FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

अंक रहार्र

Walle HowFRANCE. The trial of fourteen persons has commenced at Lyons, on the charge of having been promoters and members of secret societies. One of the accused prisoners is a Priest. The mission of more than one of the accused was to establish affiliated societies in the departments. the 14th January on the life of the Emperor was

generally known long before it took place. The Paris Presse advocates the construction of fortified ports in Algeria, in order that France may be "mistress of the seas in the period (which cannot be far distant) when the last act of the grand drama entitled 'the Eastern Question' will be brought to a close amidst a terrible struggle." Our contemporary opines that a firstclass port, equal to Toulon, might be constructed at Bougie, which commands the passage of the Balearic Islands and the road to Malta.-Another fortified port must, on the same authority, be formed at Mer-el-Kebir, which commands the Straits of Gibraltar, facilities the junction of "our fleets of Toulon and Brest." will require more than one lesson from us at some future period."

The Times' Correspondent asks:-" Whether it be true that much greater activity than usual in the way of armanent exists at this moment at Brest; and whether from 4,000 to 5,000 additional workmen have been put on in that port? It is true that this may be merely with reference to the approaching naval gathering at adds:-Cherbourg; but, whether it be so or not, I beg to put the question, and, like Brutus, 'pause for a reply."

It was rumoured that Admiral Hamelin was about to resign, and that the Marine Department would devolve on Prince Napoleon as well as the Algerian affairs.

The Paris Breadstuffs market was quiet and Wheat had declined in price.

Accounts of growing crops continue favorable, although damage was reported from drought.

The Constitutionnel publishes an article on the difficulties which have arisen between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States on the subject of the search exercised by some English cruisers on American merchant The Constitutionnel observes that the present difference has given rise to a remark which never before so forcibly struck public opimon, which is, that whenever any difference arises between these two Powers one gives proof of on the contrary, affects a susceptibility and becomes exacting to a degree not justified by sucby showing that although the United States have developed their strength and are increasing in a proportion hitherto unknown in the extent of their territory, the British nation is by no means intimidated, nor does she fear their army or their fleet. The length of time the Government of the United States has been reducing the Mormons to submission is not calculated to give a grand idea of its military force. The American navy appears large on paper, because the steamboats which convey passengers on the lakes and rivers are included in the effective force; but, in case of war, Great Britain would have an inarticle provides employment for so large a proportion of the English people. But, as the Constitutionnel truly remarks, if the English people have need to purchase cotton, the Americans feel an equal necessity to find purchasers. So peace, the American people would suffer most by ors are exceedingly discontented, for they look on a war between the two countries. War would not deprive England of cotton, for the American planters would send their produce to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and all the northern ports. They would send their cotton into English ports in neutral bottoms, and the Americans would draw their spun cotton from England by a similar conveyance. The only danger to England would be that the intervention of a third party between the buyer and seller would increase the

· tionnel concludes thus :-"The manufacture of cotton is for England the occupation and the life of 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 inhabitants. It feeds entire provinces. During the late crisis on the other side of the Channel thousands of operatives were supported by public charity. What, then, would be the bigh officer of the State, who exercises a supervision consequence when those cotton manufacturers who work five days out of six to clothe foreigners should lose that market? Who can tell what might happen? It is then that England might see a terrible revolution break out at home. The cotton question would be converted into a social question. It is the sentiment of that situation which renders England so prudent and so moderate with regard to the United States, and which, on the other hand, inspires the United States with an assurance which, in case of necessity, she might carry to a degree of temerity."

pedient, and might finally succeed in manufactur-

ing the raw material at home. The Constitu-

The Times' Paris correspondent says :- "Our humor with England, for various reasons too obvious to mention, and the scribes in the service of the Government have got full permission to abuse us. "M. Am. Renee's" howls in the Constitutionnel I noticed on Monday, and I now direct your attention to a yelp or two from the Pays. Lord Brougham is the person at theran Consistory of Sweden persecuting as crimi-whom it is directed. We are also told that in hals a few individuals of whom they have made victhe Pays. Lord Brougham is the person at other respects the restrictions imposed on the time solely because they have exercised that right of press will be relaxed; that fewer warnings will be given; that La Presse and the Siecle will be be given; that La Presse and the Siecle will be in these countries reconcile the principles and prac-allowed to be sold in public; and that the Inde-tice of the "Reformed" Church, of which latter the pendance Belge will be relieved from its inter- persecution of those poor Swedes is so painful and dict. This, I confess, is what I always expected

will be to lecture you soundly, so that you may make up your mind for hard words. We are displeased with Lord Malmesbury, indignant with Lord Grey, Lord Brougham, and, indeed, I may say, with the whole peerage; and the acquittal of the printer and publisher of the attacks on the Emperor has almost filled the measure of our anger. The provincial papers, too, are filled with declamation against the English Par-Evidence was given showing that the attempt of liament, but particularly against Lord Malmesbury, for having asserted that the free negroes on board the French ship Regina Coeli were treated as slaves. The Courrier de Marseilles, which seldom ascends so high in flights of fancy, says it repels with indignation, as contrary to the truth, the assertion of Lord Grey, corroborated by Lord Clarendon, and even by Lord Malmesbury, that the system of free engagements tried by the French Government on the West Coast of Africa is nothing but a slave trade. It adds, that such language might be explained in the columns of your journal, but it becomes an insult when uttered by statesmen, who did not fear to proclaim it from the English tribune. "Again," says the indignant Courrier, " we protest against these calumnies, which Lord Grey, Lord Maland is at the doors of Morocco-a state "which mesbury, and Lord Clarendon might have left to the bad press of London." It goes on, "This check, coming after the humiliation inflicted on her by the United States, could not fail to increase the ill-temper of England. Her difference with the King of Naples being terminated, it is on Spain she visits her ill-humor." Here follows an extract from Lord Malmesbury's speech on the 17th of June. The writer then

"It is thus that a weak Power is spoken of, and it is a Minister who holds such language.-These words are little worthy of a statesman.-No more is required to excite the American Filibusters to again attack Cuba. Is this the moment for England to excite new susceptibilities—to add a new contingent of difficulties to the embarrassment which her troublesome pretensions have excited against her in the two hemispheres? Is it prudent of her to rouse, by irritating declamation, the universal feeling which exists against her? And does she think that she can deceive anybody by concealing her piratical policy under the guise of false liberality and fic-titious humanity?"

BELGIUM.

The Courrier de Marseilles publishes an article on the resolution adopted by the King of the Belgians to fortif Antwerp. It says everybody is astonished that King Leopold, who was regarded as the most prudent and reserved monarch in Europe, should associate himself with manifestations which tend to the most perfect moderation, and a condescen- endanger the peace of Europe. The writer of the sion which is not habitual to it, while the other, article pretends to have discovered the cause, which he says has been carefully concealed :-

"The English Government is ready to give or to lend money in order that the execution of the works cess. The Constitutionnel explains this fact shall not be delayed for want of funds. It follows in course that, in case of war with France, these cunning lenders will seize Antwerp as a pledge for the money advanced. Even if they had lent nothing they would, nevertheless, occupy this great maritime fortress unless France, more active, should anticipate them. Europe must be bitten by tarantula that the King of the Belgians should associate himself with manifestations which tend to render peace pre-

It is reported from Naples that Piedmont intends to persist in demanding indemnity in the Cagliari affair.

A letter from Naples of the 15th says :- Mr. Lyons at first refused to receive the Cagliari and her crew, mense superiority. The English Government is alleging that he had not any instructions on the conciliatory, because the United States supply point from his Government. He then applied by the Fourth Native Infantry in the Punjab. The conciliatory, because the United States supply telegraph, and received an answer in the course of spirators were hanged, and the wing at once marchthe English manufacturers with cotton, which the same night, but kept its contents secret. It is, article provides employment for so large a pro- however, not difficult to divine the tenour of what was written to him, as yesterday at two o'clock took place the preliminaries for delivering up the vessel to Mr. Barber, the English Vice-Consul, by a com-mission appointed to that effect, and consisting of Mr. Apice, Commissionary of Marine, the Marquis that, although the English Government is ever Gregorio, Intendant in the same service, and M. Pigready to make sacrifices for the maintenance of natelli, Examining Magistrate. The Neapolitan sailthe vessel as their prize.

AUSTRIA.

The forthcoming Austrian Budget is expected to exhibit a deficiency of 40 millions florins. Austria is said to be hastily constructing new fortifications at Placenza.

A conspiracy inimical to Austria is said to be dis covered at Lemberg. Some arrests were made. Private letters from Vienna confirm what has been reported with respect to the warlike sentiments which exist in that capital, and which are the natural results of the covert allusions and taunta indulged price of the cotton to the English manufacturer, in by the French press of late to the prejudice of and the Americans would probably try every ex- Austria. The military party is extremely energetic in its language.

SWEDEN.

"THE MADIAI" IN SWEDEN .- One of the most monstrous cases to be found in the history of religious persecution has lately come to light in Protestant Sweden. Several years since a prosecution was commenced against eight individuals who had abandoned the Lutheran community and joined the Ca-tholic Church. The "Svea-Hoff-Ratt," one of the in-ferior courts of the country referred this cause to the over the superior courts in the name of the Sovereign; judgment was deferred, and here the matter rested until a short time since. Certain bigoted prelates, however, determined that these seceders from their fold should not remain unpunished, and sentence of banishment, given in the Royal Court, has been pronounced against the parties according to an antiquated law which it appears, is a direct infring-ment of the Constitution. The individuals thus visited with the wrath of the Christian Protestant ministers of Sweden are, a man and six females; the evidence against the first was found defective, but the latter have been condemned to exile. Those people, who belong to the labouring class, were thus taken from their husbands and children and expelled into a foreign country in which from ignorance of its

great people here are not in the best possible language they will be unable to make their bread. According to the penny philosophy of Rath-row, Exeter-hallism is supposed to free the human intellect; to eradicate prejudice; to be the most enlightened and tolerant of all possible creeds. The right of private judgment is the principle on which it is founded, and mankind are generously united to accept its dogma or reject it as they may. Yet in the centre of their greatest stronghold we find the Lu-" private judgment" which it is the pride of ultra Evangelicals to advocate. How will their brethren powerful an illustration. It would seem that the enlightened and most Lutheran prelacy of Stockholm ance, which had caused, according to Plutarch so from so enlightened, liberal, and able a man as can think of no other argument for supporting their M. Delangle. But the first use of the liberty doctrine among their own particular flocks than by

banishing those who dissent from it. It such a case as this occurred in Italy; if for instance, the King of Naples' drove into exile six Neapolitan women, his subjects, who had become converts to the Reformed persuasion—separated them from their hubbands and children, and sent them adrift into the world so starve, stamped with the stigms of a criminal decree what an uppoar would be raised by the press of —what an uproar would be raised by the press of Great Britain against the despotism, cruelty, and intolerance of the Popish Sovereign and priesthood of that kingdom-what sublime platitudes we should hear about the right of private judgment, enlightened Protestant institutions, and the spirit of the nine-teenth century! God would be thanked in leading articles that such an atrocious act was impossible in any Protestant country and community; we should be told that such a procedure was a lasting disgrace to their Religion, Land, and Age in which it occur-red, that persecution had always really injured the creed it was adopted to support, and that it was exactly the same process of mind which convinced one man that his credo was true, and another that it was false— with much more of the same sort. Upon this act of bigotry and intolerable tyranny lately committed by the Clergy of Sweden, however, the Pro-testant Press of Great Britain preserve a religious

Here, then, we see the spirit of fanaticism in the present day is characterised by the same unmitigated virulence and remorseless hate which, in the sixteenth century, deluged Europe in blood, and carried the scaffold and fagot through England, Switzerland, Germany and France. The same intolerant fury which impelled Luther and the Elector of Saxony to banish the followers of Zuingluis; which inflamed the savage Calvin and his flock to pursue Servetus to death. which led to the judicial murders of Berne and Zurich which made the Lutherans of Holland " zealous even to blood " against the Remonstrants, which caused the Seceders of Germany to pursue their Catholic brethren with fire and sword, and deny them the right of burial-which turned Reforming kings into worse than Pagan tyrants, and converted the civil magistrate over half the Continent into a barbarous executioner, deaf to the appeal of humanity and the cry of justice-has once more broken out in Sweden and amid a state of civilisation greater than the world has yet witnessed. The crimes committed by the " Reformers" of the sixteenth century may receive a slight palliation from the spirit of that age; but no excuse can be made for the furious bigots who disgrace humanity in the present. A hundred volumes larger than the Bible have been written on the malignant intolerance of Catholics in the present and the past and the tolerant spirit of Exeter-hall Chris tianity; but the persecutions carried on in Swedenits greatest stronghold in this century-ought to make the Culling Eardly clique hide their heads for shame. What an obscurity of vision the Mail and Packet have for religious intolerance in the Northern latitudes! The Swedish Madiai will have neither tears nor pence from the Saints of Evangelicism .-

INDIA.

Shahjehanpore was relieved on the 11th of May by

Brigadier Jones. Lucknow was threatened, in General Hope Grant's absence southward, by 25,000 men under the Begum. On the 15th Sir Colin Campbell, leaving a strong force under General Walpole, marched for Futtyghur

where he was on the 18th. A skirmish is reported with the enemy under the Moolvie. 5,000 Cavalry and 5,000 Infantry lay between the Commander-in-Chief and Mohundy. On the arrival of reinforcements, expected next day, the enemy was to be driven from Mohundy. Campbell had crossed the Ganges.

The heat was intense, and the troops at Lucknow unhealthy. The garrison was reduced to 2,000 in-

Khan Bahadoor and Nana Sahib had attacked General Jones's position at Shahjehanpore, but were repulsed, with the loss of Foster, aide-de-camp.
Omer Singh had crossed the Ganges, and menaced

the Bombay route from Allyghur. Judgespore had been occupied by General Lugard on the 9th; the rebels fled to the jungle, and General Lugard joined Colonel Colfield's force. On the 13th Colonel Lightfoot, who had been left at Jugdespore, was attacked, and firing could be heard. The General intended moving back on Judgespore.

A conspiracy had been discovered in a wing of

ed to Juliundur.

The Rajah of Shunda, in Nagpore, on the Hyderabad frontier, had broken into open rebellion.

Sir E. Lugard entered Judgespore on the 9th, killing great numbers of the rebels, who were flying south. On the 13th Sir E. Lugard effected a junction with Colonel Corfield. Both forces had a good deal of fighting, and drove the rebels into the jungles, from which, however, it would be difficult to dislodge them.

Sir Hugh Rose captured Calpee. 500 rebels were killed and 58 guns, and immense stores of ammunition taken. The rebels had twice ineffectually attacked Rose's force during their advance. The fall of Calpee is regarded as of great importance. Sir Colin Campbell was at Futtyghur on the 25th of May.— Chundass has been recaptured from the insurgents. The rebels who surrounded Shahjehanpore, after its relief, had been dispersed by the Commander-in-Chief, who afterwards took Mohamdee without opposition. In the southern Mahratta country, Mr. Manson, the political agent, was murdered, as well as all his escort. Cwalior had been attacked and plundered by the insurgents. Fears of disaffection pro-vailed all over Southern Mahratta. Much difficulty had been experienced in disarming the natives there, and in sending reinforcements. The natives of Delhi are beginning to get insolent again.

CHINA.

At Canton general distrust continued to prevail .-The inhabitants were leaving the city. Considerable injury had been inflicted on Hongkong by a waterspout. Hong Kong advices say that the greatest part of the Allied Naval Forces had proceeded to Pecho River, but foreign Envoys had made no pro-

THE HUMPBACKED COUSIN. TRANSLATED FROM THE PRENCH.

Behold an extraordinary adventure of these latter days. If it were not an extraordinary occurrence, one need not relate it.

A father a family inhabiting the Rue de la Michordiere received, last summer, a letter from his nephew, who was in the employ of Hyder Abad. The letter concluded thus:

"Have received the portraits of my two cousins Marie and Margaret. I have never had the pleasure of seeing them, as I have lived with Hyder Abad since my youth, but I am sure they are resemblances. I will arrive at Havre by the ship Ignos Ego, about the first of October, and on my arrival I am determined to marry the beautiful Mar --."

The breaking open of the letter had destroyed the rest of the name. It was impossible to tell if the cousin had asked Marie or Margaret in marriage. The two sisters, united previous to this time, had commenced to live on misunderstandings, each of them positive that it was part of her name which was torn off in breaking the seal.

The father employed his eloquence in calming the anger of his two daughters; when a servant, sent in advance arrived from Havre, announcing that his master went to Paris with the evening train.

The servant was overwhelmed with questions; replied that his master was ruined, and that he had moreover, on his left shoulder, the horrid protuber-

many misfortunes to Æsop, the Phrygian.

The cousins determined, hereupon to remain sin-

gle for ever, before marrying a cousin that is humpbacked and ruined busis someoner (legid sizi) of the legid sizis of the legid sizis of the legid sizis the legid sizes of the l twelve hours, the cousin arrives; of His dicte warmly embraced him, the cousins, made allegaltes bow and threed away their eyes! prinches recoursed ones letter; and asks the matrimonial intentions of chis nephew. "It is my cousin Marie whom I come to

marry," he replied.
"Never! never!" screamed Marie, "I am content
ed with my condition, and I will remain in it." "Mademoiselle," said the nephew, "I have adopted the custom of the country where I have been educated. Read the custom of Hyder Abad in Travis

nior. There, when a young man is refused an offer of marriage, he withdraws himself from society, as a useless being. "He kills himself!" exclaimed the other sister,

Margaret. "He kills himself!" replied the nephew in the tone of a man about to commit suicide.

"The poor cousin," said Margaret, weeping, "to come such a distance to die in the bosom of his family."

"I know," continued the nephew, "that my deformity afflicts the sight of a woman, but in time the eyes of a woman become habituated to all things. I know also that my commercial business is not prosperious. Thrown very young into the diamond business, the only occupation of Hyder Abad, I lost there all the fortune of my father: but I have acquired experience; I am young, active and industrious. These are riches in themselves."

"Yes, yes, humpbacked and ruined," muttered Marie in a bantering tone.

"Poor young man !" said Margaret and she added, my cousin I am refused, and you pay no attention

"And by whom refused?" inquired the cousin. "To your cost, by you; since you have preferred my sister to me."

Eh, bien !" said the cousin, " will you accept me if I ask you in marriage from my uncle?" "I will engage my father to let my cousin live."

"What !" exclaimed the humpbacked, " you con-

sent, my lovely Margaret, to-"
"Save the life of a relative? Indeed I will not waver a minute."

"This is well, my daughter," said the uncle, affected by the scene. "Romances have not spoiled you. I have a very small income, but I ought not to abandon the son of my brother in misfortune. I will keep him here as kindred; for where there is enough for three there is enough for four."

The cousin threw himself at Margaret's feet, saying :- "You have saved an unfortunate man from

destruction and death.

At a little distance, Marie muttered to herself:—

"My sister has courage. As for me, I would let all humpbacked cousins die."

"Uncle," said the young man, allow me to make a

slight toilet before breakfast."

He pressed Margaret's hand, bowed to Marie and left to change his travelling attire. The uncle and his daughters were at the table

waiting for their fourth guest. The servant announced the cousin of Hyder Abad. The two girls uttered two screams, but of different

They see enter a charming young man! tall, without any humpback, who embraces Margaret, and placing before her a basket, he says to her:

"Behold your marriage portion."
It was a basket full of diamonds. It was moreover the hump which had thus arrived free of

"See what I have carried on my shoulders," said the cousin, " from Bombay to Havre, to offer to that one of my cousins who would accept me with my

false poverty and my feigned deformity." There was great joy in the house, which was, astonishing as it may seem, participated in by Marie. It is true that Marie loved her sister dearly, without detesting the diamonds.

NEW ENGLAND SPIRITUALISTS, PREE LOVERS, &c.

The following resolutions were adopted at the Convention lately held in Rutland, Vermont. They make a christian wince when reading them, they are so blasphemous and immoral, but they are a part of the history of Protestantism and must be published: A FEW OF THE RESOLUTIONS OFFERED-SLAVERY.

ed, That slavery is wrong whi in the Universe can make right; therefore, any law. constitution, court or government, any priesthood, creed or Bible, any Christ or any God that by silence or otherwise authorises man to enslave man, merits the scorn and contempt of mankind.

THE SARBATH.

Whereas, The Jewish Sabbath is confessedly abolished by the Gospel dispensation; and Whereas, The same authority sets apart no other

day to be similarly observed, therefore,

Resolved, That all efforts of church and priests to enforce our observance of the Christian Sabbath as of Divine appointment, is a flagrant violation of individual right, and must be prosecuted in a dishonest disregard of the spirit and positive teachings of the New Testament.

THE BIBLE.

Resolved, That nothing is true or right, and nothing is false or wrong, because it is sanctioned or con-demned by the Bible; therefore, the Bible is powerless to prove any doctrine to be true or any practice to be right, and it should never be quoted for that

RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

Resolved, That the time and devotion spent in religious services can confer no benefit on an Infinite and Independent Power, and can therefore, be no virtue.

MATERNITY.

Resolved, That the sacred and important right of woman is the right to decide for herself how often, and under what circumstances, she shall assume the responsibilities and be subject to the sufferings and cares of maternity; and man can commit no greater crime against woman as wife and mother, against his child, against society, and against humanity, than to impose on her a maternity whose responsibility and suffering she is not willing to accept and endure. The men and women who attended this Conven-

tion and passed such resolutions as the above are only carrying out the principle of Luther who set up his individual opinion as the standard of right.— He protested against the Church of God, the Church of all ages and nations, and they protest against him and his churches. Here are people educated in the strictest sects of Protestantism, taught from their childhood to read the Bible, and now see the result! Like the Jews they search the scriptures and crucify our Lord. And what is the remedy? Has Protestantism any for such minds diseased? Surely not .-It is the principle adopted at the Reformation which has diseased them. They are only going further on the road in which Protestantism teaches them to travel. And sooner or later the same result will be reached by all unless the system be abandoned. The fact that others do not go to the same extent does not disprove the unsoundness of their platform. If they grant to others the liberty they enjoy themselves and claim with such pertinacity, a liberty they cannot refuse, then all they can say in their justification, is, that their common sense has more power to control them than their so-called religious principle. Human nature protests against the extreme to which heresy would lead it. The history of the times shows quite conclusively, that either a living, perpetual, divinely constituted church, "the brood of evils will destroy the human race .- Catho- that county, the people are building forts for pro-

Encouragement to Immigration.—Among the various schemes for encouraging immigration that have been propounded of late which is inonel equal to that which has been adopted with signal success by the States of Indiana and Illinois. The plan is exceedingly simple; consisting merely in a still further relaxation of the marriage laws, and in offering additional facilities to polygamy. The legalization of adultery is in short the simple process adopted by the States of Indiana and Illinois, for recruiting their population. The effect of this essentially Protestant system of legislation, we find detailed in the Toronto Colonist of the 21st inst., under the Caption-" Matrimony at a Discount":-

"The laws of Indiana and Illinois offer peculiar facilities to those who are tired of the matrimonial yoke, to those who have not found that yoke easy, or the burden light. The effect of this has been to attract an unusual number of persons, both male and female, to those States for the express purpose of obtaining the dissolution of that tie which in other of the States is held more firmly."

In short, if Mr. Jones and Mr. Smith want to swap wives, or Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Smith to swap husbands, they have but to cross over into one of the neighboring States, where they find every facility for the carrying out of the little transaction. Mrs. Jones makes over her former husband to Mrs. Smith, receiving the other's good man in exchange - giving or receiving "boot" as may be agreed on between the contracting parties; and the State gives its sanction to this thorough Protestant bargain. Such are amongst the fruits of the Blessed Reformation. and of that glorious liberty wherewith it has made its children free!

WHAT PROTESTANTISM IS COMING TO .-A writer in the New York Christian Inquirer observes that "the great question is yet to come," and is in fact rapidly drawing near.— That question, which is about to force itself upon the Protestant world is - "not whether Trinitarianism or Unitarianism is true, but whether Christianity is true?" This is the great Protestant question of the day; and as the Christian Inquirer truly remarks-" Christianity has yet to encounter more enemies than the Pyrohonism of Hume, or the ribaldry of Tom

MEDIUMISTIC .- A Mr. L. Judd Pardee, who appears to hail from this city, and to be a "spirit medium," or apostle of that faith, now on a Western tour, writes from Cleveland to The Spiritual Telegraph as follows :-

"A life of mediumistic itineracy is estimated by very many as greatly happific unto him or her upon whom rests its office. * * * The belowlife is interfused with that of the above. Besides, a certain destiny settles upon all men and things; whether it be planetarily originated or not, I know not exactly. * * * * A strange, because not fully sensed life is working behind the exterior manifestations of ours. Is there not something in coincidence that is revelatory? And, too, the windings and lappings of the lives of us, cause sometimes the stubborn stickler for externalism to wonder as to, and speculate, if never before, upon internal motive powers. The incidentals of a decided thing, talk, and act have maimed slightly the the left leg of the cause: but the manipulations of the spirits of individualization, spheralization, and nony will make all right come as God's elect-a celestio-Spiritualism will stand and walk as is befitting, regally," &c., &c.

If this is the sort of English they talk in the spirit world, we marvel what Joseph Addison can have been doing there for the last hundred years and more. He surely ought to be ashamed of himself.—
N. Y. Tribunc.

In their common hatred of Popery, Protestants have hailed with joy the certain influence of Godless schools in eradicating from youthful hearts the seeds of Catholic Faith, reckless that they were at the same time destroying all faith, and raising their own offspring as infidels instead of Christians. To oppose the steady, unceasing, gigantic power of the public schools, they have found that their Sunday schools have offered a useless barrier; and cannot shut their eyes to the startling and unquestionable fact that the frightful increase of juvenile vice throughout the land must be attributed to the Popular System of Education—The product of these educational manu-factories of "B'hoys and G'hals" has created its appropriate yellow-covered literature, for in this, as in all other markets, the supply is created by the demand; and the yellow-covered abomination is rapidly converting youthful depravity into full-grown crime. The Episcopalians see this. They have endeavoured to check the evils by Parochial schools, but without success .- Catholic Standard.

Compliments may be offered in all sincerity and yet have a very equivocal sound, as in the case of the city knight unable to aspirate the letter II., who, being deputed to address William the Third, exclaimed, "Future ages, recording your majesty's exploits, will pronounce you to have been a Nero.

A RUM YANKER TRICK .- Uncle Eb, as we used to call him, among lots of good qualities, had one failing. He did love good liquor; but such was the state of credit that no one would trust him. He, therefore, one day resorted to a trick, to answer the great desire of his appetite. He took two case-bottios, put a quart of water in one of them, then put a bottle in each pocket, and started for the store. 'Pil take a quart of your gin,' said Uncle Eb, as he placed the empty bottle on the counter. The gin was put up, and the bottle was replaced in his pocket, when Uncle Eb pulled from his purse, what at a distance, might seem like a quarter of a dollar. This is nothing but tin, Uncle Eb,' said the trader. 'Eh now, it's a quarter,' said Uncle Eb. 'It's tin,' said the trader; 'I shan't take it.' 'It's all I've got.' 'Very well, you can't have the gin.' Uncle Eb, without much demurring pulled from his pocket the quart of water. The trader took it, poured it into his gin barrel, and off walked Uncle Eb, chuckling.—N. Y. Picayane.

Judge Theodore G. Hunt, of the First District Court, at New Orleans, has charged the Grand Jury to the effect, that the action of the late Vigilance Committee was revolutionary and lawless, and recommending that its members be prosecuted.

Nine persons, it is stated, have recently been pillar and ground of the truth," must be acknow- killed by the Indians, about 25 miles from Weather-ledged and obeyed, or infidelity with its dreadful ford, Parker County, Texas. On Keechi Creek, in

tection.