

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The PARISIAN Gossett.—Sir Charles Napier, who makes such a fuss about the 70,000 seamen that France has "on her books," might read with some profit a sensible article in the Charivari. The French themselves perfectly understand the amount of able-bodied sailors the country can rely on, and the jolly tars on paper are a standing joke among the initiated. When it is known that three-fourths of the men on the list never squared a yardarm or climbed rigging at all, the gallant Admiral will take his grog in quiet. Every cook and waiter on the river steamboats, every clerk at the waterside, every fisherman who casts a net or even drags a fish-pond, every bathing-house man at Dieppe or Boulogne, he who gathers lobsters, or rakes for oysters, or grubs for seaweed on the cliffs, "Gathers sapphire, dreadful trade!"

is at once "booked" as an A. B. mariner. Charivari describes a Paris Cockney engaged in angling for gudgeon, whose calm sport is interrupted by a government official, who, register in hand, insists on "booking" him as a fisherman, and consequently liable to serve on a man-of-war.—Globe.

Several districts in France were suffering severely from a great want of water.

ITALY.

The Tribunal of Appeals, at Naples, has declared the liberated steamer Cagliari a good and lawful prize.

Sanguinary conflicts, of almost daily occurrence, have taken place between the French and Roman soldiers.

RUSSIA.

It was said that 126,000 soldiers would be assembled in camp, at Povanople (?) at the end of August, for inspection by the Czar.

Cholera had made its appearance at St. Petersburg.

A fire had almost destroyed all the shipping at Helsingford.

The Patrie says that a Russian frigate had joined the French squadron in the Adriatic, and was placed under the orders of the French Admiral. This news had created great sensation at Vienna.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Government had made ample satisfaction for the attack on the British Consul at Belgrade.

The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says, that, owing to the affairs of Montenegro and the ticklish state of Diplomatic relations between France, Turkey, and Austria, it has been intimated to Turkey, that, if a satisfactory answer should not be returned at once, more ships of war were to be sent to the Adriatic.

SPAIN.

A Madrid despatch says that General Concha has complained to his Government of the insults of the English, in reference to the slave question. The Madrid journals say that the Government intends to call on England for an explanation of the gratuitous insults to which Spain has been exposed in the debates in the House of Lords, by the Earl of Malmesbury and others.

INDIA.

The insurrection has assumed a new phase, which, if less dangerous to the empire, is most embarrassing to newspaper correspondents. There is no longer a war in the European sense of the word, no central point on which the mind can rest as the one from which results, and consequently intelligence are to be expected. Instead of one great campaign there are six little campaigns all going on at once, each attended with small successes and petty reverses, and each tending in some infinitesimal degree to the main object, the pacification of the country. The best mode, perhaps, of recording our progress is to sketch briefly the operations and position of the flying columns now in motion through the country. The most important of these, the column under General Walpole, has been wending its way towards Bareilly. Shortly after the mishap at Rowah it was joined by the Commander-in-Chief, who entered Shahjehanpore without a battle, the enemy evacuating the town. Leaving a wing of Her Majesty's 82d and half De Kantzow's Horse to garrison the place, his Excellency pressed on towards Bareilly.—The enemy, whose information is usually speedy, and from their ramified social connexions must always be accurate, heard that Shahjehanpore was but indifferently guarded. The force at Mahamede, therefore, reported officially as 12,000 strong, with 12 guns, by a rapid march surprised De Kantzow's Horse, cut up an outlying picket, drove the Europeans into the gaol—the only fortified building at hand—and seized the town. There they proceeded to harass, and, according to one account, to execute such of the townspeople as they conceived or fancied had submitted willingly, varying the excitement by an attack on the gaol, which was repulsed with loss. Meanwhile the Commander-in-Chief on the 6th drove the enemy posted outside the town into the city. The fighting is said to have been sharp, but we have few particulars, and your special correspondent, if he has recovered from his accident will supply all details. Next day the city itself was carried, and by the 8th the Mahomedans had fled, and the city, and with it the control of Rohilcond, was in our hands. The Commander-in-Chief, moreover, in accordance with arrangements long since made and carried out with the steady precision which he has contrived to impress upon his subordinates, received considerable reinforcements. Column No. 2, under Brigadier Jones, who when I last wrote was at Moradabad, reached Bareilly just in time to assist in its reduction. Two days previous column No. 3, under Brigadier Penny, had reached him from Budana.—Unfortunately that officer, with the quiet recklessness which is as peculiar to the British officer as his contempt for tactics, rode with his staff at the head of his advanced guard. They were marching as usual before daybreak, near Kuchrowlee, a little place in the Hudson district, when a shower of grape checked the advance. Brigadier Penny was killed on the spot, and the Carabineers, who formed the advanced guard, charged the gun. Behind it was a ditch filled with Ghazees, Mussulman fanatics; and Captains Foster, Eckford, and Davies were severely wounded. The ditch cleared, the column proceeded, and, as I said, arrived in time, but Brigadier Penny is a sad loss. It is believed that the majority of the fugitives have made for Bareilly, the north-eastern corner of Oude, and still exclusively in the hands of rebels. The Nana, however, with his cavalry, has disappeared, and is supposed to have succeeded in making his way into Bhowah where a large body of cavalry is just now worrying Mr. Hume.

In Bareilly, Fyzabad, and Onlnee, there are still armies in the field. In 14 districts our authority is bounded by the range of our cannon, and the districts are harassed and the stations threatened by great bodies of Pindarees, varying in strength from 3,000 to 8,000. They must all be put down, and the

work harassing at all times, is in this weather almost impossible. There are not a few in India who consider it impossible to find any one who see no end to the inscription, and look upon any body as an established institution for the next 10 years. They argue that these Pindarees can be crushed only by a combined movement, for which over vast a territory we can never have the means. There must always be a hole to step out of. These opinions are the natural effect of the extreme excitement of the year, an excitement quite as great as that of the Keign of Terror, but they are hardly sustained by facts. The first moment of breathing time will enable us to organize an armed police, and it is hard if we cannot put down dacoity, on however vast a scale. The only real danger are of such a decline in the number of the Europeans as would expose us to a succession of defeats, or of a new rising of the soldiery.

The Chief Commissioner of the Panjab reports the discovery of a conspiracy among the wing of the 4th Native Infantry at Hoshiyepore. It was discovered, six of the conspirators hanged, four transported, and the remainder ordered to Jullunder pending further inquiry.—Cor. of Times.

WHERE IS FRASER'S RIVER.—The recent discoveries of gold on Fraser's River will lead many to examine their maps in vain for the purpose of finding the precise locality of this important stream.

Fraser's River empties into the Gulf of Georgia, a branch of Puget's Sound, a few miles north of the 49th parallel, which is the boundary between our territory and the British possessions. Its head-waters interlock with those of the Columbia and the Athabasca. For the first half of its course it runs in a southerly direction, when it turns westward. At the distance of 160 miles from its mouth it is joined by Thompson's River, a considerable stream flowing from the eastward. The Cascade range of mountains, which may be regarded as a continuation of the Sierra Nevada, ceases here. At the junction of the two rivers, and in the immediate vicinity, like the diggings which are causing so much excitement on the Pacific Coast. They have been worked more or less since last summer, but their real importance was not ascertained until lately.

Fort Langley, the lowest post of the Hudson's Bay Company on Fraser's River, is situated on the left bank, about 25 miles from its mouth. Thus far the stream is navigable for vessels of considerable burden. The next post is Fort Hope, at the mouth of Que-que-alla River, 69 miles above Fort Langley. To the "Falls" is 12 miles further, and thence to Thompson's River Forks is 55 miles. Thus the whole distance from the mouth of Fraser's River to the gold diggings at Thompson's River is 160 miles, or thereabouts.

Above Fort Langley the river is practicable for bateaux of three tons burden—a slow and tedious navigation—but after passing the "Falls" canoes only can be used. But the journey must really be made on foot from the falls, and is exceedingly laborious and rugged. There are no horses or mules to be procured in all that region.

It is by the route above indicated that most of the gold-seekers will find their way to the new placers. There is, however, another route, via the Columbia River and the Dalles; but the distance is four or five hundred miles.

The latitude of the Thompson's River Forks is about 50° 30', or nearly 300 miles further north than Quebec. But it must be remembered, that the climate on the Pacific coast is mild in comparison with that of similar latitudes east of the Rocky Mountains.

On the Banks of the Fraser River, in the Hudson Bay country, gold has been found in the greatest quantities. Though we are informed the auriferous fields extend to the American side, it is certain the best lie on English soil. The region extends from the vicinity of Fort Colville, in Washington Territory, where successful mining operations have been carried on for years, in a north-westerly direction to Fort Thompson, in the British possessions, and is principally east of the Cascade range of mountains, and between Fraser river and the western base of the Rocky Mountains. The diggings are located between 48° and 51° north, and 117° and 127° west longitude, covering a space about 140 miles square.

Several Steamships, loaded with miners and others, have left the American cities for the gold fields. It seems that the Hudson's Bay Company, whose lease of British Oregon does not expire until May 1859, impose a tax of five dollars a month on every American for the privilege of digging for the precious metal. Of course the Americans grumble loudly at the imposition, and not a few anathemas are occasionally hurled at the heads of the Administration who, under the Ashburton treaty, surrendered the territory on which those gold fields are situated to Great Britain. The New York Times mournfully remarks that "if 54-40" had been insisted upon, the whole of this auriferous region would have belonged to the United States.

THE EXCITEMENT IN SAN FRANCISCO.—No one, says the Bulletin, outside the city, can form an adequate idea of the extent to which the Fraser River fever is now raging. This city, being the natural outlet for all persons bound thither, whether from the mines or from our interior towns, presents a scene, or rather a continuation of scenes, not to be found elsewhere. The mania is by no means limited to miners but seems to have operated with inflaming powers on all classes alike. Even newspaper men, the most invertebrate and pertinacious of all, are about leaving in considerable numbers. A lively business has been doing within the last few days in the hardware and clothing lines, as well as by the vendors of groceries and provisions. Almost all from the interior require a new fit-out, in whole or in part. Revolvers, rifles, shot-guns and knives, pick-axes, shovels and hoes, rocker iron, drills and rifle boxes, flannel shirts, thick coats and pants, water-boots, oil cloths and waterproof clothes-bags—and a thousand other articles "too numerous to mention," have been in demand.—So great is the rush that although numerous sailing vessels are up for Fraser River, among them the clipper ship Chariot of Fame, which, excepting the Great Republic and the Ocean Monarch, is the largest merchantman that ever entered our port, yet hundreds will be unable to obtain immediate passage, and we learn that hundreds more are waiting at Sacramento and Stockton for conveyance to this city. Scarcely one of the emigrants leaves San Francisco without disbursing more or less money, and it will not be too high an estimate to assert that ere the lapse of another week, one million of dollars will be added to our daily circulation since the epidemic commenced to rage. For the present, at least, emigrants will obtain all their supplies from California, and thus we have seen no good reason to believe that such will not continue to be the case for many months yet to come—provided always the Fraser River mines are as rich as they have been reported. The following vessels are up for Vancouver's Island and ports in the Sound: Steamer Panama, steamer Cortes, bark Adelaide, bark Live Yankee, bark D. H. Hall, bark Madonna, brig Merchantman, brig Franklin Adams, schooner Kossuth, ship William, ship Georgiano, and ship Chariot of Fame. All the vessels will undoubtedly go full of passengers and freight, which we cannot help regarding as the commencement of a large and most important commerce between San Francisco and the new gold region.

THE REPORT OF TWO EMIGRANTS.—On Sunday we received a visit from Messrs. Edward Campbell and Joseph Blanch, both boatmen, well known in this city, who have just returned from the mines on Fraser River. The narrative of these gentlemen exactly agrees with that of Mr. Henry Etling, published in the Herald of yesterday. Six of them joined in

company viz.—the two first mentioned, and Messrs. Timothy Sweeney, Alexander Young, Patrick Cosgrave, and James Duncan, all of them boatmen in San Francisco. They left this city on the steamer Commodore, and took a whale boat with them, in which they performed the remainder of the trip, from Victoria to Hill's Bar, 150 miles above the mouth of Fraser River, and two miles below Fort Yale. They mined for ten days in the Bar, until compelled to desist, from the rise in the river, in which time they took out \$1,340. They used but one rocker, and have no doubt but they could have done much better with proper appliances. There were from sixty to seventy white men at work on Hill's Bar, and from four hundred to five hundred Indians, men, women and children. The Indians are divided in opinion with regard to Americans; the more numerous party, headed by Pollock, a chief, are disposed to receive them favorably, because they obtain more money for their labor from the "Bostons" than from "King George's men," as they style the English. They have learned the full value of their labor, and instead of \$1 a day, or an old shirt, for guiding and helping to work a boat up river, they now charge from \$5 to \$8 per day. Another portion of the Indians are in favor of driving off the "Bostons," being fearful of having their country overrun by them. Provisions were exceedingly dear and scarce—flour selling at \$80 the barrel, bacon at 75 cents a pound, and butter at \$1 a pound. They reached Hill's Bar in 21 days from San Francisco, and recommend the Victoria route as the most favorable. Parties going by that route would do well to purchase a whale boat in this city, and obtain a clearance from the Custom house at Victoria, without which they will not be allowed to enter the river. The British steamer Satellite is stationed off the mouth of the river, and she has a launch manned by 20 men, stationed at Fort Langley, to search boats going up. They also advise learning the Chinook language, which is very easy of acquisition, and will prove exceedingly useful.—The winters are represented as being very severe, the river being frozen solid and the snow very deep. The present high stage of water is expected to abate about the middle or latter part of July, till when mining cannot be carried on to advantage. A party of twenty miners had started to prospect for dry diggings in the interior. They were accompanied with Indian guides, who said that there was *hi you* (plenty) gold to be found. Salmon was very abundant, the season having just commenced. No game had been observed about the mouth of the river, but they learned from some half breeds that there were many bears in the hills. One species is described as being of a green color, not very large, but exceedingly fierce, active, and dangerous to hunt. The gold on Fraser River was first discovered by a man named Charles Adams, who was afterwards shot and killed by his partner, Charles McDonald, during a controversy relative to some gold. McDonald is now at Whatcom. It is necessary to hire an Indian guide or pilot in ascending the river. Our informants are of opinion that gold is most abundant all through that country, and they intend returning in about two weeks.

ANOTHER EXPERIENCE.—Among the mass of narrations, says a Francisco paper, with which we have been favored, relative to the Fraser River mines, since the arrival of the Panama, we select the subjoined account from Mr. Henry Etling, a young gentleman of this city, who has been for some time mining on that river, at Hill's Bar, one hundred and sixty miles above the mouth, and the same place known by some persons here as Kennison's Bar.—There were about seventy American miners on the Bar, and previous to the late rise in the river, they were averaging one ounce a day to the hand; but, since the freshet, they have not made more than two dollars and a half to the hand daily. Mr. Etling and his partner had never mined before, and were, consequently, green at the business; nevertheless, they realized together, six ounces in five days. Being unprovided with a rocker, they cut down a tree, made a rough substitute for a rocker, and perforated the holes with an iron spoon. The sluices on the river appeared to be well satisfied with their operations. Fraser River undergoes two falls each year—the first occurring in June, and the second in August. The freshet between June and August is caused by the melting of the snow on the Rocky Mountains, and pouring down through Thompson River. Provisions were not to be purchased at the mines, except from those who were about leaving for California to obtain supplies, and they disposed of their flour at the rate of \$50 a barrel. Mr. Etling represents the Indians as quite peaceable, but exceedingly troublesome. As soon as a miner lays down his pick, an Indian stands by to make use of it for himself, and when he lays down the shovel he takes the Indian takes the shovel and relinquishes the other implement. They are all engaged in mining—even to children four and five years of age, and are as well posted on the value of gold as the whites. Mr. Etling saw one Indian who had \$250 in a buckskin purse, dug out by himself in one week.

THE COLLEGE OF SPIRITS—ABSURD AND BLASPHEMOUS SCHEME.

(From the New York Tribune.)

We learn from a Parisian journal, from whose columns we translate the subjoined statements, that Mr. D. D. Hume, the famous spirit-rapper, is to marry, on the 19th of this month, at St. Petersburg, Mile. Kroll, sister-in-law of the rich and magnificent Count of Kouchelef-Besborodko, who will give his sister-in-law a dowry worthy the magnificence of a Potemkin. They speak of a million of roubles, and of lots of peasants endowed with extraordinary quantities of spirituality. Count Kouchelef, Hume and Alexander Dumas, who accompanies them and who will be Hume's witness, have left Paris for Russia. They are to embark at Stettin; thence they go to St. Petersburg.—There Dumas will leave Hume and go to Moscow; he will visit in succession Tiflis and Schamyl, Sebastopol, Odessa, Constantinople and Tyrol. Then he is to return to Paris, to embark at Havre for Greece in the sail and screw yacht which M. Mazoline is at present building for him.

While Alexander Dumas is thus going round the world, Hume will return to Paris with his wife and the dowry, and they say that after the examples of Mesmer and Cagliostro, he is going to found at Paris a grand establishment of supernatural communications—a sort of Spiritualistic Exchange.

To this establishment there will be joined a school of Fluidism, where the rich will be initiated in that great mystery—requiring a sacrifice proportioned to their wealth. This school will be divided into three classes. The first will be a sort of gymnasium, purely mechanical, where will be shown the methods of disengaging the fluid by exercises at once physical and intellectual. Everybody possesses the spiritual fluid, and if some appear to be without it, it is because they do not know how to produce its disengagement. Hume said as much to us not long ago; and to made himself understood he added the following explanation:—

"Here is a cake of resin. This cake contains a great quantity of electricity. But this electricity does not manifest itself—it produces no phenomena—it sleeps. To awaken it I take this catkin and strike the cake of resin, and the electricity manifests its presence in a lively manner."

The first class of the school of fluids will be that in which they will operate on the natures possessing latent fluid, as they operate upon the resin with the catkin; accordingly we will call this the Caktin Class.

In the second class, the fluid being developed, awakened and active, they will show how to direct it by faith and by will. It is not sufficient to have the fluid, it must also be known how to use it.

The mode of using it is, then, what they will teach in the second class. In leaving this class the adepts will know how to turn tables, to summon spirits,

to question them, to receive answers, and, in fact, to place themselves in communication with the other world. This is the class of Reception. But, when this is known, all is not yet done. This is only to be in communication with the spiritual world—it remains yet to learn how to profit by these communications. They must not be regarded as useless play; as a series of curious, but unfruitful experiments. We must learn all that the spirits know more, than we do; we must use them to elevate ourselves, to make us better, richer, and more powerful.

That is what will be learned in the third class. Well-informed persons pretend that, before returning to Paris, Hume will pass through Holstein, where he will visit, in the cave whether he has retired, the celebrated Count of Saint Germain, from whom he expects to obtain—for the spirits have promised it him—twenty-seven of the fourteen thousand seven hundred secrets which the immortal Count carries in his bosom.

These twenty-seven secrets—the most important of the ancient Egyptian Cabala, and which are to restore to us the mysteries of Isis and Anubis—these twenty-seven secrets, together with the four that Hume already knows, are to form a total of superhuman knowledge which will make the happy initiated equal in power, beauty, longevity, health, happiness and knowledge with the inhabitants of the third order. The earth, as it is well known, is only a poor planet of the forty-four order.

The third class will be called the class of Results. We are informed that while M. Hume will open his School of Fluidism for men, and will make the living talk with the dead, Madame Hume, on her side, will direct a similar school for females.

The number of pupils can never exceed sixty on the part of the males, and sixty on the part of the females. Each class will be composed of thirty persons.

It is pretended that a company, composed of some very wealthy Russians and some Frenchmen, is formed for the establishment of these institutions, and that they are now negotiating for the purchase of the lands of the Hotel d'Osmond in Paris.

When these two schools are finally opened, Paris will be really the capital of the world. The plans are already in preparation. Two temples are spoken of, of the Egyptian order, connected by a gallery, in the centre of which, beneath a circular pavilion, surmounted by a cupola, will be placed a large circular table, around eighty-two persons of both sexes, in alternate order, can be seated. These eighty-two persons will be Mr. and Madame Hume, forty male pupils and forty female pupils. The scholars of the first class cannot assist in turning the sacred table.

The table being set in motion, the spirits evoked, and the mysteries prepared, the twenty men and the twenty women of the second class will retire, and it is only for the initiated of the third class that the miracles will take place, and the eyes of the mind be opened.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON THE NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.

Another terrible destruction of human life and limb occurred on Thursday night on the Erie Railroad, near Port Jervis. The 5 p.m. express train from Dunkirk, when six miles east of Port Jervis and about three minutes' walk from Shin Hollow Watering Station, encountered a broken rail on the track. The engine, tender, baggage car and three passenger cars, passed over the gap in safety; but the two last passenger cars swung off the track, and after running off the track about twenty-five rods, the coupling parted, and they were hurled down a declivity thirty feet deep to a meadow below. Before reaching the bottom the cars turned over twice; the first time the sides were burst open, and subsequently they were split up into minute pieces, and their human contents strewn about the greensward, wounded, dying and dead. As soon as it could be done the train was checked and backed, and the horri-stricken inmates of the other car hurried to the rescue of the injured. Both of the overturned cars were full of passengers, and the consequences of the disaster were most appalling. Five persons were instantly killed. The ruins of the cars were all blood-stained, and seemed to be instinct with life, as scores of people, suffering from every conceivable form of mutilation, crawled from under their fragments. As soon as it could be accomplished, the victims of the disaster were borne to the cars, where their wound were temporarily dressed up, and the train set off for Port Jervis. On arriving there, they were immediately carried to the hotels, and all the medical skill that the neighborhood afforded, was brought into requisition. Thus far there have been six deaths, and it is feared that others will die. Those who were in the cars at the time state that they were overwhelmed in an instant, without the slightest warning, and hurled from their seats in every direction, with terrific violence. The seat backs flew over wounding and maiming many, and the splinters did the rest.

The subjoined communication to the editors of the New York Express, will show the estimation in which "State-Schoolism" is at present held by a large and influential body of Protestants in the U. States. It will be seen that every statement of the True Witness respecting the mischievous tendencies of the system, is fully corroborated, and that by un-exceptionable, because by Protestant, testimony:—

"To the Editors of the New York Express.

"You evidently do not understand the practical workings of the free school system of this State, or you would not characterize the common sense views of the Churchman as being 'on stilts.' You must allow one who has taken your paper for eight years, and who coincides with all your conservative principles, to disagree with you on this important subject—important because the mass of the people is in error in relation to it, and because millions of money are annually thrown away upon it. Free schools are a contagion which we have caught from Puritanical (infidel) New England—a contagion which leaves the body politic in a worse state than it found it.

"The writer of this has been intimately connected with the schools in this State for many years—he has given the question a good deal of careful attention and study—and he long since came to the conclusion that the common school system is a miserable failure. If Archbishop Hughes and the Churchman agree upon this one point, it does not all affect the soundness of their position—just as their common belief in the Trinity of the Godhead does not prove their faith to be incorrect.

"The State would, undoubtedly, be better off and the people would be more moral and religious without Free Schools than with them. They make the youth of the country impertinent and dissolute.—They engender vanity and self-conceit, so that no sort of advice is acceptable or palatable to them.—They furnish a hobby for politicians to ride into office upon and a means for demagogues to instil abolitionism into the minds of the rising generation.—As they are conducted in the County, they are the precious root of almost every evil.

"The extracts which you have quoted from the Annual Report of the City Superintendent, are full of fallacious arguments, and narrow, one-sided views. Free Schools have flourished and increased, and spread over the land, and vice and crime, and sin have followed them. They have repressed inquiry nowhere; they have augmented it in every place; your City Superintendent to the contrary notwithstanding. It has pleased the undersigned to vote with you on all State and National principles for years, but if a party could be got up to wage war upon this 'godless' popular humbug, I fear we would have to separate. For the sake of Heaven, please do not make Free Schools a plank in your platform; it will gain votes, but it will do so at the expense of truth and right.

PITY AND PRAYER MEETINGS.—The Great Revival of '58 has spent itself, and the halls, which were thronged but a few weeks ago by anxious and stricken sinners, are now vacant or occupied as before, in the busy scenes of mercantile pursuits. The leaders in the mighty movement have slunk away, some behind their counters, others to mature the influence reaped from the Revival against the scramble for office in a few months; in another year, thousands having made the discovery, that prayer meetings don't pay will be more hardened than ever in their iniquities, while others will be in the enjoyment of lucrative positions, secured by no more honorable means than religious cant. In the meantime, what has been gained by the religious furor, in which bankers and brokers, merchants and mechanics, rogues and rowdies took part? Does crime appear to have diminished anything; even when the Revival was most felt? Are blasphemy, drunkenness, murder, and arson of less frequent occurrence now than hitberts? Has our own community, which distinguished itself as much as any other for promoting the great religious awakening, improved its moral tone? On the contrary, does not every one here feel that crimes of the highest grade are perpetrated with a frequency and a daring at least equal to anything in our past history. Our jails are as crowded, our criminal courts as busy, our police as much on the move as ever; and scarcely a day passes that does not bring to light some fearful tragedy to prove that the Devil is as active as ever, and that the Revival, if it has accomplished anything, has only extended the sphere of his operations. There were, no doubt, here and there, well-meaning men, who gladly caught at the movement as a means of doing good and softening many an obdurate heart, but they were few and vastly outnumbered by those who profess religion as they attach themselves to a political party, only as long as it serves their purpose. With those who really constituted the great bulk of the groaners and seekers, the Revival was a monster sham—a sham in its origin, a sham in its progress, and a sham in its conclusion. When next you attempt anything of the kind, gentlemen, give us something real—something, which will make men honest, and just, and sober and virtuous.—Pittsburgh Catholic.

A BOSTON VERDICT.—A man named Gorman went into the water to bathe on Sunday last, at Boston, and, not being a good swimmer, was drowned;—whereupon a Coroner's Jury "sat" upon his body, and returned the following verdict:—"That he came to his death by having, in violation of the city ordinances, gone into the water about 2 o'clock, on the afternoon of Sunday, the 27th ult."

A REVEREND IN TROUBLE.—We learn from the Portsmouth (N. H.) Ballot that on Friday last Rev. George B. Beebe, Missionary to the Isles of Shoals, and local preacher at Gasport, entered the school at that place kept by Miss Gunnison, and with a heavy ruler severely beat a little daughter of Mr. John B. Downs, whose back was so badly lacerated by the blows inflicted that the father felt it necessary to relieve her sufferings. The wife of Mr. Beebe had previously visited the school and rebuked the child for inattention to her studies; and the girl deeming it none of her business, told her so, and hence the assault. Mr. Downs came to Portsmouth and procured a warrant for Beebe for assault and battery. A hearing was had in the Police Court at Portsmouth, and Beebe was required to give bonds in one hundred dollars for trial.—Buffalo Catholic Sentinel.

PEACEFUL TERMINATION OF THE MORMON REBELLION.—We learn, by official documents published in the New York papers of Friday, that the Mormon problem has, for the time at least, been solved. The conditions agreed upon are, that the troops shall enter Salt Lake City without opposition; the civil officers are to be allowed to perform their duties without interruption; and an unconditional obedience is to be rendered to the laws on the part of the resident population. On the other hand all the past offences of the Mormons are to be forgotten, as stated in the President's proclamation; and all houses are to be closed against strangers, except the ones occupied by the Governor and his assistants. These conditions indicate points of extreme sensitiveness on the part of the Mormons. How long this state of things may last, it is difficult to foresee; for it is evident the Mormons, although nominally in obedience to the United States Government, are determined to maintain Brigham Young's theocratic supremacy, as well as their patriarchal institution of polygamy; both of which are, it appears to us, in direct contravention of the fundamental laws of the national confederation, whose territory they occupy and whose subjects, until admitted as a State, they must continue to be. We suspect then, that the "good behavior" of the Utah fanatics will be entirely dependent upon the military occupation of their country.—Montreal Herald.

UNION OF THE LOWER PROVINCES.—On every wind, from every quarter, says the Halifax Star, come rumors of a union of the Colonies. Like the rumors which precede great battles or great disasters, nobody can exactly tell whence they come or how much of airy nothing or solid substance is in them. Yet "the cry is still they come,"—the atmosphere is heavy with them.

Mr. Labouchere's opinion, as expressed to the delegates, was, that he doubted whether the union of Canada and the Lower Provinces might not embrace too wide a circle for convenience and efficiency. He believed that the union of the Lower Provinces would be highly beneficial and tend greatly to improve their position and assist their progress.

This may turn out to be a sound opinion. The Lower Colonies include 86,000 square miles of territory. "They are," said Mr. Howe, in his speech in 1854, "half as large again as England and Scotland together. New Brunswick alone is as large as the kingdom of Sardinia, and even Nova Scotia is larger than Switzerland."

There is land enough then to found an empire upon, and such a seaboard as these four Provinces include is scarcely to be surpassed for commercial purposes in the world. Their population cannot now be far short of a million of people. How interesting are the relations of these people now—how much more would they be interested in each other if politically united. How each man in the whole four Provinces would prize his own and everybody else's estimation, from the moment that a union was consummated, and the maritime Provinces of North America, a nation to all intents and purposes, and a nation in perpetual amity with Great Britain, assumed a position before the world.

How isolated are they now. How miserable a spectacle do they present with their four small Parliaments, frittering away the fourth part of every year with Grand Jury business, and small personal contentions.

By all means, then, let there be a union. Canada is a nation already, and may be large enough by herself. Beyond Canada lies another country, about which there will be more by and by, and which is every day becoming more interesting.

STATISTICS IN LONDON.—In London there are above 100,000 drunkards, 100,000 persons living in open profligacy, 20,000 professed beggars, 10,000 gamblers and 3,000 receivers of stolen goods, besides 20,000 children who are living in open destitution and sin.

COOL.—The Cleveland Plain Dealer has the following slap at somebody:—"A man in Buffalo an entire stranger to us—sends us a quarto column puff of his business, with the cool request that we 'copy as editorial and oblige.' If he does not eventually subside into a highway robber, it won't be for lack of the necessary impudence.

"AN AMERICAN."