

bent so closely to her that she has since stated that she felt their breath. I had previously desired the patient to remain quiet, as if asleep, if the committee entered. When I was conducting a part of the committee, other members of it were going about the house by themselves, examining the closets, sinks, &c., &c. I was not present when one of the gentlemen took hold of the rosary."

Upon being asked if she could describe the gentleman, who desired an interview with her, the witness replied that she could not well describe him, but that she could recognise him if she saw him.

PREACHING BY EXAMPLE.—We copy from the N. Y. Independent, a pretty little sketch of the N. York Legislature "on a spree." This be it remembered, is the same body that has just passed the Maine Liquor Law:—"One would think that New York had materials enough for drunken rows, without the annual descent of the members of the Legislature upon us. But, while Baker, Hyer, Morrissey, and such like men are filling our saloons and gambling dens with drunken quarrels, out of which spring hideous crimes, such as the murder of Poole, it seems that our public officers, the members of the New York Common Council, the Boards of our CHARITABLE and criminal institutions, and of our State Legislature, are carrying on orgies as full of drunkenness, of quarrels, of beastliness, as any that occur in the lowest haunts of vice. On Tuesday, some six hundred persons embarked on the steamer Norwalk, ostensibly to visit the criminal and charitable institutions of the city of New York; and before they returned from their tour, a large number of them were themselves in such a state as to make it plain that they should have been left at some of these reformatory institutions. There was copious drinking on the boat. When they reached Randall's Island, where some 1200 or 1500 boys and girls, whose parents are dead or unworthy to rear their children, are educated by the city, in one of the rooms of this institution for children saved from vice and destruction, provisions were made for the public visitors, and brany, among other things, of which many of the visitors freely partook. Thence they went to Blackwell's Island, visited several of its institutions, and at 3 o'clock some 500 sat down to a dinner provided for them, at which such quantities of wine were provided and drank that, when the time for toasts and speeches arrived, many of the company were too drunk to allow of peace; and, at length, speaking being impossible, the company, by a ruse, was broken up, and got upon the boat, to return to New York. Ought the N. York Legislature, a temperance legislature, be invited to N. York for the purpose of making a circumnavigation of drunkenness? When the city has a purpose of serving wine and brandy till men reel and howl, ought rooms to be furnished for that brandy at Randall's Island institution for boys and girls? Ought the chapel of the new workhouse on Blackwell's Island to be taken for the scene of a drunken dinner, provided by the Governors of New York charities? We think that New York has been enough disgraced by the attack on Hyer, and by the murder of Poole. But neither of these scenes was so disgraceful to this city as these shameless scenes enacted by public men, State and city officers in the chapel of a public charity, upon an island set apart for the care of the unfortunate and the reformation of the vicious? Sometimes an orderly meeting may be interrupted by the irruption of rioters. But the scenes of this drunken circuit of public men were not the result of any accident. A resolution to exclude intoxicating liquors from this celebration was introduced into the Board of Governors and voted down. It was a part of the plan to have liquor. The men who voted for it were not green clergymen, who did not know what wine would do at a public dinner. They were all old hands at wine dinners. They knew exactly what it would do. Nothing has happened by accident; nothing which was unforeseen. And this, this loathsome procession of drinking, quarrelling aldermen and legislators among institutions of charity in New York city, is one of the events which disgrace the city more than a hundred such cruel murders as that of Bill Poole. That was enacted by professed pugilists. It was the wrangling and quarrelling of men who spend their lives in brutal excitements. But to bring down from Albany a State Legislature, to put them in connection with the Common Council of New York to charter a boat and stock it with liquor, to carry a crew of revelers made up of such men into the chapel of one of the most important institutions on Blackwell's Island, to swell them there with one hundred and eighty bottles of wine, until the company broke up in a row, and the boat brought them back to the city in such a state that sober people could not but wonder whether, by mistake, the Council and Legislature had not been left, and the inmates of the Poor house brought off.—Such a spectacle as this, without redemption or excuse, the rottenest and wickedest that has for a long time transpired.

A few nights back a small party of ladies and gentlemen were laughing over the supposed awkwardness attending a declaration of love, and a gentleman remarked that if he ever offered himself, he would do it in a collected and business like manner. "For instance, he continued, addressing himself to a lady present, 'I would say, Miss S—, I have been two years looking for a wife. I am in the receipt of about a thousand dollars a year from my business, which is daily on the increase. Of all the ladies of my acquaintance, I admire you the most; indeed, I love you, and would gladly make you my wife.' 'You flatter me by your preference,' good humorously replied Miss S—, to the surprise of all present; 'I refer you to my father!' 'Bravo!' exclaimed the gentleman. 'Well, I declare,' exclaimed the ladies, the lady and gentleman, good reader, are to be married in July.—Philadelphia City Item.

The Christian Guardian (Methodist) under the heading "Result of Division," publishes the following communication addressed to the editor of the London Watchman:—
Gentlemen,—A rather startling event to the Methodist world has lately happened in this neighborhood; a knowledge of which the writer thinks may prove instructive to observers, and warning to wanderers. It is well known that in 1835, the Warrenite division made heart-rending havoc among the Wesleyans in Manchester. Besides other plans for destroying or damaging old Methodist, the separatists resolved to erect hostile places of worship as near as possible to

all the Wesleyan Chapels then standing in this city. In accordance with this design, a chapel was built—chiefly by shares—in Tonman-street, near the Great Bridgewater-street Chapel.

This new concern was launched amidst deafening hurrahs, both wind and tide seeming in its favor. The leaders in the division took with them a large society, the zeal of their followers for the new system and their dislike to the old were at boiling heat; popular opinion was in their favor, and according to their own showing, they had such a liberal system of Church polity as would work wonders.

After a time a change took place; the popular breeze veered round;—the congregation began to decline; the shares which were to yield a large percentage fell to a discount, the shareholders could obtain neither interest nor principal; and in the end they gave up their shares that a new trust might be formed. No measure, however, seemed to arrest the progress of decay; down, down, went the concern, until the chapel was finally offered for sale by the Trustees. At the beginning of this year it passed into the legal possession of the Roman Catholics. The remaining members have taken a room some distance from Tonman-street. An excellent clergyman offered £20 more than the Romanists, to prevent Popery gaining an establishment in his district, but he failed in his efforts to obtain the building.

Thus, an Association chapel which was intended to promote Protestantism, will be employed to destroy it; where the spiritual doctrines of John Wesley were to have been preached, the errors of Rome will be inculcated; in the very place where these separatists were to enjoy a peerless freedom, Rome will rivet her manacles on her victims.

Sin has gained a terrible triumph. Popery has gained a footing and a prize. I has obtained for £700 a building which cost more than twice that sum, so that dividing Methodists have given to Romanism something like £1,000, to carry on its mission of evil. [Thus does God make even the wrath of man to praise Him.—Ed. T. W.]

THE MAINE LAW AND THE GOSPEL.—It is said that not a few of the ultras of the Order of the Sons declare that the Gospel has proved a failure; that it is insufficient and incapable, without human aid and legislative assistance, of regenerating mankind, destroying the reign of sin, &c., &c. In short, though they do not use the precise words, they assert in substance—that as the Christian dispensation succeeded one less perfect, so the Gospel, according to Neal Dow, has been discovered by the enlightened wisdom of this progressive age to be necessary to render the Divine law somewhat more excellent, though, perhaps, not yet quite perfect, and worthy of a generation which having made such progress in physical knowledge ought not to stand still in that which is spiritual.

The Temperance Telegraph does not yet go quite so far, but it says:—

"Notwithstanding the sneer of the News, we make bold to say, that the Gospel has not been preached with sufficient power to overcome the besetting sin of Intemperance. Be the reason what it may, it is a remarkable fact, that in Christian England, among other civilized States, drunkenness was on the increase continually, down to the period of the commencement of the Temperance Reformation: and we do not hesitate to say that we believe it was because the Gospel was not truly and faithfully preached, in relation to this great prevailing sin."

A pretty admission for the Telegraph to make. If England was at any time less drunken than at present, when was that—and when was it she commenced the career of drunkenness in which, according to the Telegraph she is ever gaining more speed? If the people were a drunken people five hundred years ago, and drunkenness increased continually in the nation, it would be a difficult thing to find a man or woman not a drunkard at the present day.

And which are those other civilized States in which drunkenness was on the increase continually?—St. John's Freeman.

THE FIGHTING POWERS OF DIFFERENT NATIONS.—A lively writer from Paris draws a parallel between the soldiers of the different nations now fighting in the Crimea, and first says of the Russian:—"The valor displayed by the Russians in the night attack on the allies has been surpassed by the soldiers of any nation or people whatever. The Russian soldier lacks strategy and quickness of movement, but he possesses a courage almost without parallel, a remarkable strength of body, and great resistance to the exhausting effects of wounds. It has been a common remark from the day of Napoleon to the present moment, that the Russian soldiers are the most difficult soldiers in the world to put hors de combat which are met in Europe. Marshal Ney said: 'It will not suffice to shoot a Russian soldier; he must be pushed over.' Remarkable instances of this power of resistance to the loss of blood, and to the first impressions of a wound have been exhibited since the commencement of the campaign in the Crimea, and it is no doubt due to the rude life to which the Russian soldier is subjected, not only as a soldier, but as a peasant."

The French, proverbially a brave and excitable people, are brilliant and formidable in an attack. If repulsed a revolution equally violent takes place, and would often prove fatal if it were not for the precaution of placing reserves. When these are not wanting, they are capable of being easily rallied, and their lively spirit is soon restored. The Prussians are less excitable; but nevertheless, in an attack they are not to be surpassed in bravery and perseverance by the troops of any other European nation, with this advantage, that the appear to be incapable of panic, and though they may be repulsed and defeated, they cannot be forced to run in confusion from the field of battle. The Prussian armies engaged in these campaigns were not, for the most part, very young soldiers; a spirit of enthusiasm prevailed their ranks, which rendered them capable of the most brilliant achievements. In cases of defeat, the effects of momentary hurry and confusion, to which all young troops are liable, were less violent with them than the French; but, though easily rallied, and their patriotic enthusiasm soon restored, they could not rival the Russian stoicism in adversity. The Austrians, properly so called, were highly disciplined and brave but the infantry of that race appeared different in energy when compared with the French or Prussians; and their physical powers could not be compared with those of the sturdy Russian soldiery. The Bohemians appeared to be somewhat more healthy and robust, but did not materially differ in point of national character from their Austrian brethren in arms. The Hungarian in-

fantry were decidedly superior to both in point of energy and physical power, and the select corps of Grenadiers furnished by that nation were equal, if not superior, to any in the field.—Cathart's Commentaries.

OLD CHARLEY'S NOTIONS OF PROPHECY.—Sir Chas. Napier, in giving an account of the attack at Acre, praised the marines, in particular, who acted very valiantly. "I knew them" (said Sir Charles) to be a very pious corps, which I suppose was the reason they sent so many of them over to us; so accordingly I touched them on their religious feelings, and brought them into action like men." "But how did you bring their religious feeling into play, Sir Charles? (said one present)—what did you say to them?" When they were coming on I cried—'Now at 'em you infernal rascals, and fulfill the prophecies!'"

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