnia Baptists, whose special doctrine is "that they are inspired like the prophets with the language of poetry !"-A Presbyterian looking for a Church.

PRICE OF SLAVES. -- A South Carolina paper says: -one negroes, old and young, brought forty-one thousand dollars. Some of them were more infants, and some old negroes brought only five cents apioce.

The Divokon Business in ding. In the Court of Common Pleas; Oircinia tigion the 18th there were be the docket no fawer than one hundred and lifty-sayes applications for divorce. The newspaper reporter says):"" (Rarly) in the morning the court was thronged with those ill-matched pairs, who looked anything else but lovingly toward one another. From a disfigured the faces where smiles should have been and those who should have, walked, hand in hand along the path-way of life until they reached the shores of accrainty, took deats as the removed from each other as possible. They thought it contamination even to sit in the same room together, and whenever their oyes chanced to meet they flashed—not forth the fire of love, but that of hate, deep and lasting." ... 0.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A BIGAMIST. The Southbridge Press states that Dr. Gillet, a phrenological lecturer had been arrested in Spencer on the charge of attempting to take the life of his wife. It appears that on New Year's ever Gillet was married to a daughter of Mr. Wm. Sampson, after an acquaintance of about two weeks, and without the parents of the girl knowing anything of his previous history.—On Thursday last a brother of the girl returned home, after a short absence, and upon hearing of his sister's marriage, charged Gillet with having a wife in New York, and told him he must leave his sister and quit the house .- Gillet at first very indignantly denied having another wife, but finally acknowledged that he had been married, but had been divorced. He could not produce a bill of divorce, however, and was refused shelter in the house.—He then informed them that if he could not live with his wife, " there would be blood shed before morning;" finally, he asked to see his wife in private a moment, which request was granted him, and with his wife entered an adjoining room, when he drew a dirk knife and attempted to stab her in the breast. She escaped to the other room, and her brother than secured Gillet and locked him into a chamber. On Friday morning he was arrested, and put under \$2000 bonds, and failing to get bail was remanded to jail at Worces-

GRETKA GREEN IN NEW YORK .- Clandestine mariages are of such common occurrence that the facility with which a clerical accomplice can in all such cases be procured, seems to have escaped without comment from the Press, though it can hardly have been unnoticed by the public. No matter what the circumstances of any particular match may be, nobody who is planning it seems to be staggered in the least by any difficulty in finding a clergyman ready to lend his aid to the consummation of the plot. A case is now before our Courts in which the sacred functionary concerned plays, however, a more than usually complaisant part. . A young gentleman and lady who had made up their minds to link their fortunes together in spite of parental opposition, found an ally who ventured over into the "City of Churches," and brought away from his parish the Rev. Fred. Hemming, to a safe place of concealment, probably some " priest's chamber" in the house of still a third conspirator of Cupid. There the Divine lay lodged and perdu for fortyeight hours, as a filibustering steamer might lie off and on in a questionable harbor, ready, we are to presume, at a moment's notice, to apply the sanction of the law and the solemnities of his own sacred calling to a union of which he can hardly have known more than that it was to be effected under circumstances always suspicious, and presumably unworthy the countenance of a responsible officer of the social order. The Romeo and Juliet of the story at last contrived to give the slip to the lady-mother of the bride at Wallack's Theatre, and hurrying with all speed into the presence of this most obliging Friar Lawrence were forthwith made husband and wife of course with all the rites of religion as well as with all the forms of law. Into the merits of this specific connubial improvisation we do not care to enter. They are to be passed upon by judicial authority, and they concern neither us nor our readers at all. But whether we consider the objects for which the clergy have been invested with a right to execute the most serious and important contract which can pass between two members of society, or the decencies and decorum of religion itself, we must confess ourselves to be not a little confounded by the jaunty and accommodating good nature with which gentlemen of the sacred cloth can permit themselves to be seduced by their sympathics or by their pecessities into such a surreptitious exercise of their prerogatives. The Blacksmith of Gretna Green FRIGHTENED TO DEATH-ALMOST .- An unusual | has been abolished by act of the British Parliament. "touted" for customers at a shilling a couple, have been consigned to everlasting infamy by the burning pen of a Macaulay. And surely it is neither agreen-ble to our law, nor becoming to our charches, that the ministers of religion should divest themselves, in the discharge of a function at once magisterial and religious, alike of the caution of the magistrate and of the dignity of the clergyman .- Times.

> Public Schools .- The editor of the Banner of the Cross sums up some ideas on Public Schools, in the following pithy language:—
> "How vain it is to rely on a Godless education for

political security or morality in a community! Why, it takes some smartness, some educational capacity. to make a devil. Education will ever in its unsanctified processes make more dignitaries in crime than ignorance can. As to human nature, mere school ight does not of itself improve it at all. It makes it inventive in evil, and shrewd in avoiding detection. It simply endows it to take criminal risks. It is a perfectly stupid appreheusion legislators have, that they can secure our free institutions by any measure of a merely mental education. So that if this is all public schools propose to do, let us own our well meaning error-and let the Ohristian instincts of the country have full scope and encouragement in the education of the young. The people will tax themselves in this matter better than legislators can tax them. There is much pride about a public school system. Well, it is something pretty to romance about. Politicians and teachers can sometimes make something out of it, but we honestly believe that is about all that can be made of it. Public morals are certainly not improving under the system, and never can he, so long as religious and moral dulies receive no more attention. What is to be done?

We incline to the opinion that, in a few years, such opinions will be much more generally expressed .-They are now more generally held than many people suppose. When a Roman Catholic prefers his parish school to the public school he is said to be bigoted, and even hostile to education; but if Protestants enough join the cry to ensure a reformation in the system of instruction, it will be of little consequence to us what is said against us. Let only the good be done that we seek to promote, and we shall be content. But, in general, God works by His own means and instruments.—Philadelphia Catholic Herald.

A "SLAVE PEN" IN THE WEST .- The Jamestown (Wis.) Independent thus describes the manner in which a party of poor sewing girls, sent out from New York by the Children's Aid Society," were disposed of in that village .- A charge of ten dollars to pay their travelling expenses, we suppose, was made for each person, the money to be paid by the employer, and to be deducted from the future earnings of the young women. The free church was thrown open, the young women occupying the scats in rows, some of them crying. Customers then walked along the ranks with perfect coolness, examining their condition one by one, and as they found one, suitable they planked the cash and carried off their prize.

THE WAY HE DIED .- The ne plus ultra of indicrons chimphs is to be found on a grave-stone in Oxford,

N. H., as follows:-"To all my friends I bid adieu: A more sudden death was never knew, As I was leading the old mare to drink. She kicked and killed me quicker'n a wink."