Time of ewo I the GRANCE? I would asked The Mont teur of /Luesday morning stries that at Chalons on Tuesday evening, forty men surprised a small post of infantry; they then attempted to get pos-session of the railway station, crying, "Vive la Republique," but were driven back by the stationmaster, clerks, and assistants ; after which they occupied the head of the bridge, for the purpose of intercepting the communication with cut their way through them, and the garrison also turning out, the rioters were dispersed. Fif-

teen men are said to have been captured.

of the above affair began to coze out. It appears that a band of about forty men appeared all of a sudden before a small guard house on the left bank of the Seine. Before the soldiers knew what they were about, they found theming, "Vive la Republique," "Chatamoix aux Armes," "the Republic has been proclaimed in Paris," &c., walked up to the railway station with the intention of preventing the arrival of troops and of using the telegraph wire for their own purposes. The noise, however, and their not easy victory over the soldiers, defeated their plans, and on their arrival at the station they found the station master and a respectable number of clerks, porters, and plate layers ready to receive them. They ran off to take possession of the bridge by which access is gained from the main quarter of the town-where all this was going on-to the barracks, which were at the other side of the river. Their shouts meanwhile had roused most of the inhabitants and officers of the garrison, most of whom live in lodgings, and instead of pushing off to the barracks it is asserted they knocked up the South Prefect and asked him if it was true that the Republic was proclaimed. That functionary replied, sensibly enough, that in any case it was their duty to be with their men, and that they should turn out the garrison to repress the rioting, and on appearing at the bridge they found it in possession of the insurgents. Some parleying ensued, which leading to no result, the officers drew their swords and charged across the bridge, which they cleared in safety, and immediately made their way to the garrison. All the troops in garrison were ready to march in half an hour. The rioters were dispersed without a blow, and fifteen of them were taken into custody.

The Moniteur adds that on the 24th ult. arrests were simultaneously made in various parts of France, which defeated culpable projects, and led to the discovery and the seizure of arms and ammunition, and compromising correspondence the arrests, however, have been exaggerated. They are limited to fifteen principal ringleaders at Paris, twenty at Lyons, twelve at Marseilles, and four on an average in forty departments .-In spite of this precaution a gathering took place at Paris on the night of the 5th of March .-Firm and vigilant measures caused it to prove abortive and led to twenty new arrests. The affray at Chalons, says the Moniteur. is indisputably part of a plan of systematic agitation.

According to the Patrie, the documents connected with the appeal of Orsini, Pierri, and de Rudio, were on Wednesday forwarded to the Cassation. The appeal will be tried on Thursday, March 11, and will probably be decided the same day. If it should turn out that there were any fatal irregularities in the conduct of the trial, the only consequence would be that the prisoners would have to be tried over again. Such result, however, is most improbable. It is usual to carry the sentence into execution the day immediately following that of the rejection of the appeal; but then, a certain superstitious feeling exists against Friday. In the event of no commutation of sentence, and the ill success of the appeal, Saturday perhaps will be the day. It is generally believed that on the 16th, the anniversary of the birth of the Imperial Prince, a fair number of remissions of penalties will be granted by the Emperor. They will apply to political offences and offences of the press, and pardon or mitigation of punishments will be accorded .-The Prince wanted only a few hours to be born on the anniversary of that Saint whose festival is or was wont to be somewhat uproariously celebrated in Ireland. His Imperial Highness might not be the worse for being under the protection of St. Patrick.

Orsini, Pierri, and Rudio attended Divine service on Sunday, at their own request, in the chapel of the prison. They received a visit from the chaplain in their cells during the afternoon.

The police have been unable to stop the entry into France of some copies at least of the pamphlet of Felix Pyat and Tallandier, which now circulate from hand to hand in Paris. The arrests of suspected persons in Paris have been very numerous during the last few days. Some speak of 800 persons altogether arrested in France, and who are to be transported, but this is most probably an exaggeration. Among those arrested in Paris, are four members of the bar, Maillard, Grillet, Hubard, and Wouckell, the two latter of whom, however, are said to have been subsequently released.

The Monileur publishes a fresh list, filling several columns, of places from which addresses of congratulation have been sent to the Emperor. At the head of the list stands that from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and principal inhabitants of the city of Dublin.

An announcement has appeared in the Moniteur to the effect that Generals Changarnier and Bedeau have permission to return to France .-Both Generals have, however, refused to accept the proffered boon. The Paris correspondent of the Guardian makes the following allusion to the matter:- "A letter of General Bedeau, which has not appeared in the French journals, announces his resolution not to take advantage of the permission given him to return to his own country unless the decree which (illegally) banished him be first annulled. Some 'far-sighted' po-

liticians profess to see in the desire manifested to recall Changarnier, at this moment, an intimation under the merciles, penal laws. Neither property incredit is services may shortly be required; the the Turks, who set themselves above all law, and General, as is well known, having proposed a laugh at the edites of toleration issued by the Saliplan for the invasion of England to the Republic, and offered to carry it out in his own person."

"The new "continental system," by which it is sought to exclude suspicious arrivals from England, has already begun to tell fearfully on the shopkeepers of Paris. Galignani's great room is a desert. People will not be at the trouble of all this cumbrous machinery of solemn passthe barracks. The officers living in the town ports, and the metropolis cannot live on Russians alone; "la jeu (of hotel keeping) ne vaut pas of the Mussulman tyrant more firmly and securely la chandelle." Yet a few weeks, and Paris on the neck of our fellow-Christians. Unfortunate-It was only only on Monday that intelligence pilgrims from Albion."-Globe.

It seems that the Earl of Malmesbury's despatch has been transmitted. It must have been ting an end to the cruelties and oppressions which forwarded on Friday or Saturday; but the greatest secrecy is observed with regard to it. The fanatic Mussulman upon the professors of a faith est secrecy is observed with regard to it. The which he hates and despises. Surely these oppressed impression is general that the difficulties of the diplomatical situation, far from being removed, Cross under the heaviest trials and persecutions, are taken from them. Having locked up their prisoners in the guardhouse, the insurgents, shoutis difficult to imagine what else can follow but a reply by the French Government of such a nature as would ill square with the hopes expressed by the Earl of Derby.

The uncertain state of the relations between France and England gives rise to the most contradictory reports in Paris, and public opinion is likely to remain unsettled until parliament meets. The Bourse is especially under the influence of in the direction of Jhansi, and reached Goona, thus alarming rumors that the English Cabinet de- opening the road to Gwalior and Agra, Sir Hugh in clined to comply with the request made by Lord person marched towards Sauger, and halted, on the clined to comply with the request made by Lord Cowley to introduce certain modifications in its expressions in replying to Count Walewski's despatch of the 20th of January. The resignation | that the enemy had evacuated the place. How this of Lord Cowley was spoken of as imminent, to occurred cannot be stated, as Sir Hagh Rose's telewhich was added a rumor that Count Persigny graphic despatches described the place as completely had been summoned from London to replace towards Sangor, and on his way met a large body of Count Walewski as Minister of Foreign Affairs. insurgents at a place called Bowda. He engaged According to another report M. Drouyn de Lhuys was to occupy the post.

A semi-official journal, the Patrie, of Monday night, contains an article intended to tranquillise the public mind, which is filled with gloomy forehodings of a rupture with England. It says-We will await with confidence the carrying out of the programme of the new English Cabinet in the manner in which it considers most conducive to the interests of the alliance, and in harmony with the principles of equity, and the peculiar character of the legislation of England.'

## SWITZERLAND.

Count Walewski's sharp note to the French legation in Switzerland, which was verbally communicated to the Federal Council, is published in a Swiss journal. The Count complains of the evasive reply to his demand that foreign refugees in Switzerland shall be removed from cantons bordering on France. He points out that the Federal Council would misapprehend the conditions on which Switzerland enjoys its neutrality, and would abuse its privileges, if they believed that they would be justified in refusing to satisfy the demand of France. Such a course would betray a misconception of the duties of neutrality. Count Walewski requires the French legation to urge the Federal Council to take immediate steps for removal of dangerous refugees to a distance twenty-two miles from Cawnpore. The 7th Hussars from the French frontiers. In conclusion, he says that in case the Federal Council of Switzerland does not take the necessary means to saoffice of the Procureur General, to the Court of tisfy the wishes of France, it will assume a grave

The Federal Council have complied with the and executed." desire of the French government. A New Cardinal.-The Paris correspon-

dent of the Globe says-"A red hat is to be given to Switzerland. Since the 15th century there has been none worn by a Swiss head. The last was the famous Skinner, Cardinal of Sion in the Valais."

GENOA, MARCH 4 .- It has been ascertained that the plot discovered in this city was a ramification of the attempts at Paris. It is now known that different insurrections were to have broken out under the

direction of Mazzini on a signal from France.

The people and government of Piedmont, it is said are extremely anxious to know what Lord Derby in-tends to do with the Conspiracy Bill, and what the English parliament will do with it and Lord Derby. If the measure should be carried here, Count Cavour would easily succeed with his; but, if it be rejected, there would be a very hard struggle on the law pre sented to the Piedmontese Chamber, perhaps the ministry might even be defeated and resign.

A letter from Turin of the 4th instant states that Mr. Hodge is still in confinement in Piedmont; and the charge against him appears to be that he had letters of introduction from Orsini, and that he spoke "foolishly and wildly on political subjects at a table d'hote at Genoa." He is a young man of respectable connexions, who, being of consumptive habit, was travelling in Italy. The story of his having been surrendered to France is not true. All the documents connected with the case have been sent to the English government, and it is for that government to decide what is to be done with the prisoner.

The Neapolitan government refuses to give up the Cagliari, on the ground that she was captured as a piratical craft, manned by a piratical crew

On the 1st inst. the trial of the Salerno prisoners was resumed, the case against Watt being suspended in consequence of his madness, and he being allowed to remain in the British hospital under the responsibility of Mr. Barbar, the acting consul. Amongst. those present in the court were the English and Sardinian consuls, Wm. Watt, the brother of the unfortunate prisoner, and four or five English visit-

The Central Committee on the abolition of Serfdom was presided over by the Emperor himself, and was composed of thirteen Councillors of the Empire. among whom are the Grand Duke Constantine and Prince Gortschakoff. Its object is to accelerate and to complete this vast social improvement.

A special journal has been established, with the object of seconding, elucidating, and simplifying the question of emancipation of the peasants, which, it appears, has many difficulties and prejudices to over-

# TURKEY.

The oppressions and cruelties practised on the Christians Rayahs of Turkey have been but little mitigated of late years, notwithstanding the weighty obligations incurred by the Sultan to the Christian

Bosnian Christians reads like a tale of Irish suffering tans: (Now,) the British people, and still more the French, in return for all their sacrifices of blood and treasure in the cause of Turkey, have a right to ex-pect some sincers effort to be made to ameliorate the condition of the Christian Rayahs, who constitute the vast majority of the population of European Turkey. : If some security is not obtained for this, it our efforts and sacrifices has been to place the foot will feel the want of the usual swarms of paying of their Sovereign are more taken up with their own jealousies and misconceptions than with any idea of vindicating religious freedom in the East, and puthave been practised for centuries by the proud and

### INDIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL .- The overland mail, with dates from Bombay to the 9th Feb. reached London on Saturday.

The Bombay Gazette publishes the following sum-

"Since our last issue considerable progress has been made in the reduction of Central India and Rajpootana. The two brigades of Sir Hugh Rose's division parted at Schore, and while Orr's proceeded 26th of January, before the strong hill-fort of Ratghur. After two days' preparations the force was on the eve of storming, when it was discovered surrounded. From Ratghur Sir H. Rose proceeded and defeated them, with the loss, unfortunately, of Licutenant Neville, of the Engineers, who was killed by a round shot while doing duty as aide-de-

camp. Saugor was relieved on the old of Nagpore "While Sir Hugh was thus successful, the Nagpore and relieved Sumbul-Saugor was relieved on the 3rd of February. column was also pushing on, and relieved Sumbulpore, near Jubbulpore. Its next attack would be on the position of the Rajah of Bijrajooghur, who occu-pied a position in the hills between Rewa and Jubbulpore

In Rajpootana the hill-fort of Awah, which twice within the last six months resisted our efforts to take it, was abandoned by the enemy during a storm on the night of the 24th of January, after two days of oven trenches, and at the very moment when Major Raine's column was ready for an assault.

The Commander-inChief was still at Futtyghur on the 28th of January, the siege train and convoy of ammunition, which left Agra on the 22nd, having been detained on the road to this camp by heavy rains. General Wilson had left Meerut for headquarters, to take command of all the artillery. General Windham has gone to Umballa. There had been no advance from the Ramgunga as yet against the Robilcund rebels, who were in position at no great distance. Chamberlain's column had not left Lahore for Rohilcund, being still incomplete in number of men and stores.

Sir James Outram still remained at Allumbagh where he had been reinforced by the 34th Regiment. No new attack had been made on him. The Nepaul force had left Goruckpore for Fyzabad. Fears were entertained for a time that Futtypore

would be attacked again by the Calpee rebels, who again crossed the Jumna and plundered villages 2nd Dragoon Guards, and 79th, were sent up from Allahabad, but we have heard of no engagement in that quarter.

responsibility, the consequences of which it must 28th of January, and his trial would soon take place. are affected in all the muscles at the same time, caustake unon itself. The note is dated Jan. 20th. The Nawab of Furruckunggur had been found guilty, ing them to make the most ludicrous and horrible

The Bombay correspondent of the Times writes :-

"Bombay, February 9th. No single event of any very great moment has to our knowledge occurred since I wrote to you ten days ago. The flual series of operations in Robilcund and Oude had not, up to the latter days of last month, been commenced. But the delay has been neither nurposeless nor unnecessary, nor imprudent. The work about to be taken in hand must be done once and for all. Untimely haste might mar that completeness of finish which is essential to its perfection. The great central fire of the insurrection is to be compressed within the limits of Oude and Robilcund, and there to be trodden out to its last smouldering cinder. It would not suffice that every body of armed rebels in the open field should be dissipated, or even that every vaunted stronghold should be laid low. Great as these gains would be, they still are not all that we require. We seek that within the limits of these two great provinces the revolt should be not merely broken, but annihilated. No fugitive bands must be permitted to straggle back across the Gogra or the Ganges, and spread desolation anew in districts that have so lately, with great toil and bloodshed, been relieved from their hateful presence. In a word, the insurgents now in Oude must not be allowed to get out, and those now hovering on the external frontier must not be allowed to get in. Hence the necessity of drawing a continuous and powerful cordon round the province before striking the great blow at its mutinous occupants. How well this has been done a very few words will suffice, with a reference to the map, to explain. Sir Colin Campbeil was, on the 28th of January, still encamped with his powerful force of all arms at Futtyghur, a grand central position, from which he was able to observe at once Rohilcund, Oude, and the Doab. Above him was about to move down upon the upper waters of the Ganges a column from Lahore, commanded by Neville Chamberlain as brigadier. Below him, along the Ganges frontier of Oude by Cawnpore and Futtehpore to Allahabad, are bodies of English and Sikh troops watching every ghat, or place of passage, of the river. Then upwards from Allahabad on the eastern frontier of the rebel province are three columns of European soldiery and the victorious Ghoorka battalions of Jung Bahadoor. Thus when the revolted stations of Robilcund, Moradabed, Bareilly, and Shahjehanpore have successively been recovered, when advancing into Onde, the Commander-in-Chief has once again, and for the last time. gathered to himself the gallant defenders of the Allumbagh, and has reduced to a heap of desolate ruins the long-resisting rebel capital, the survivors of the great sloughter, broken and dispersed, will find no line of escape unguarded by their watchful enemy, save where, on their Northern frontier, the pestilential jungles of the Serai afford an inhospitable shelter, scarcely less terrible than the bayonets of the English or the knives of the Ghoorkas.

Sir Colin was, as I have said, still at Futtyghur on the 28th. He was waiting for the siege train from Agra, which left that station on the 22nd, but marched but slowly, detained by heavy rains. The train consisted of seven 24-pounder guns, one 10-inch and three 8-inch howitzers, and as many 10-inch mortars, with 750 rounds of ammunition for each gun, and 500 for each howitzer and mortar; shot and shell on the same scale were also sent from the Agra

the chief-stready had with him, and which I find rogues of all sizes are convicted and converted and raied at sixty-eight pieces of all calibres. 180me,800 infantry, English and Sikh; composed the escort, and under their protection; travelled several ladies and children bound for the lower provinces. 19 102: 102: NANA SARIE'S TREASURES; —A Foung polices who

assisted at the recovery of some of the Nana's treasure near Bithoor, writing to his father, under date of the 30th of December, says,—"I wrote in the beginning of the month from Cawapore, and since then another Engineer officer and myself, with a few Sappers, have been fishing treasure out of one of Nana Sahib's wells at his palace of Bithoor, about 10 miles from Cawnpore. The well contained about 25 feet of water, but by getting 200 of the line to work half-a-dozen buckets we succeeded in getting it down to three feet. Two or three Sappers then went down, and, after emptying the well of three feet of rubbish which the fellows had thrown in on the top, we managed to get out about £2,000 worth of silver plate and about £6,000 worth of gold vessels. Some of the gold plate was magnificent. Two large plates were two feet nine inches each in diameter and of solid gold, and weighed together 70lbs. The other gold articles consisted of chalices, cups, &c., spurte for throwing rose water, massive spoons for the Ganges water when worshipping, &c. It was difficult work, for we had no implements for working the well, and the water came in at the rate of 60 gallons a minute. This mine is not quite worked out yet, and a few Sappers we left at Bithoor to get at the rupees, which they say are still at the bottom. The Nana's palace is in complete ruins, and everything belonging to him in the village we have busnt."

## UNITED STATES.

FASHIONABLE PRAYER MEETING .- Une thousand ersons meet each day, from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M., in Rev. Mr. McAubry's church, on 5th Avenue, for prayer. Probably on the face of the earth there cannot be found so large so fashionable, so elegantly dressed a congregation meeting for prayer, as this one. It is the hour of leisure for what are called the higher classes." . It is the hour when domestics are engaged. And in New York, among the wealthy classes, may be found more decided professors of religion than in any other city. The families of the old Knickerbookers are wealthy and have all the early attachment to the church of Holland. And while they live in clegant style-keep their servants, carriages and footmen-dress in all the richness and elegance of the day-tread the lanes and allers of poverty and woe, and carry with them an open hand to relieve. One thousand of such ladies coming together in one place for prayer, is a sight rare and worth something to behold. The services of this meeting are simple. A brief introductory prayer-a hymn, without choir or organ, sung by the congregation-a selection of Scripture, interspersed with prayer—exhortation and singing from clergymen and laymen who are present—and then the assembly quietly disperse.—N. Y Cor., Boston Journal.

RELIGIOUS EXERCISES .- A correspondent of the N

Y. Tribnne, writing from Avoca, under date of the

1st ult., gives some further particulars as to the state of religion amongst the Methodists. His communication is headed " The Jerks in Illinois."-Avoca, Ill., March 1, 1858.—Having noticed a short article in your paper of Feb. 20, on the "jerks" in this place, and thinking perhaps it would be interesting to some of your readers, I concluded to write you a short account of the phenomenon. It made its first appearance in this neighborhood at a protracted meeting held by the Methodists at Indian Grove, about Nov. 1, and continued to increase gradually (though not causing much excitement) until Christmas, when there was a similar meeting commenced here by the same ministers, at which it broke out with redoubled violence, and continued to increase until there were as many as a hundred persons aftected with it in this vicinity. The persons attacked are generally rather under medium capacity, from ten to twenty years of age, there being but few cases above the latter age. It is impossible to give you a particular description of the manner it affects different persons, as they are as differently affected as there are different temperaments, dispositions, muscles, etc. While some are only affected in the head and neck, causing them to shake the head with amazing rapidity and violence, others are only affected in At Delhi the trial of the ex-King had not yet commenced. He was said to be in better health on the dance in the most violent manner; then again, others contortions of which the human body is capable.-The scene in the church was often supremely ludicrous. Just imagine forty or fifty persons going through all the different postures, twistings, bendings, strikings, kickings, and other violent motions of which the frame is capable, together with occasional barking and other unusual sounds, and you will have a faint idea of the scene exhibited here night after night. When the phenomenon first made its appearance, many imagined it to be the direct operation of the Spirit of God; others thought it mere animal excitement; others ascribed it to the influence of animal magnetism. From as careful observation as I am able to make, I have come to the latter opinion. I am certain it is an affection over which the will has entire control, from the fact that, if a person affected wishes to perform any particular act (such, for instance, as taking a drink of water), it matters not how violently he may be "jerking."-As soon as the will is directed to that object the muscles are obedient to it, the arm becomes steady, the drink is taken, when the "jerkings" are instantly begun again. Another fact shows it is still more obviously under the control of the will. Some persons of rather strong will, being affected, resolved that they would quit it, and by a presevering effort for a few days were able to get the entire command of the muscles again, and have not since been affected, though some of them tell me it requires considerable effort of the will to prevent it when in the com-pany of those who are "jerking." These, with other reasons I could name, if necessary, lead me to attribute it to mesmeric influence.

I am also of opinion that it is sympathetically contagious, as the subjects are more violently affect. ed when several of them are together at church school, or any other place. There are instances well authenticated, where a number of the pupils have been seized while at school, in such a manner as leave no doubt but that it was directly communicated from one to another. So strong was the conviction of the teacher that this was the case, that he dismissed the school without ceremony, and directed them to separate as quickly as possible; and as quick as they separated the spasms began to abate, and in a short time they left some of them and have not since returned.

The phenomenon is gradually dying away, and I think, will shortly be among the things that were. I have just heard of the case of one of the first persons seized at Indian Grove, who is in rather a dangerous situation. She has spells in which she loses the power of motion entirely, and is unable to utter a word or move a muscle, except to breathe, for twenty-four hours at a time. - Cor. Tribune.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL-WALL STREET IMPREC-NABLE.—The wonderful religious revival which is now working so gloriously among sinners of all degrees throughout the country, and which commenced in the Old Dutch Church, almost under the shadow of the Herald office, it appears, thus far has not made the slightest impression upon the care-hardened old sinners of Wall street. They seem to be past praying for, and, as the citadel of Satan and his financial staff. Wall street may be pronounced impregnable.
Awful Gardner has not been able to resist these prevailing influences of religious, salvation-the Holy powers of Western Europe, to whom he is indebted gun, and 500 for each howitzer and mortar; shot and Spirit, has even found a lodgment among the old for the preservation of his authority, and the reservation of his authority, and the reservation of his independence. The petition of the arsenal for the guns, howitzers, and mortars which while pugilists, and rowdies, and burglars and

mashed of their sins, be stronghold for she dyed in-the wool sinners of Wall street stands out with the bott and derying front of Gibralia." "Sebas ophis not, 18t; taken, a Nothing hut the certhquakent a shower of his and brimstone, or a sweeping robbery of half a dozen banks can shake the old sinners of Wall street. It will take a long siege to reduce the garrison of Wall street, when some of its subalterns, as a matter of choice, can sustain a fifth avenue family upon a batcher's bill of seven dollars a month.

N. V. Herald.

Moon Number .- By a kind of general consent our Protestant fellow-citizens set apart a day last; week for a united concert of prayers in behalf of the tatu dents at present engaged in pursuing their studies in the various Protestant Colleges of the U. States. The object of this movement was to obtain the conversion of said students to Christianity, in some degree or other. Whether or not success will crown these efforts, we will leave time to declare." One thing however, is quite apparent—that there is great need of conversion, according to their own showing. The Annual Report ou the religious condition of colleges, shows that forty-seven colleges, containing 8540 students, there are only 3082 who are "profeseors of religion," leaving nearly two-thirds as non-professore. This condition of things indicates very plainly that their colleges are nests of irreligion; to say nothing of immorality.—Baltimore Mirror.

SOMETHING TRULY ALARMING. - One of the most hideous howls that we have heard for some time, is that made by the Editors of the Christian Union, in discovering what a number of Catholics there are in New York, how many Churches, and, especially, the great number of Catholic Schools, Catholic teachers and Catholic Colleges. The following is a recapity-

	lation of the statistics in New York city:		
	In High Schools, for Females, Colleges and High Schools, for	Pupils.	Teacher 84
•	Males	330	48
i	Free Schools, for Females,	6100	80
	" " Males,	4800	54
	Orphan Asylums,	003	46
		10 000	

12,938 316
And the amount of capital in the buildings, the land on which they are erected, school furniture, books, &c., is \$1,948,000. The Union seems to think that not much headway can be made against such formidable numbers of teachers and pupils, and such a liberal outlay. No attempt is made to show that these Catholic school, teachers and pupils, have no right to be where they are, but there is an intimation that something more than has been done must be undertaken against these terrible matters. We do not know exactly the statistics of Colleges, Academies, Asylums and Parish Schools, belonging to the Catholies in this city, but it will, with the exception of Colleges, quite equal that of New York, in proportion to the inhabitants of the two cities. But suppose we have only ten thousand pupils, and two hundred and fifty teachers Do not these opponents of liberal education see that while, as obeyers of the law, we Catholics are paying our taxes for the support of the public schools, which are Protestant institutions, generally, we are, as Christians, maintain. ing our own parish schools, and educating our own children?-Philadelphia Catholic Herald.

A YANKER SPECULATION .- So prevalent is the mania for suicide in California that a San Francisco correspondent of a Sacramento paper writes that a leading mercantile firm in that city has bought up all the strychnine on speculation.

## PUNCH'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

The subjoined "charge" was not written for the present time, a fact which is evident from that other fact that we cut it from an old file of the Lancaster Intelligencer, into which it was copied from the London Punch about 15 years ago. Notwithstanding the antiquity of the document, we consider it, in some respects a model charge—as just possessing the merit of leaving the jury unbiassed in their deliberation upon their verdict:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY :- You are sworn in all cases to decide according to the evidence; at the same time if you have any doubt, you are bound to give the prisoner the benefit of it. Suppose you have to pronounce on the guilt or innocence of a gentleman accused of felony. You will naturally doubt whether any gentleman would commit such offences—accordingly, however strong may be the testimony against him, you will perhaps acquit him. The evidence of your own senses is, at least, as credible as that of the witnesses : if therefore your eyesight convince you that the prisoner is a well dressed person, you have a right to presume his respectability; and it is for you to say whether a respectable person would be likely to be guilty of the crimes imputed to him. In like manner, when you see a shabby looking fellow in the dock, for example charged with sheep-stealing, the decision rests with you, first, whether or not that individual is a ragamussin, and, secondly, how far it is probable that a man of that description would steal sheep. Of course, it has been before said you will judge by the evidence, but then, whether the evidence is trustworthy or not, is a matter for your private consideration. You may believe it if you choose, or may disbelieve it; and whether gentlemen of the jury, you will believe it or disbelieve it it will depend on the constitution of your minds. If your minds are so constituted that you wish to find the prisoner guilty, perhaps you will believe it; if they happen to be so constituted that you want to find the prisoner not guilty, why then very likely you will disbelieve it. You are to free your minds from all passion and prejudice if you can, and in that case your judgment will be unbiased, but if you cannot you will return a verdict accordingly. It is not, strictly speaking, for you to consider what will be the effect of your verdict; but if such a consideration should occur to you: and you cannot help attending to it, that verdict will be influenced by it to a certain extent. You are probably aware that when you retire you will be locked up until you contrive to agree. arrive at unanimity by fair discussion; or by some of you starving out the others, or by tossing up; and then a conclusion, by whichever of these processes arrived at, will be more or less in accordance with your oaths. Your verdict may be right; it is to be hoped it will; it may be wrong; it is to be hoped it will not. At all events, gentlemen of the jury, you will come to some conclusion or another; unless it should so happen that you separate without coming to any.

A RUBAL PHILOSOPHER.—A certain good-natured old Vermont farmer preserved his constant goodhumor, let what would turn up. One day while the black tongue prevailed in the State, his man said that

one of his oxen was dead.
"Is he? Well, he was always a breechy cuss. Take off his hide and carry it down to Fletcher's-it

will bring the cash." An hour or so afterwards the man came in with the news that the "line back" and his mate were

both dead. Are they? Well, I took them of B. to save a debt that I never expected to get. It's lucky it ain't the brindles. Take the hides down to Fletcher's—

they'll bring the cash." After a while he came back again to tell him that the high brindle was dead.

"ls be? Well he was a very old ox. Take his hide down to Fletcher's—it wil bring more than any two of the others.

Hereupon his wife, who was a very pious soul, asked him if he was not aware that it was a judgment upon him from heaven for his wickedness? "!"Is it ?" Well, if they take the judgment in cattle, it is the easiest way I can pay it!"