THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. SEPTEMBER, 19, 1856.

THE OLD COLOURS .- Our Tory contemporaries and the Protestant Association " view with alarm and indignation" the conduct of Lord Carlisle with reference to the Presentation of Colours to the 18th Royal rish. He found a part of the arrangements he had originally made for the cremony very offensive to the soldiers and the Catholic public, and he had sense enough to countermand it. But, thereby, he griev-ously wounded the bigots, who rejoiced in the hope of inflicting "service," and a fine sermon, on a Catholic regiment .- Nation.

IRELAND AND ITALS .- There is an admirable suggestion in the Morning Star on the subject of the dispute with the King of Naples, which we trust, will receive the hearty support of the whole of the war newspaper press of England. It is at once simple, comprehensive, and in perfect accordance with all that has been written upon the Italian question since the conclusion of our tragic campaign in the Crimea, where we distinguished ourselves by destroying the finest docks in the world, carrying away their gates as trophies of British civilization over Russian harbarism! What the Star recommends is the placing all Europe under a British commission, "who shall take charge generally of all civil, political, and reli-ligious administrations." The Star is confident that nothing but infatuation could prompt nations to decline such a protectorate, with the example before them of the historical evidences of the humane and benevolent mildness of our sway in Ireland, where no one ever heard of Ribbon and Orange conspiracies, and Rathcormac massacres, and annual coercion bills -in Canada, where the whisper of rebellion has never been heard, and the blood of women and children has never been shed in its terrible repressionin Ceylon, where the tooth of Bhudda has been guarded and worshipped in perpetual peace-and again, in our most neighborly intercourse with Obina, Burmah, Affghanistan, Greece, and the Ionian Is-lands. We are quite of opinion that our warlike co-temporaries ought forthwith to adopt this suggestion, and devote all their energies to carry it into practical operction. There is another matter to which it would be as well to call their attention. In 'an able pamphlet, just published by that general admirer of the British constitution, Count de Montalembert, the English government and press is charged with bullying weak states, while not daring to remonstrate against the tyranay of the strong. That eminent person charges Lord Palmerston with being very fierce before the feeble, but very humble in the pre-sence of the really powerful. We attacked Russia when we had secured the powerful aid of France, and the co-operation of Turkey and Sardinia; but we succumbed to America, because we had before us a power claiming to a match for us. Now, the war journals should remember that numerous as are the victims of Neapolitan tyranny, they do not constitute a tithe of the innocent men driven into banishment by the Emperor of the French. Let them, then, call for the European commission, and begin the work of Continental reform at Paris. Do not let us go playing the bully in Italy till we have settled our old scores with France and Prussia. Above all, do not let us be exposing ourselves by the utterance of bombastical threats, which even the King of Naples can afford to despise. A British commission, such as the Morning Star suggests, is the great thing wanted. That well established, the management of the affairs of Europe will be an easy matter .- Hull .adverliser.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Rev. W. Littleboy, Curate to the Rev. P. Wilson, rector of Kunptoft and Shearsby, forsook his charge (the parish of Shearsby), and left behind a letter addressed to the Rector, in which he stated that he had embraced the Catholic faith .- Liverpool Mercury.

DINNER TO THE GUARDS AT THE ROYAL SURREY GARpess .- The dinner to be given to the Guards on their return from the Crimea takes place on Mondry next. The arrangements are as follows :- The Grenadiers, numbering 739 men, will march from their barracks in Birdcage Walk, over Westminster-bridge, past the Amelia-street, to the Gardens. The Fusileers, numbering 708 men, will march from their barracks at, Charing-cross, over Waterloo-bridge, following the Grenadiers from the Elephant and Castle. The Goldsrteams, numbering 562 men, will march from the give license to married persons to marry again. But Tower, over London-bridge, by the Elephant and it the Protestant Establishment escapes from this Castle, and the same route thenee to the Gardens. imputation, it is only to place herself under one, if The total number of non-commissioned officers and possible, more shameful. For has it not, over and privates is 2,009, all wearing medals. They will arrive at the Royal Surrey Gardens at a quarter to 2 divorced parties, which are legalised by Act of Par-o'clock, and enter by the usual entrance. An equal liament? Is there any instance on record in which o'clock, and enter by the usual entrance. An equal number of each regiment will fill the hall, and take their places at the tables; the remainder will occupy the tables placed in front of the building, under an awning. While the men taking their places the drums and fifes will play the "Roast Beef of Old England," and the bands of the three regiments will station themselves in the orchestra. During dinner the bands will play appropriate music. The chair will be filled by Sergent-Major Edwards, the senior Ser-jeant-Major of the Guards and the oldest soldier in the army, and Mr. Harker will officiate as volunteer toastmaster. The soldiers will then file off into the gardens, and the music-hall will be cleared of all visitors in order to prepare for the concert. Amusements of various kinds will be found in the gardens to occupy two hours. When ready to commence the concert, the soldiers will be marched into the hall, the centre of which will be specially reserved for them. M. Jullien's band will perform a number of pieces arranged for the occasion, and conducted by him, and vices to enhance the effect. After the concert the soldiers will be placed on the ground between the hall and the lake, and a grand display of fireworks, with suitable devices, will take place. The soldiers will then be mustered and marched home at 9 o'clock. The second act of the concert will then be performed, and afterwards a finale of rockets and fireworks will conclude the amusements. The dinner provided for the men will comprise meats, meat pies, salads, tarts, plum puddings, and fruits, with other accessories. A bottle of stout will be supplied to each man, a bottle of champagne to every three men for the toasts, and substance are sanctioned, it will make the discredit each man will have a quarter of a pound of tobacco to take home with him.

your neighbors, until you get cited in the Ecclesias-tical Court and suspended for three years, which will save you all professional labor, and only oblige you to keep a curate. You will be able to get one for £100, a year at most, and he will have to do all your dury, whilst you will be secured from all censure for neglecting it, which would not be the case if you merely kept a curate without getting yourself suspended .- Punch.

THE LAW OF DIVORCE .- One of the most important matters, in a social point of view, which occupied the attention of Parliament during the recent Session was the question of divorce. Although the matter can only indirectly affect us as Clatholies, for we need scarcely say an Act of Parliament can change neither the doctrine nor the practice of the Catholic Church, yet we are heartily glad that the proposal to facilitate divorce was attended with no result, and that, at least, a year's respite is granted to us from the immoral consequences which could scarcely fail to follow from the enactment of this proposed legislative measure. It cannot be too often repeated that Protestantism is responsible for all the inroads which have been made, or which may yet be made, on the sanctity of marriage, It may be feared, that even to this day many Protestants are ignorant of the extreme rigidity of the Catholic Church on this matter. In it divorce, in the sense in which Protestants understand the term, is absolutely unlawful, and therefore unknown. Protestants of superficial knowledge, hearing of questions of divorce being carried to Rome, often lie under a misapprehension that the Catholic Church in some cases sanctions divorce after a true and genuine marriage. This is altogether a mistake, The question of Henry VIII.'s divorce from Catherine will probably occur to the English Protestant reader ; but there the question was not, whether the Cing, having lawfully married Catherine, could obtain a divorce. On such a point there could be no question. The Church holds every real marriage to be indissoluble, but it was whether or not the marriage was void ab initio; that is, whether there had been really any marriage or not. The question which the Court of Rome had to decide, was whether Henry could be married to his brother's widow. Also, under lextreme circumstances, the Catholic Church sanctions the legal separation of man and wife, without, however, of course, allowing either party to contract another marriage. Both these cases then-viz., the pronouncing of a marriage unlawful and void from the beginning, and the sanctioning of a simple separation of the parties-are sometimes popularly called cases of divorce; but they must be carefully distinguished from that kind of divorce which Protestantism has sanctioned, and which the Catholic Church has always forbidden, viz., the releasing of the parties from the marriage bond, and leaving them at liberty to marry again. "The Christian doctrine on this point," says the learned Balmez, "is very simple : one with one exclusively, and for ever. But the doctrine would have been powerless if the Church had not undertaken to apply it, and if she had not carried on this task with invincible firmness; for the passions, above all those of man, rebel against such a doctrine ; and they would undoubtedly have trodden it underfoot, if they had not met with an insurmountable barrier, which did not leave them the most distant hope of triumph. Can Protestantism, which applauded with such senseless joy the scandal of Henry VIII., and accommodated itself so basely to the desires of the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, boast of having contributed to strengthen the barrier? What a surprising difference! During many centuries, amid circumstances the most various, and sometimes the most terrible, the Catholic Church struggles with intrepidity against the passions of potentates to maintain unsulfied the sanctity of marriage. Neither promises nor threats could move Rome : no means could obtain from her anything contrary to the instructions of her Divine Master. Protestantism at the first shock, or rather at the first shadow of the slightest embarrassment-at the mere fear of displeasing a Prince who was certainly not very powerful-humbles itself, consents to polygamy, betrays its own conscience, opens a wide door to the passions, and gives up to them the sanctity of marriage, the first pledge for the good of the family, the foundation stone of true civilization." But perhaps it will be said : The English Protestant Establishment is at least free from these imperfections, for it has never sanctioned polygamy; and to this day Ecclesiastical Courts have no power to

every man who is qualified to be a preacher. We have heard some of these peripatetic ministers, and we must confess that we have never yet found them to be the best possible instructors. Occasionally, it is a gentleman under the impulse of an onthusiasm which looks highly morbid; at another time, it is some uneducated man who is quite incapable of per-ceiving the distinction between a " call" and an irresistible egotism. The maladroit preaching does not so often expound religion as expose it; and the brummagen apostle cannot prevent himself from sinking into the accomplice of the pickpoket. No reverence for religion should restrain the police from executing their duty in preventing street nuisances, or check the magistrate in backing the police with the full authority of the bench. If there is any good to be done by street preaching, it will be strengthened, not injured, by preventing it from being confounded with a mountebank burlesque of religion, or with a conspiracy for the benefit of thieves,-Specta-

PROSELYTISING PLACARDS .- The walls of Birkenhead have been placarded during the last few days with an announcement that a reward of £1,600 will be given to any person who will prove a number of the principal dogmas of the Catholic Church to be true. The placard, it is undertood, emanated from a local Clergyman, a furious controversialist. The tendency of the placard in a place like Birkenhead, which numbers a great many Catholics amongst its population, is exciting and dangerous. Several of the leading inhabitants have petitioned the Bishop of Chester to interfere.—Globe.

POISONING IN ENGLAND .- In the town of Bolton there are three very evil customs. The first custom s, that husbands get drunk ; the secoud, that wives idminister to them when in this state, without their knowledge, powders of tartarized antimony; the third, that hybrid druggists-that is shopkeepers, half druggists, half grocers-sell these nowders to all applicants under the name of "quietness." In other words, the husband gets drunk, the druggist sells poison, the wife purchases it, and allays her husband. Now, it would be far too much to say that under ordinary circumstances the wife deliberately intends to take her hurband's life. Brutal ignorance and the force of example have far more to do with this result than malignity and set purpose. The con-sequences are not the less fatal. "Quietness" is zecured at the price of existence. The drunken fit of ife is over, and the wretched man sleeps peacefully at last in his unhonoured grave. Now, this is a very terrible state of things. It is right that drunkards should be reformed, but it is wrong that wives should he empowered to award against them the sentence of death as a punishment for their offence. It is a great reproach against our police regulations that such a thing is possible as the purchase of drugs which can destroy life, even when administered in serial doses. The subject, no doubt, including, as it does, the whole chapter of quack medicines, is encompassed with difficulties ; but these are not of a nature which might not readily be overcome with a little attention and determination. Probably, the best resource in the existing state of the law would be to put it stringently in force against the rendor of poisonous drugs. "I think it right to state," said Mr. Justice Wiles on Sa-turday at Liverpool, " that if any persons engaged in the sale of drugs choose to sell to married woman poisonous drugs without the knowledge of their husbands, and well knowing that they are intended to be administed to their husbands, no matter for what purpose, and death ensues, all persons so acting are equally guilty of manslaughter." It is almost superfluous to state that the criminal liability of the druggists is not in any degree affected by the conjugal position of the parties. Whether the poison be sold to wife or husband, father or mother, daughter or son, to A or to B, matters not, under the conditions expressed by the learned Judge; the rendor of the poison is liable to indictment.

THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL ON MARITIME LAW .- The President of the United States proposes to add to the first proposition in the declaration of the Congress at Paris the following words :-- "And that the private property of the subjects or citizens of a belligerent on the high seas shall be exempted from seizure by public armed vessels of the other belligerent, except it be contraband." There is no disguising the fact that America would gain vasily by such an understanding, and that the security thus provided for her vast commercial marine would more than compensate for the loss she might sustain by abandoning the right of privateering ; but it is an advantage, notwithstanding, which would be shared in a very large degree by this country. Our merchant service would be uninterrupted during war, and our navy would consequently be freed from the duties of protection and convoy, ind would be wholly available for operations of offence and defence against the enemy. War would thus become a conflict of armies against armies and navies against navies-not a system of plunder and profit of individuals, as privateering made it within the memory of many now living amongst us. We have a strong impression that the commerce of England would profit as much as that of the United States by the adoption of the condition proposed by the President, and we trust that it will not be rejected by our Government without careful and mature consideration. Possibly France might object to it, but a separate convention might be concluded between England and the United States, abolishing the right of capture of private property in any future war between the two countries. Mr. Marcy concludes with some suggestions with regard to a change in the doctrine in relation to a contraband trade during war. into which, as he does not press them to be embarassment of pending negotiations, we need not enter, further than to observe that he appears to have a very arge and American sense of the rights of neutrals. t seems rather an abuse of terms to call one nation a neutral" which supplies a second with the means of damaging or resisting a third. But this by the way. -Manchester Guardian. CHILD MURDER IN ENGLAND .- Last week we had occasion to express somewhat unpopular, or, at any rate, unusual opinions about "the victims of seduction;" and we took the liberty of totally dissenting from the sentimental view of the subject. The fact unfortunately is, in too many instances, that young people "keep company" on the understanding that marriage is to be postponed till it becomes necessary. The girl generally selects this view of life as a safe investment, and makes up her mind to all chances. The road to matrimony, in too many rural districts, lies through anti-nuptial incontinence. In the farmer class, the girl, if the man repents of his bargain, has the action for seduction and breach of promise to fall back upon-in the laboring classes it seems to be the rule that infanticide should clear off the score. We say " the rule," because judging from the newspaper reports, the thing has grown into the compact-. ness and order of a recognised system. This is its usual course-an extremely simple one. The young people keep company, and the natural consequences follow. Marriage is postponed or refused. The girl conceals her sin, sometimes from modesty, but-in many cases, at least-for another purpose. In the latter contingency, she has made up her mind to the emergency. She hides her shame not because it is a shame, for it is the custom of the country, but because she has already begun to contemplate the murder of ber child. She goes about her daily work-she suppresses every natural emotion-she becomes a mother sithout a single shrick; and after depositing her 'birth-strangled babe" in the nearest dunghill or well, or concealing it under the mattress, she goes about her work as if nothing had happened. Very often her employers, and even the occupants of the same room, have not been aware that a deed worse that Medea's has been done in their very presence. Now, we are asked to believe that all this is not murder, for juries will not convict girls of any crime un-der these circumstances. Medical men also "take

born alive-a labor in the dark is so very dangerous world, and gained unfading laurels for England. instead of performing another operation incidental found drowned, and the mother is proved to have such as the Catholic soldier should possess? absolutely identified. This is the medical evidence -that is, the evidence of the general practitioner, whose business lies in the villages where these cases getting the charracter of a hard man in his neighborhood. Juries, add too often judges, acquiesce in all and we do not know that the military code can prewhich we have strong together will be found "in evidence," most of thom no further back than during the present assizes. They are so familiar that most of our readers will recognise them at the first glance. One may usually anticipate both the facts and defence of an infunticide case with as much certainty as Mr. Peacock can trace a Post Office robbery. Turning to the recent assize reports, we find the following fearful unpunished infanticides :-

July 14 .- M. A. Jones, at Aylesbury, is convicted only for manslanghter, in consequence of the suggestion that perhaps, when dosing her infant to death with laudanum, she merely meant to administer a sleeping potion. Chief Justice Campbell, with his usual floods of emotion, sentences the woman to one month's imprisonment.

July 16 .- The Barratts, at Aspley Guise, are convicted of having starved a stepdaughter to death, under circumstances of especial atrocity. The reluctant jury, though finding the parties guilty, recommended them to mercy.

July 26 .- Hannah Adams, a married women, most seriously wounds her infant of three months' old with a carving knife. She acknowledged that she had meditated the act for a forthight. The case is ruled to be one of morbid action of the brain (Justice Erle concurring). Not guilty,

July 30 .- At Hereford, Eliza Davies' illegitimate child is found dead in a well. The surgeon is of opinion that the child might have died without drowning (Justice Wightman agreeing). Not guilty. August 1 .- At Calstock, in a case against M. A. Roberts in which the medical evidence was very plain, a similar verdici is returned. On the same day, Sarah Harris, at Birmingham, and Catherine Marphy at a place near Birmingham, are also acquitted on charges of child murder. In the latter case, the child's throat was burned with aqua fartis. Even Patrick King, the Clergyman, whose case was pretty clear, was acquitted of the capital offence.

In short, it seems to be a safer course to murder a hild, of whom it is wished to get rid. Unly kill an afant outright, and you are tolerably sure to be acquitted-beat and starve, and perhaps you may get a ong imprisonment. Infanticide is a better investment than ill-treatment, for we find, July 17th, the case of one Empsall, who for maltreating an illegitimate child, is, with an immense rush of indignation, sentenced to three years' hard labour by Boron Bramwell

But the crowning case is that of a child murdered at Trurp. This seems to have attracted both attention and indignation. The victim was the illegitimate child of a woman named Matthews. By the clearest evidence it was proved that one Jose, the father, himself a married man, murdered the infant a few minutes after its birth, in the presence of its mother. Jose held his finger down the infant's throat for five minutes, in the hope of suffocating it; and at last he fetches a jug of water, pours it into an open pan or pail, and holds the child's head in it till it is dead, just as he might have drowned a kitten. Here the precious jury, after consulting the judge, who himself consulted a learned brother, bring in-with the judge's permission, though evidently with his atter disapproval-a verdict of manslaughter.

If this was not murder, then murder is impossible. Either Jose was entirely innocent-that is, the evidence was false-or he was a murderer, as much as Thurtell, or Rush or Palmer. A verdict of manslaughter would not have been a greater insult to truth, or a grosser wrong to justice, in either of those cases, than in this Truro affaic. Jose might as well have been found guilty of burglary as of manslaughter. Manslaughter, as distinguished from murder, consists in its being committed under a violent and unpremeditated impulse, or where the intention was only to harm, but not to kill, as in a fray or the like. The essence of murder is its voluntary and wilful sincerity. Though the victim of what seems to us a character. According to this Cornwall jury, to per- delusion, he, was, we have reason to believe, an hosist in an attempt to strangle for five minutes, and, failing this, deliberately to place water in a pail, and hold the infant's head in it till life is extinct, does not prove deliberation and wilfulness. We do not, of course, impugn the law of the learned judge and the learned serjeant, who affirmed the legal right of the jury, under these circomstances, to bring in a verdict of manslaughter; but we do say that if this is trial by jury, its blessings are dearly purchased by such violation and defiance of moral right .- Saturday Review. RELIGIOUS EQUALITY IS THE ARMY .- We were under the impression since the year 1829 that by the Act of Emancipation the Catholic citizen and the Catholic soldier enjoyed the same rights to the exercise of his religion with his Protestant comrade. During the late memorable and destructive struggle with the tyrant of the Russias in the Orimea, England felt and acknowledged the services she received from Catholic soldiers whether of France or of Ireland. In the hos-pitals, too, our Sisters of Mercy and of Charity were an Irish brigade in the cause of religion ; and yet upon every occasion of honour, of privilege, and of right, the Catholic is almost invariably treated with coolness and contempt, and particularly so in the army. The Queen will compliment in person her English and Scotch Guards, while she will scarcely recognise, even at second hand, the blood poured out like water of her brave Irish soldiers in every part of the world. Honours and wealth are showered on Miss Nightingale and her Protestant assistants; while in public meetings or in social intercourse, the labours of the Sisters of Charity and of Mercy are passed over in silence or with something like disdain. These remarks are drawn from us by the fact that at the consecration of the new military cemetery on Monday, in Limerick, the existence of the Catholic faith-the faith of the Irish people-without whom the British army would be a nonentity-was not only ignored, but the Catholic soldier was treated with the contumely and scorn which follow the profession of his religion at home as well as abroad-in the midst of his own friends and relatives, as well as on distant shores on the East. The ceremony of the consecration was gone through not only according to the rite of the Church of England, but with all the eclat appertaining to a dominant Establishment, surrounded hy English bayonets. The Protestant Bishop, the Dean, and a number of the Protestant Clergy were present. The general and his staff were in attendance, and a great number of military rank and file. After the ceremony the Bishop handed the general a deed, signed and sealed, giving jurisdiction, on the part of the Pretestant Rector of St. Munchin's, for the interment of the military exclusively. The Protestant Rector of St. Munchin's thus obtains the burial fees on each soldier, whether Catholic or Protestant. The Law Church thus absorbs all within its voracious jaws. We would ask is this to be permitted? Are the feelings of Catholic soldiers to be outraged without cause? Insult is to follow even to the grave, and, if possible, beyond it. When the soldier complains and remonstrates he is frowned down by official arrogance, and told that he is liable to be tried by court-martial when he exclaims against the aggressions practised on his principles and his feelings. there was no distinction between the Catholic and the Protestant soldier in the Crimea-none in the the instrument into the tube, and thence into the Peninsula under Sir John Moore-none at Waterloo milk pail. Nothing can exceed the simplicity of this under Wellington, when Catholic bravery and devc- device. . Its size is convenient, and its cost not the merciful view." They pretend to entertain very under Wellington, when Catholic bravery and devc- device. 'It's s drunk, or swear, and disregard the remonstrances of found in the streets rather than the church, it is not grave doubts. It is possible that the child was not tion conquered the greatest military genus of the great."

-a woman is so very likely to cut the child's throat There is a distinction, however, when the Law Church interferes; and even in death the last resting place to the case; in delivering herself she may easily of the Catholic is not respected. Why not apportion twist the child's neck. Indeed, though a child is a plot in the cemetery for a Catholic burying ground Wby been at the pond, and her child is certainly gone, yet the deceased child and the prisoner's child are not We believe the general of the district has little or no volce in the matter. Whether he has or not is a ques-tion for those who are placed over him, to whom the facts should be made known without the least delay. occur, and who is not likely to be very desirous of A burial-place for the Catholic soldier can be had at the new Catholic Cemetery of Mount Saint Lawrence; this, and the consequence is that a conviction for in- vent the execution of the will of the dying Catholic, fauticide is all but impossible. Such excuses as those though he should wear the Queen's uniform, of being interred where prayers can be offered up for the repose of his soul, and where the minister of his faith can preside over his funeral obsequies. As it is, nothing can be more disreputable and disgraceful.-Limerick Reporter.

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UNITED STATES.

Father Schaffleiter, a Catholic priest of the Re-demptorist order tell down within the rails of the altar while singing the Magnificat, in St. Mary's Thurch, Buffalo, during vespers, on Sunday evening. He lived only about half an hour. The cause of his death was disease of the heart. He was a very learned and benevolent priest, and much beloved by his neople.

"Protestant Unity," is admirably illustrated by the following correspondence published by the N. K. Church Journal. The said Journal is an organ of the Anglican heresy. We insert the following extract from a private letter of a clergyman of high-stand. ng in the Church of England, to a clergyman of this city (New York) :- "I hope in some respects the violence of party spirit is abating, and that the two extreme parties have less influence than before. But what we most apprehend at present is the spread of Rationalism, which has appeared in a prominent but insidious shape in the writings of Messrs Stanley and Jowett, the former unfortunately a popular writer. Our hope is that this evil tendency is not in accordance with the general temper of the English people ; still I regret that it is not opposed with greater vigor. There is much said of an alteration of the Prayer Book, for convenience sake. To this I must say I em strongly opposed, and have spoken against it in our Convocation. I do not think there is a prospect of its being carried : so great are the differences of opinion even among those who are disposed for change: and these I cannot believe to be the majority. The new translation question (of the Bible) is also beginning to make a stir. But here I may say the same as of the Frayer Book : with this great difference, that here not only Britain, but America, and all our celonies must combine : and I do not see how agreement is probable upon so difficult a matter, at least not till after the controversies of many years.

The Dayton Goxette gives the details of the death of a Protestant minister, lately converted to the Sect of "Spirit Rappers," and lately of the Universalist lenomination, by name, the Rev. Joshua Upson :-'He has lived in an almost skeleton condition, abstaining from nourishment for lifteen, twenty and even thirty days, in succession. He has maintained and believed that he did this under the direction of "the spirits," who promised by this course of discipline, to develope him into a more extraordinary medium" than has hitherto been known. He lived under the impression that hundreds of disembodied spirits were constantly talking to him, directing him, encouraging, rebuking him, prescribing what he should cat, what he should say, forotelling every day, the least change in his physical condition, and punishing him severely when he refused to act in accord. ance with their directions." The Gasette says: -- " Professedly by their information, he pointed out with singular accuracy many of the symptoms that would manifest themselves in his own case, sometimes for weeks before they actually occurred. With limbs hardly larger than an infant's, unable to rise from his bed, and frequently suffering exquisite tortures yet supported as he said by the "spirits" he exhibited the most extraordinary hope cheerfulness and enthusiasm. The "spirits" constantly signified to him that he should recover to fulfit his mission ; to afford a wonderful specimen of a spiritually developed man, and to proclaim the truth to a world sunk in doubt and unhelief. In this the "spirits" were misteken, but there is not the slightest reason to doubt Mr. Upson's

A MONSTER FRIGATE.- A London paper describes a new frigate at the Royal dockyard at Pembroke, the Diadem. The Diadem is the first of the new class of enormous frigates building to match the Americans, and though only togenry 32 guns, yet her length and tonage are equal to a ship of the line. Her length is 240 feet, and her tonnage will be upwards of 2500. The armament of this ship will be enormous being 32. 86-pounders for 8-inch shell, with one pivot gun of 95 cwt, and 10 feet in length. Her engines are to be of 1000 horse power, and as her model is exceedingly good it is expected she will be very fast.

JOHN BULL THE ONLY BISHOP MAKER .--- The Hull Advertiser says : "Our Government is noted over the world for one signal and most dangerous peculiarity. It delights in meddling with the affairs of other peo-It likes to tender advice, and to play the busybody as a sort of generally accredited representative of liberty all over the world. And yet John Bull is furious at any reciprocation of the attentions which he is always bestowing upon others. We all remeniber how it fared with the Pope when he bestowed upon British Catholics the boon of a properly organised Hierarchy. Honest John, in his fierce indignanation, proclaimed himself the only Bishop-maker, and pointed to Gibraltar and Jerusalem in vindication of that claim. Neither in ecclesiastical nor in civil affairs will John acknowledge that he can be aided by foreign sympathy and benevolence."

ADVICE TO WEALTHY ANGLICAN MINISTERS .- HOW

the "Church of England" has refused the marriage rite to those whose previous marriage has been dissolved by Act of Parliament, or having dealt with persons so united otherwise than with persons law-fully joined together in holy wedlock? Are there not instances of the Clergy themselves having contracted such polluted marriages without Episcopal reproof: may, without even a suspicion that they were transgressing the laws of their "own Church ?" The recent comments on Mrs. Fitzherbert's case show how entirely the English Protestant mind is possessed with the notion of marriage being a mere civil contract. "Approved writers" over and over again have maintained that Mrs. Fitzberbert's marriage was void, because an Act of Parliament existed restraining the Prince from any such marriage. They ignore the fact of there being any law of God upon he matter. That Mrs. Fitzherbert's marriage was imprudent, none will be more ready to confess than she was herself; that it was equally illegal according to the law of England, is too manifest to need com-ment. But, if "the Church of England" means what she says when she adopts the language of the Catholic Church, and says, "Marriage is ordained of God," &c., then there is another tribunal by which the validity of the marriage was to be tried, and by that tribunal it was pronounced valid. We have referred to this case as strikingly; illustrating "the position" of the Establishment on this question. We will only add that, while the proposed new law cannot make that position more discreditable, yet, by multiplying marriages which in the letter are disavowed and in more apparent, acd the acts of immorality more fre-

quent.- Weckly Register.

THE STREET PREACHING DODGE .- Mr. Norton, the Magistrate, has been charged recently with a somewhat embarrassing duty. More than once his attention has been called to a curious complicity in of-fences against the police laws. The other day, a man was brought before him and convicted of picking pockets, the opportunity having been made for him by a person who professes to perform the part of a preacher, on Sunday, at the Obelisk near the Surry Theatre. The preacher was not a solitary example he has a rival near him. Others of the same kind have selected other places, all round the metropolis; one standing near a police station, another making a corner near the station of the Great Northern Railway his church. In short, wherever an open space and the choice of collecting a crowd present themselves in combination, you may find some man, who believes himself to have a "call," delivering himself with great unction to a congregation more or less attentive, more or less restless, more or less amused, and more or less intermingled with the pickpocket class. The man who is intently listening to a sermon is the very beau ideal of an object for the pickocket. He is just in the position of the doll suspended by Fagan for the practice of his pupils; only that, while quite as little likely to notice the freedom taken with hum, he is more stationary. To increase Mr. Nor-ton's embarrassment, he has a strong impression, which is quite natural, that it is unbecoming in a Christian country to place impediments in the way of those who carry the sermon to the multitude in TO OBTAIN A TUREE YHARS' HOLIDAY .- Habitually get the street. But even if the congregation is to be nest and good man.

TROUBLE WITH & PRIBST .- The Martinsburgh (Va.) American gives a long account of the arrest of a Catholic priest in that city, who was held to keep the peace. It is alleged that by his conduct he had become so obnoxious to the more respectable portion of his congregation that they locked up the church, of which he had but lately been appointed pastor. This offended the priest, who, it is alleged, made such threats against his opponents that they had him arrested. At this his friends became indignant, and made a demonstration that came near leading to a riot. Ten of them, however, were arrested, and the rest quietly dispersed. Such is the substance of the account given by the Martinsburgh paper.

As a sequel to the above, we copy the following from the Frederick Examiner of yesterday :- "A per son, representing himself to be the Rev. William Kinney, Roman Catholic Priest, at Martinsburgh, Va., was committed to jail yesterday in this city, together with a man named Patrick Topan, under the following suspicious circumstancos :- The accused had called at the jewelry establishment of Messrs. A. & (). H. O. Fox, and offered for sale a silver and gold plated chalice for a sum so insignificant as to create a suspicion of its being stolen, and caused their arrest. They were promptly taken into custody by police of-ficer P. J. Ifawman, and upon examination before Justice Harding, it appeared by telegraphic dispatch from Martinsburgh that the chalice and other articles were taken away from the church and the priest gone ; but the Roman Catholic priests of this city not being able to identify the one called Kinney, and unwilling to hold any communication with him, he and his alleged confederate were committed on suspicion of baving stolen the articles. Their carpet bags were afterwards examined and found to contain a gold plated heart, containing an apartment with a lid for the consecrated wafer, a small golden plate to receive the wafer, sundry sacerdotal vestments, missals, a small dark lantern, daguerreotypes of women, &c. It is proper to state that Kinney persists be is the priest as represented, and that the articles belong to him. There is some mystery about the matter which a day or two may clear up .- Balt. Sun.

There is no priest of this name belonging to any Diocese in the United States. We recollect a few years ago an unhappy man of the name falling into the hands of the N.Y. Police. He claimed to be an ex-priest," degraded, or converted to Protestantism, or something of the kind, in Ireland .- N. Y. Freeman.

COWS MILEED BY MACHINERY .- Mr. H. A. Reeves, an ingenious New Yorker, has invented a machine to assist dairy maids and others who milk cows. It is thus described by the Scientific American -- "The milking is done by means of a crank attached to a shaft, on which there are four elastic arms of steel, the ends of which are furnished with rollers. On one side of the ring within which the rollers move there is an elastic pocket, into which the animal's teat is placed. The back of this pocket is stiff, so that when the rollers revolve they will come in contact with the front part of the pocket and press it, with the teat against the back part. The teat thus pressed is relieved of its milk, which flows down through the pocket, and through the hollow case of