

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—An appropriate letter from Rome states that the French government has applied to the Pontifical Court for information relative to the Patriarch of the United Greek Church in the Levant, who had insisted on the Greeks under his spiritual jurisdiction adopting the Gregorian Calendar. The first question proposed was, did the Patriarch act as he had done in pursuance of orders received from the Holy See? Secondly, what proportion of the members of the Greek United Church has consented to adopt the Gregorian Calendar? And thirdly, does the Holy See wish for the assistance of the French government in this matter? To these questions the Pontifical Court has replied in the same categorical manner: 1. The Greek Patriarch acted without any orders from Rome; but, nevertheless, Rome approves all the Patriarch has done. 2. Three-fourths of the members of the United Greek Church have adopted the Gregorian Calendar; and 3. The Holy See will accept with pleasure the aid of the French consuls in the Levant in this matter. It appears that the Pope is to bestow decorations on the French agents in the Levant, in acknowledgment of the assistance they have afforded the Patriarch.—Times Correspondent.

It is announced that a deputation from the Latin Monks of Jerusalem will shortly arrive in Paris. They come, it is said, to solicit the French government to obtain a firman from the Porte to permit them to repair, at their own expense, the cupola of the Holy Sepulchre. It is known that the Emperor has been always well disposed towards the Latin Church of Jerusalem.

RUSSIA.

The Nord of Saturday publishes the official documents relative to the regulation of the relations between the Russian landed proprietors and the peasantry. From the Imperial decree, addressed to the Military Governor of Vilna, and the Governor-General of Grodno and Kovno, we make the following extracts:—"To this effect, I ordain to establish from this day a committee of elaboration in each of the before-mentioned Governments, and hereafter a general commission for the three Governments united. Immediately after the formation of the provincial committees, each of them will draw up a detailed plan for the amelioration of the existence of the peasantry, taking for a basis of their plans the following conditions:—1st. The proprietor preserves his right of property in the whole landed estate, but the peasants preserve the plots around their habitations, which they have the right of acquiring in complete ownership by purchase, the money payable at a fixed term; they have also the use of a certain portion of land, according to local conditions which may be necessary to assure their existence, and to give them the means of satisfying their obligations towards the State and the proprietor. In return for this use the peasants are bound either to pay a rent to the proprietor, or to labour on his account. 2nd. The domestic relations between peasants and proprietors must be so regulated as to guarantee the regular service of taxes due to the State, and of servitudes and provincial imposts. The remainder of the decree refers to general instructions to the various officials engaged in carrying out the directions of the Government on this subject. The decree, signed by the Emperor Alexander, is dated Tsarskoie-Selo, Dec. 2, 1857. The Nord states that this and other documents relating to the same question, and published by our contemporary, were to appear officially in Russia yesterday.

NAPLES.

DECEMBER 10.—I have been enabled, since my last communication, to obtain some further information with regard to the English engineers now in prison at Salerno—sufficient, I think, to give rise to at least an uncomfortable suspicion that, after all, our two countrymen may be implicated in the late attempt at insurrection at Sapri. I do not wish you to understand that I retract anything contained in my former letter on this subject. These engineers may be innocent, and all things considered, I must believe them so; and with regard to their treatment in prison, I am still of opinion that it was unnecessarily harsh and severe; but, nevertheless, one or two circumstances have come to my knowledge which would prevent any unprejudiced mind from pronouncing positively their innocence. I am informed that the Procurator-General at Salerno, during his interview with Mr. Acting-Consul Barber, asserted that he had proofs of the guilt of the English prisoners, and that he should prosecute them accordingly. His proofs seem to be mainly these:—1. One of the Englishmen (I am not aware which) came on board the Cagliari only the evening before she left Genoa, to replace the engineer of the vessel, who had been taken ill the day previous. 2. When Parks was taken prisoner on board the vessel, a sealed letter from the notorious Miss Jessie Meriton White to some acquaintance of hers was found in his possession; and when at Salerno, a second letter from Miss White was found in his prison. 3. In his note-book was a regular set of instructions as to how the vessel was to proceed—that is, to change the course of the vessel, go to Ponza, then to Sapri, &c. This seems to be all that the Procurator-General can get up against them. Every one must see that, granting all the facts, it is simple circumstantial evidence, and that of no forcible kind. The first point—viz., the change of engineers—is worth nothing. With regard to the second, Parks admits having the first letter, but explains it by saying that he took it in charge, as he might have done any other letter, without knowing the person who gave it to him. He denies positively all knowledge of the second letter, and declares it to be either a trick of some one of his fellow-prisoners to escape conviction, or a forgery of the prison authorities. The instructions found in his note-book present the most singular feature in his *atto di accusa*. Parks himself states that certain instructions were sent to him and the other engineer, written in bad English, soon after the seizure of the vessel by the rebels; and, thinking that he might be called upon hereafter for some explanation of the change of route, he made a copy of the instructions in his log-book. This seems plausible enough, and may perhaps account for his having the instructions in his possession; but, then, one naturally asks why the engineers should be furnished with such instructions, when their whole duty consists in attending to the machinery. One can well understand the captain having such instructions given him, but to the engineers they would be simply useless. Whether the Procurator-General has any other evidence against the Englishmen or not, does not appear. In the latter case they must be released, as there can be no foundation for a trial. Still, as I said, there is room for a suspicion of their complicity; and we must wait till the Court shall decide on the *atto di accusa*—i.e., whether there be ground for trial or not. How long it will be before even this decision is come to, it is quite impossible to say. The Court sat yesterday for the first time on the matter; but the notorious sluggishness of the Neapolitan law courts, even in simple cases, and therefore much more in this, in which 250 persons are implicated, augurs badly for the speedy release of our countrymen. The "Gives Romani" must therefore bide their time in patience. The Cagliari has been already condemned by a Royal commission as a lawful prize. It is not easy to understand how this decision was arrived at, seeing

that the crew had not been allowed to follow that which was the duty of the vessel. The decision of the Court is certainly a very singular one. The English philosopher, though even he would have been surprised at the actual discovery of a piece of evidence in most classes here.—Correspondent of the Weekly Register.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT NAPLES.—The following particulars relative to the late earthquake in the kingdom of Naples have been received:—Two smart shocks were experienced at Naples on the night of the 16th inst.; the first at 10 minutes past 10, which lasted five seconds; the second two minutes afterwards, which lasted 25 seconds. The latter shock caused the two clocks of the Royal Observatory to stop. There were two more shocks between 3 and 5 o'clock in the morning of the 17th, which were scarcely perceptible. A telegram received at Naples on the 18th announced that the telegraphic communications between Eboli and Sala had been interrupted. At Atena the prison, the barracks, and other public buildings had been damaged, and half the houses destroyed. At Padula 100 houses had been overthrown, but the number of deaths is not known. At Pola the disaster is immense, and the victims numerous, particularly among the Gendarmes. At Auletta, Petresca, and Caggiano several persons were killed, and many houses destroyed. At Salerno several buildings were damaged, and particularly two churches, the house of the Governor, the barracks, and a church steeple, which fell in the suburbs. The King, on hearing of the disaster, ordered his Ministers to spare no expense in affording relief to the sufferers.

INDIA.

The Times gives the following summary of the intelligence brought by telegram:—Lucknow was relieved about the 20th of November, and the women and children and wounded were safely sent back to Cawnpore. The series of operations which has ended with this happy result will be easily understood by those who have followed the narrative of events as transmitted by former mails. It will be remembered that Sir Colin Campbell left Cawnpore on the 8th, with a force which has been variously estimated from 1500 to nearly 5000 men. In the meantime the column under Colonel Grant had reached the Alumbagh. This force was also differently calculated by different authorities; but if the estimate of the whole strength at present under the Com-in-Chief be anything like correct, the column must have been swelled by some additional force until it numbered far more than the 1200, which was at first assigned to it. Sir Colin Campbell joined the force at the Alumbagh on the 11th, and two days afterwards active operations began. From the despatch of General Havelock detailing the events of his entrance in September, we may form some notion of the difficulties which the British commander had to encounter nearly two months after, when the enemy had been enlightened on our tactics, had discovered the weak points of their own position, and had had time to throw up works at every place against which an attack might be directed. It seems fortunate that the Alumbagh was occupied by us, or else the river, some miles to the south of the town, might have been once more guarded, the bridge broken down, and our troops subjected to much loss while crossing under a heavy fire. But, as it is, we have no doubt that the line of the canal was defended, the road broken up, and the part of the town near the king's palace, where Havelock forced an entrance, put into a better condition for resisting an enemy. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that for six days there was, according to the telegram, a series of severe and bloody struggles with the enemy. Doubtless, too, the mutineers had improved their method of street fighting, and that much of our loss took place while the troops were making their way through the straggling town, which, though not solid enough to resist the fire of artillery, might well shelter hordes of Sepoys, who would shoot down our soldiers at every turn. Another despatch states that Lucknow was relieved with a loss of only four officers and forty men—a piece of news which we can hardly reconcile with the account of a "series of severe and bloody struggles," extending over six days. However, it is of little use to speculate as to matters which we shall learn in the course of a few days. By the 21st the principal posts of the Sepoys had been captured, and we may presume that they were finally driven from the capital of Oude into the open country, there to be followed up as soon as possible by our energetic Commander-in-Chief. The despatch says that on the 20th the sick and wounded, with the ladies and children, were sent back to Cawnpore. We may presume, therefore, that the Residency had been reached on the 19th, as stated in our own telegram. "No news is good news." It would seem then, that the principal officers were found in good health, and that Gen. Outram's wound, of which so much was said, had not proved serious.

CAWNPORE.—The Gwalior rebels had advanced to within fifteen miles of Cawnpore, but had again retired to Gwalior. General Windham is stated to have marched to attack them.

DELHI.—Twenty four inferior members of the royal family were executed by sentence of a Military Commission on November the 20th. Zukeen Abdoollah, an influential rebel chief, was executed on the next day. A force under Colonel Gerard proceeded to intercept the Jodhpore Legion, which with other rebels had appeared in Shekawatie. The force met the enemy on the 25th of November, near Kurnaul, and defeated them with great slaughter, and the loss of all their guns. Our loss was 15 killed and 45 wounded, but Col. Gerard was among the killed.

AGRA.—The Mhow column, under Brigadier Stewart, was attacked near Mundisore by the insurgents on the 21st of November. The insurgents were repulsed. On the 23rd the column advanced to the north of Mundisore, on the Neemuch road, and found the rebels in a strong position, with five guns. The position was immediately attacked, and the rebels defeated with the loss of all their guns. While this battle was in progress the Mundisore garrison came out and attacked our rear, but they got well beaten also. The rebels in the fights of the 21st and 23rd lost 1,500 men, while our loss was inconsiderable.—Lieut. Godmayne, of Her Majesty's 24th Dragoons (?) was killed, and Major Robinson, 26th Native Infantry, wounded. The column afterwards took Mundisore on the 25th, the rebels having evacuated it on the night of the 24th.

The fort and town of Saugor remain untouched, but large parties of rebels are in the surrounding district. A part of the Madras column defeated a body of the insurgents near Soonee, on the Jubulpore road, on the 10th of November, and took two guns. Captain Fomenah, of the 64th Madras Cavalry, was killed and Lieut. Clerk the Deputy-Commissioner of Jubulpore, severely wounded. The rebel disturbances in Khandeish continue, but Bheels are confined to the hills, and will be attacked in their strongholds when the jungle is cleared. The Minister of the Kolapore State was stabbed in his office on the 23rd of November by an Arab soldier. The wounds are slight and the Arab was actuated by private motives.

A POLISH COURT AND AN ENGLISH SPINSTER.—Ladies about to marry distinguished foreigners without too much knowledge of their character and previous history would do well to read all about the Count de Waskowski and the Hon. Mary Jones.—The Hon. Miss Mary Jones, a lady 42 years of age, occupied apartments at No. 14 Ebury street, Piccadilly. In the same house there resided a noble Pole, who styled himself the Count de Waskowski, and gave himself out as the son of Prince Wittgenstein. He was 38 years old. This Polish nobleman calls himself a professor of science and languages, but in rea-

lity he lives by "taking of will ladies." When he has done "with one lady," he takes on with another. The Count is the most terrible possessor of the "Bible." He was engaged to be married to the plaintiff in Swynnen's case; that was broken off. Then he was engaged for four years to a Miss Chadwick, but that engagement also was brought to an premature conclusion by the father upon the occasion of the Count's wishing to borrow £50. Then he proposed for Miss Romney, then for her sister, and it would appear for many ladies besides. In fact, the Count got his living by this sort of thing. The manner in which he opened the trenches upon Miss Jones was as follows:—He attacked her maid with bouquets and letters, which were to be delivered to her mistress. Miss Jones resolved, if possible to put an end to the annoyance, so that point was suitably enough put by her counsel—by seeing the defendant and remonstrating with him upon his conduct. This was just what Waskowski wanted, once admitted, he was sure of victory; he had only to come on in the old style, to rave about his misfortunes—his exile—his noble father—his succession to £40,000 a year when that noble father was gathered to his ancestors. Which of the points told most with Miss Jones it is impossible for us to say—£40,000 a year is a good round sum—the lady was 42 years of age, the noble Count but 28—a result followed. The lady, who had sought the interview to chide, remained to console the defendant. Waskowski, the exile the noble heir to £40,000 per annum, was to find rest upon her bosom against the unkindly shafts of fate. As soon as the engagement was entered into, or shortly after—it was very strange—the Count's remittances ceased to arrive with their fore-accustomed regularity. His watch and chain disappeared, and in point of fact he was under the necessity of borrowing £100 from Miss Jones. In return for this he gave her his note of hand; but, ignorant as he was of our laws and customs, he drew it upon a penny stamp.—When the question of settlements came to be discussed the lady insisted that all her money should be settled upon herself, to which the defendant objected. His system was, that "where honor and affection subsisted marriage settlements were not required." This maxim in her turn the lady objected, and so the marriage was broken off. When the rupture was final and complete the lady wished that the sum of money which she had lent to the plaintiff should be returned to her, but this he was unable or unwilling to do, and so the action arose. The defendant pleaded set-off, the particulars of which included some curious items. In the first place, we find that the Count de Waskowski was not attired in such a manner as gave satisfaction to the lady. Above all things, on that day which was to be the happiest of their lives she wished him to look well. Accordingly, by her direction, and her request, he proceeded to Messrs. Dine's establishment and provided himself with a nuptial equipment at the cost of £10.—Again, and before the transaction connected with the wedding suit, the Count had—equally at the plaintiff's request—provided himself with clothes from Messrs. Davies to the value of £27. Again, there was a charge of £15 10s., for a guitar bought by the Count for Miss Jones, at her request. This guitar as he himself stated, he had bought in Clerkenwell. "I did away with the guitar. I refuse to say what I have done with it, and I don't mean to tell." This was not enough. A little lower down in the particulars of this set-off there is a charge which is somewhat remarkable: "To amount paid to pawnbroker by defendant at request of plaintiff to redeem a watch and chain, the property of the defendant, £21." The defendant, in fact, up to this point takes the charges for money disbursed upon himself and his pleasures or necessities, and coolly carries them to the plaintiff's account. Then an item of a diamond ring for himself, £15 15s. follows, and then items of another character. This noble Pole, the son of Prince Wittgenstein, his hair to £40,000 a year, for example, coolly charges Miss Jones with the cost of a wedding ring bought, "at her request," 14s.; with a wedding cake at £2 2s.; with a photograph of his own noble features at 5s. Such were the particulars of the set-off pleaded by this dear chivalrous creature in answer to Miss Jones's demand for a return of her £100.—When he was put into the witness-box and examined it appeared by his own confession that he made a track of this kind of pursuit. His own statement was that in the Swynnen matter he got £200 for the return of the lady's letters. "I have got money from many people; I have had money from a great many ladies," said Waskowski to the Chief Baron on Monday last. "When I have done with one lady I take up with another." Will the people ever take warning by exposures of this description? Is it possible that ladies of a certain position in the world, and who may therefore be supposed to have seen something of it ways, should suffer themselves to become the laughing stocks and dupes of men who were probably cooks or couriers—if anything so honest—in their own countries? It might have been hoped that the increasing habit of foreign travel would have done something in amendment of this form of folly. A very short run upon the Continent, or a mere smattering sort of acquaintance with Continental life, might teach our English ladies that foreign titles—even when genuine—are a very insufficient proof of respectability. The best advice we can give our fair countrywomen for the future, when they come across one of these interesting refugees, is to keep him at arm's length until they have ascertained from one of his own countrymen of acknowledged respectability the history of their new friend and his character.—London Times, Dec. 28.

THE "CHURCH OF ENGLAND" VINDICATING ITSELF.—The progress of things in the "Church of England" is certainly marvellous. It is little more than seven years ago that Dr. Philpots—a gentleman certainly not deficient in sagacity—thought the High Church cause strong enough in England to venture upon a conflict, in which he maintained that the doctrine of "Baptismal Regeneration" is so exclusively the doctrine of his Church, that no one who denied it should hold preferment in his Diocese. The celebrated case of Mr. Gorham commenced in this way. Mr. Gorham was presented to the Vicarage of Bramford Speke. Dr. Philpots, suspecting his soundness in the doctrine of Baptism, subjected him, although advanced in years and a Bachelor in Divinity, to an examination. In Dr. Philpots' judgment, the examination proved that his suspicions were well founded, and he refused to institute him. The process by which Dr. Philpots' decision was overruled is well known. The Tractarian or High Church party did not conceal their conviction that the issue of this Gorham case was "a heavy blow and serious discouragement." But in what way did they console themselves, and under what banner did they profess to keep together their discomfited forces? They cried out, Give "our Church" time to right itself.—This is indeed a grievance; but it is not beyond the means of rectification. We will continue to protest against this adverse judgment, and never cease our efforts until we get it reversed. Now, it is well known that this same "Church of England" raises enormous sums of money for the propagation of its tenets in the colonies and amongst the heathen. It does this chiefly by two large Societies—the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Church Missionary Society. But why, perhaps our readers may be inclined to ask, should there be two Societies having the same object in view? Why not combine their resources and their endeavours? The answer is, because these Societies, in their origin, held opinions diametrically opposed to each other, and "Baptismal Regeneration" might be said almost to be the watchword of their differences, or the shibboleth of the parties. The supporters of one maintained it; the supporters of the other regarded as fatal to their *artibus stantibus aut calentes Ecclesie*, justification by faith alone. Now, a very remarkable circumstance has just occurred, most significant of the progress of things in the "Venerable Establish-

ment." Last Monday's Record contains a letter from an Anglican Clergyman, of the name of Vernon, addressed to the President and Vice-Presidents of the "Propagation Society," demanding an answer to a "Question" which he had "in vain addressed" to Mr. Hawkins, the Secretary, to the effect: "Whether it is required, as a qualification of the Missionaries sent out by this Society, that they should declare their assent to the judgment of Her Majesty's Privy Council on the Gorham case? We may conclude that when such a question does not receive from the Secretary a categorical reply in the negative, it amounts to an admission of the fact. The "Church of England" then has two Missionary organisations. One of these, the "Church Missionary Society," has always consistently required the Missionaries whom it supports to be of the class who deny "Baptismal Regeneration." It now seems that the "Propagation Society" requires those whom it maintains to acknowledge it as an open question. Such is the progress towards a reversal of the Gorham judgment! Are there really men weak enough to hold such an opinion? We really think it impossible; and as we believe the "Propagation Society" may be taken as a sort of representative of the Old School of Church-of-England men, we may accept this state of things in as an example of the sort of union which is henceforth to pervade that Body. "Let every man do that which is right in his own eyes." He may be High-Church, or Low-Church, or Broad-Church—Dry or Evangelical, Sumnerite, Spurgeonite, or Philpote; the only thing which he may not do, is hold his own dogmas in such a way as to assert or imply that his brother is wrong. And yet there are some men so wild as to dignify this heterogeneous company with the name of "A Branch of the Catholic Church." Dr. Hook, with characteristic amphibiousness, calls it the "Protestant Catholic Church" and others, with superlative modesty, denominate it the "Reformed" Catholic Church. Reformed with a vengeance.—Weekly Register.

An article in your refined and truthful contemporary the Morning Advertiser, has put all the "presbyteries" of the three "leading denominations," the established U.P. and Free Kirk, into a state of violent alarm and indignation; and the Daily Mail diversifies its prolix exposures of commercial delinquencies in Glasgow—with a fierce tirade against Jesuit machinations in the office of Downing street. It has been discovered, it seems, that certain school-books published with the sanction of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, contain "Popish Errors"; and the outcry is as violent as if Government had attempted to force these books (the excellence of which in other respects is acknowledged) into use in Protestant Schools. Other school-books equally authorised by "My Lords" are written in the Protestant tone, but it is held as an injury and insult to these gentlemen that Catholic schools should be exempted from their use, and should be allowed school-books written in a Catholic sense. The ostensible grievance would appear to be a fear lest educational works of such admitted excellence as those of the Christian Brothers (whom these enlightened Presbyterians describe as Jesuits slightly disguised) should obtain entrance into Protestant schools. Such a supposition is hardly reconcilable with the known vigilance of the teachers and elders; the real cause of the outcry is, I have little doubt, a mere explosion of bigotted anger at Catholic books at all, or other help to their schools from the public funds. The tone in which the complaints are made shows this. We are threatened with a united remonstrance from the "presbyteries" to Government on the subject.—Correspondent of the Weekly Register.

UNITED STATES.

CRIME IN NEW YORK—ONE YEAR'S WORK.—Total number of murders, 13; homicides, 50; suicides, 69. From these statistics it would appear that in London, with its 2 1/2 millions of population, life is safer than in this city of 750,000 inhabitants; and that, in the art of self-murder, considering our numbers, we distance even the great drowning and throat-cutting metropolis itself. If the pitch of heroism consists in a disregard for the "vital spark" as such, New York has no rival in the civilized world. Let us wear our honors meekly.—New York Tablet.

CRIME IN BOSTON IN 1857.—During the year 1857 the number of cases brought before the Police Court of Boston was nine thousand two hundred and six. In 1856 the number was eight thousand five hundred and three.

EMIGRATION FOR 1857.—The total number of immigrants arrived at New York during the past year is 185,847. The largest immigration known was during 1854, when the number was 319,233. The amount of money brought by the immigrants of 1857 is estimated at \$13,000,000.

Desertions from the U. S. army are becoming very frequent. Three weeks ago no less than twenty-three were court-martialed at the Newport barracks for that offence and drunkenness, and were sentenced to flogging—fifty lashes on the bare back—branded with the letter D in Indian ink on the left thigh, and, lastly, to be drummed out of service. The sentences were transmitted to head-quarters, and eleven were remitted to the punishment, but twelve are to suffer the penalty.

LETTER FROM FILLIBUSTER WALKER.—The National Intelligencer of yesterday publishes a letter from Wm. Walker Fillibuster, &c., to James Buchanan, President of the United States. A Pirate, unharmed, and untouched by law, leisurely addressing a letter to the President of this Republic from comfortable quarters in the capital city of this Republic, is not a very pleasant picture for us as a nation to look upon, and to some old-fashioned citizens does not seem a picture exactly right to be permitted to be exhibited under any circumstances. We live, however, in an age when old-fashioned right is new-fashioned wrong and when great criminals are permitted to illustrate impudence in the most glaring colors. The letter of Walker to the President is the latest illustration. It is simply an impudent reiteration of the falsehood that he has not violated the neutrality laws, an impudent claim for redress as a persecuted patriot of Nicaragua, and an impudent proclamation that he will, if he can, fit out another piratical expedition. It is needless to say more.—N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

Nothing will strike the common sense reader more forcibly than the coolness of the fillibuster presses in Mobile, New Orleans and elsewhere, in pretending to manifest indignation against Commodore Paulding's alleged violation of law to put a stop to the repetition of such a career of robbery, murder and arson as marked the history of fillibustering in Nicaragua—itsself, in all its revolting and atrocious features, naught but violation of all law, human and divine.

A PLEASANT INCIDENT.—In the rough scramble for office at Washington, the following incident stands out in happy contrast:—"The Chairman of a Committee brought a stalwart young Irishman to the Capitol, to introduce him to his new station as assistant door-tender, and his former occupant, whom he requested to explain to him his duties. The new comer looked at the man he was about to displace, and discovered that he was a cripple. On asking him how he had thus become mutilated, he was told that he had been shot and cut to "pieces" in the battle of Buena Vista, left for dead on the field, and only recovered to find himself hopelessly mutilated for life. The generous hearted fellow looked first at one and then the other, and finally blurted out, as he turned on his heel; 'If this man's place is the only one you have got for me, I'll not have it at all!'

On Christmas morning, at Sussex, C. H., Va., a man named Freeman was murdered by wife, who first shot him, then beat him over the head with the gun, and then cut his throat. She is in prison.

In Philadelphia last year there were 15,564 persons arrested and committed for crimes.

It would really appear that murders may be perpetrated in our community with perfect impunity, and yet the murders are almost invariably certain to escape just punishment. The jury, in the case of James Diamond, tried for the murder of Edward Muldoon, of the Third Ward, a few months since, have rendered a verdict of "Not Guilty." The verdict surprised all who heard the Commonwealth's testimony; which was strong against the accused. The murder was a cowardly one, the victim being in the discharge of his duty at the time.—Philadelphia Catholic Herald.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SHIP.—We (New York Journal of Commerce), have been shown by Mr. J. J. Rink, architect and engineer, the plans of a stupendous "fortress war-ship," 480 feet in length, with 300 guns, 640 battle galleries, 3600 berths, and all the munitions of war in proportion. Its appearance would no doubt scare off the most audacious enemy, without the necessity of firing a gun. The ship is further provided with stable accommodations for 300 horses, two light-houses three powder towers two "wrench rudders," made to operate in all directions, and so arranged as to be used in checking the speed of the ship, besides a variety of other appliances. This last is a very desirable quality, as the inventor is sanguine that she will be propelled at the astounding rate of forty-five miles an hour. In addition to steam power, the ship will spread not less than 6,000 yards of canvass—the immense vessel being clouded with sails of every conceivable shape. Even a partial description of all the novelties here introduced, would occupy columns of space. The drawings have been prepared with great labor, and evince much ingenuity and skill in design. Mr. Rink says he will be disposed to show the drawings and models at his office, No. 235 West 41st, N.Y., and is willing to assign some part or the whole of his interest in this invention.

STATE SCHOOLS.—STATE OBSCURISM.—AND THE VOLUNTARY SYSTEM.—John C. Rives, the editor of the Washington Globe, has been in New York lately, and while there he favored his readers with the following sententious criticism upon the hunger meetings and Mayor Wood's message. He says:—"I don't believe in this feeding the poor from the public crib. I always noticed when we used to feed the hogs from a crib down in Virginia, two or three big hogs got all the corn and staid in the lane where the corn was thrown, and never put their nose to the ground to help themselves the whole winter. But those who were turned out and not fed from the crib went off to the woods, and in the spring were all as fat as butter, and their tails curled so tight that they could hardly get their hind legs to the ground. It is the same with men as with pigs; if you want their tails to curl, you must make them root for themselves, and not teach them to go to the crib." It is the same with men as with pigs. "Pig! Pig! Pig!" cries the Anglican government, and the grant of an innumerable drove of parson pigs is heard at the public crib, but the more they are fed the lauker they become in spirit, and so attenuated as regards Christian uncton, you can absolutely "see through them." "Pig! Pig! Pig!" cry our State governments and a similar drove surrounds our American cribs, but the School crib proves no better than the Church crib, and speculators who visit Uncle Sam's farm gaze with horror upon the fierce, devilish looking new crop being raised upon it. The illustration is rather a homely one, but not the less striking, and should suggest serious reflection to our Protestant fellow-citizens, who are such advocates of the public crib. The sooner they cut loose from the public crib the better for them and for all. The sooner they follow the example of their Catholic friends and establish parochial schools, on the voluntary system, the sooner they will realise the pleasing picture described by Mr. Rives. They, doubtless, fear that if they abandon the public crib, their Protestant woods are so barren of mast that it would be still worse for Protestant piggery. We are not surprised at such apprehensions. Without Faith there can be no Hope—without Faith and Hope there can be no Charity. But there are thousands of our deluded Protestant friends who earnestly aspire to Faith and Hope, and disinterestedly try to practice Charity. Let them look at their Catholic fellow-citizens! Begged by an oppressive school tax—their humble harvest gathered to fill cribs in which they cannot feed, they still rely upon the Divine mercy for support, confiding in His love, and relying on His promises; and the result is witnessed in the spacious school houses that are to be seen in every parish, sustained by Catholic Charity, without a grain from the public crib.—N. O. Catholic Standard.

AN ERRATIC DEACON.—An exceedingly spicy lawsuit is going on just now in Waterford, Saratoga County, New York, and one which has created an immense deal of scandal among the "brethren and sisters" of the Methodist Church in that region.—The parties to this suit are Deacon Joshua Morse and his wife. Joshua had always been a deacon "in good standing" with the church, until shortly after his second marriage. By his first wife he had seven children, the older a young girl, just beginning to feel that she had "a will of her own." The deacon had not been married more than a month or two, when he placed this daughter at the head of the household, and informed Mrs. Morse that she must obey her orders! The other children, seeing the state of affairs, also commenced to ride over their stepmother, rough-and, and she, poor woman, had rather a hard time of it. Occasionally, she refused the mandates of the "young'un," when they used compulsory persuasion, in the shape of sandy brooms, bricksbats, &c. If she was too spunky for them, these young hopefuls would call upon papa, and papa would take steps to reduce Mrs. M. to what he considered her proper position. Sometimes he locked her in the house, sometimes out of it, and on one occasion, when he performed the latter operation, he threw two pails of water out of the upper window upon her, to cool down her spirits. Finally, these "little indiscretions" and "little differences" began to attract the attention of the neighbors, and the church interfered. Two presiding elders were appointed to examine into and hear the facts of the case, and they passed some pretty strong censure upon Deacon Morse for the manner in which he had treated the woman he had sworn to love, honor and cherish. He promised to reform in that particular, and do better thereafter—as a duty he felt the more incumbent upon him, his daughter was to be married in a few weeks. Having thus promised, he was dismissed without being obliged to resign his deaconship, and the elders reported him as "all right" again. The day following, however, in spite of his own promise, this erratic deacon broke up householding altogether, sent his children out to board, and took away everything of value from the house, leaving his wife and the one child she had by him, in comparative destitution. When he left, he averred that he was "going West," but declined to say to what part of that somewhat extensive and somewhat comprehensive locality. The next that was heard of him was, that he had procured a divorce in Indiana, on the ground that his wife had abandoned him! The present suit is brought by Mrs. Morse against her husband for abandoning her, and to compel him to support her. The only question is, whether a divorce procured in Indiana, without the knowledge of the woman, is valid in New York. If so, the lively deacon must gain the case. If not, the probability is that Mrs. Morse will succeed in bringing her unfaithful spouse to terms. At all events, this is the "consummation devoutly to be wished!" In the mean time, the Church is preparing to take further action on the case.

A GENEROUS GIVER.—"Please, sir," said a little girl, who was sweeping the crossing for a living, "you have given me a bad penny." "O, no consequence at all," replied the benevolent giver; "keep it for your honesty."