A LOST HOURS AUSTROCK SON SETS CHAMBERS FELL respecting the fate of Mr. G. Augustas Gala, the large lented contributor to Household. Words, who set out for Russia immediately upon the conclusion of peace, for the forpose of writing sketches of Russia clife and manners to the journal matthe which he is conand manners for the journal twith which heets conneated, and from whom, since he crossed the Russian
frontier, only one communication has, been received.
It is feared, either that he is ill, or that he has given
offence to the Russian authorities, and been deprived
of his liberty in a light and them deprived.
GROSS CASE OF CRUELTY FOR MES. STOWE'S NEXT

Noval: At the Devon County Sessions, on Thursday, before Sir John Duckworth, Bart, chairman, the wife of a respectable farmer, named Grills, residing near Slapton, in the south of Davon, was charged with as-saulting and ill-treating her servant girl, named Fan-ny Square Keys, an intelligent child, 14 years of age. my Square Keys, an intelligent child, 14 years of age.

Mr. Bere was counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Carter defended the prisoner. It appeared that the girl Keys had been a pauper in the Kings bridge union where the prisoner took her as her servant. She had "to tend to the pigs and calves, and to look after a little child." At the beginning of hay harvest the prisoner knocked the proceedings arm, with a lease stick. er knocked the poor child's arm with a large stick, and broke one of the bones; and on one occasion, and proke one of the cones; and on one occasion, because she put some parings of leeks into the fire, that being an unlicky thing to do, according to the prisoner's opinion, Mrs. Grills took the saucepan from the fire and set the child on the hot irons upon which the saucepha had rested scalding her so severely that the skin was broken. On another occasion, because she did not do something that she was told, the prisoner made her extend her hand and inflicted several blows upon it with the flat part of a knife, but while doing so the edge of the instrument struck three of her fingers and cut them severely. About the same time the prisoner heat her over the head with a large stick, which caused her head to swell very much; after that she took the poor girl into the dairy, knocked her legs and pulled her hair, and when she cried out the prisoner thurst her hand into her mouth and scratched her gums so as to make them bleed. She had continually beaten the girl on the head and shoulders in a most brutal manner, and when the relieving-officer came one day she told him, by the prisoner's orders, that she was very well treated and liked her place, but she said she did this because she was so much afraid of her mistress.; One of the witnesses for the prosecution, being a friend of the prisoner, refused to give evidence, and a fine of £5 was inflicted on her. The evidence of the girl was corroborated by several witnesses, and the de-

A New Mawworm Agitation -A meeting has been held in the Freemasons' Tavern for the purpose of protesting against the prohibition of preaching in the parks. Now, first we have to observe on the inconsistency of holding this particular meeting at a tavern, or under any roof whatever, except perhaps the Cocca tree. The agitation for open-air preaching ought to be got up in the open air, and in some place as inconvenient as possible to the public. London Bridge would have been a suitable locality, at the hour of the greatest traffic. Consistently with the principle, that preaching can nowhere be ont of place, the agitation for it can nowhere be out of place, no matter what business it may stop, or what confusion or riot it may set in motion. The chairmen of the meeting was chosen with more regard to the appropriate than the place. The Rev. Mr. Cribbage presided. We see the names misspelt in some prints, Crybbace, a name which no mortal man could possibly bear, but there is internal evidence that Oribbage is the orthography as much as it is the game of the agitated. But have it as you may, the first syllable denotes the rev. gentleman's mission, namely, to crib from the parks. Mr. Cribbage demands what many desire, but few have the frankness to ask so plainly. He claims protection against the constable, exemption from the constable's interference and interruption. Grant him that, and he wants no more, or will take all he wants. The constable is his rock-a-head. He has a divine and constitutional right, despite of all earthly powers, to use the public parks as his pulpit, but is thwarted by the earthly constable. Hear Mr. Cribbage:-

fence was that she was a dirty, slatternly girl, and

that she had not been chastised so severly as alleged

The jury, however, found the prisoner Guilly, and

she was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

"Now he maintained that he and every other clergyman of the Gospel had, despite of all earthly right, and only asked to be protected from interference and interruption on the part of the park constables.

But unfortunately many thousands think they have the right, and have the right they think they have to take their pleasure in the parks, and it is not their pleasure to hear Mr. Cribbage preach in a place set apart for amusement. The rev. gentleman avers that for six Sundays the preaching had taken place in the parke, and all was concord, peace, and agree-ment. But presently he admits that there was a little drawback in the shape of blasphemy, which he pronounces a reason the more for continuing the thing that provoked it.

gaged in discussion round about their open-air con- geon's hearers may have become accustomed to that gregations, and he had heard that blasphemous expressions had been used by them; but, if so, this fact was an additional argument for the continuance of the teach-

The blasphemy having been the consequence of profaning sacred things, by introducing them where they were cut of place, Mr. Cribbage finds in the bad consequence a special reason for continuing the peccant cause. The authorities have thought differently. They have judged it better to keep sacred offices to sacred places, and thus to withdraw the butt for scoffers, too glad of an opportunity for their profane ribaldry. Upon this what says this reverend' teacher?

"On the sixth Sunday, however, he was surprised to find a prohibitory placard, signed by Sir Benjamin Hall, directed against the clergymen. The moment he saw that placard he said to himself, 'The cowardly bully! he must be well beaten into common decency."

We have here a pretty good specimen of the rev. gentleman's decency, and may judge how much the the language of this preacher of peace, simply for performing his duty of keeping the parks to their legitimate uses, and shutting out assemblages of canters on the one hand, and scoffers on the other. Precisely what would have taken place in the parks' if the preaching had been longer permitted, was an-

ticipated in this meeting—
"Mr. Robert Taylor, who professed himself a Materialist and an open-air preacher, in the promulgation of his own religious views, supported the right of all sects in the country to use the parks for openair preaching, and would support the memorial to the Government if he and his sect were not ried down Dr. Sleigh thought the meeting ought to be much oblige t to the last speaker, for when such doctrines as the Materialists professed were openly preached to the public the greater became the necessity for the preaching in the parks."

Imagine the parks with all sorts of religionists and irreligionists, pitted against each other, and outvying each other in extravagance and rancor. number of "cowardly bullies" the Rev. Mr. Cribbage would have denounced for a good beating into common decency! And the arm of the flesh would doubtless have been brought into active play to settle differences. But the sage Dr. Sly has to observe that the Materialists are not permitted to preach their doctrines in the parks, so there is no occasion for the antidote to the bane, if any of the quacks who figured at the Freemasons' meeting were capable of

funds of the shareholders in loans to each other, or, to friends—(Mr. Macgregor himself had more than £7,-000)—and carried on husiness long after they knew the concern hopelessly insolvent! One of the directors -also a member of Parliament had £70,000!-And to keep up the delusion dividends were declared and paid out of the small remnant of capital left i— Then came the smash, and hundreds will be ruined.— It is Paul and Strahan over again—only on a larger scale-as regards some features in the transaction .-Such is our commercial morality.—Glasgow paper.

Burglaries are still on the increase. There is no peace in London for the married. Householders are worn out with watching; and every husband is buy-ing himself a revolver. What is to be done under these circumstances? The police clearly are unable to cope with the vast amount of crime thrown loose upon London in the shape of ticket-of leave men, and some remedy must be found, or manslaughter will be common, and murder soon added to burglary. We must clearly return to transportation, for the theory that ticket-of-leave men can obtain an honest livelihood has painfully failed. There will be no difficulty in forming penal settlements. The South Seas contain many convertible islands, and, although the apathy of Lord Clarendon has permitted New Caledonia to fall to the French, we can without doubt find ample room and employments for our convicts among other South Sea Islands as well as in South Australia. - Press.

DE LA HAYE'S SUBMARINE RAILWAY .- M. de la Have has published his plan for a submarine railway between France and England. He proposes the construction of an outer tube or shell composed of sheet iron, one inch thick, 100 feet wide, and 25 feet high. This is to be slightly arched in the centre, so as to form a gradient toward the edge of the tunnel floor. Each division is to be lowered on the bed of the water, an inner tunnel of the ordinary form is to be constructed in the centre of the outer tube, and the space within the two built up with stone work. The safety of the inner tunnel would thus be independent of the outer tube, which would be required chiefly to exclude the water while constructing the tunnel. Every available means, however, is to be used for protecting the outer tube, by coating it in the same way as iron ships are done, and covering it with tarred canvas and oak planks, the joints to be caulk-ed as in vessels constructed with timber. The form of the outer tube is to be such as to allow the waves easily to flow over it; particularly near the shores.

PERPETUAL MOTION .- A joiner in Edinburgh, Scotland, has communicated to one of the newspapers the process by which, he alleges, he has discovered the long-sought-for perpetual motion. The invention is stated to be a real self-moving power, which may be constructed of a size sufficient to drive all kinds of machinery at no greater expense than a little oil .-According to the inventor's description, the machine is a wheel propelled by weights, the weights rising when the wheel turns to the angle of forty-five, and leaving three-fourths of the wheel empty. There are four weights or balls, two of which are always working the wheel, and the other two are on the centre or axle, ready to fill the place of the others when they bring the wheel to the plumb, and before it loses its power. The one ball at the bottom rises to the axle when the other comes to the top, and so on.

The London Daily News furnishes us with some specimens of modern Protestant "pulpit oratory." The preacher is a Mr. Spurgeon, a fashionable Calvinistic minister in London :-

"Mr. Spurgeon is beyond all question the most popular preacher in London; he is obliged to leave off preaching in the evening at his chapel in New Park Street, Southwark, on account of the want of room to accommodate more than a mere fraction of the thousands who flock to hear him: Exeter Hall has been taken for the purpose of diminishing in a slight degree the disappointment experienced; but nothing will be done to afford effectual relief until the new chapel which is in contemplation is built, and which is intended to hold 15,000 persons."

After stating that Mr. Spurgeon appears quite ignorant of the "archæological knowledge as necessary to the study of the Bible as any other book," and noticing the exclusively familiar and homely style of the preacher, the writer of the article refers to the powers, a divine and constitutional right to the use free and easy way in which he alludes to ministers of ly used, and a man shot dead. Several others were of the public parks, and when they applied to the other denominations and other shades of helief than other denominations and other shades of belief than | wounded. authorities for that use they plainly asserted their his own. "He does not always content himself with a sneer. He represents the soul of one of the damned coming up from the pit and appearing to a minister on his death-bed, saying to him, 'I came to thee often trembling on account of sin, I asked thee the road to heaven, and thou didst say, do such and such good works and I did them, and I am damned.' Then follow others, then the minister dies, and 'hears his parish come howling after him into hell." The ministers who are such especial objects of Mr. Spurgeon's aversion, and whom he impules so ferociously for his own self-glorification and the amusement of his congregation, are those, he it understood, who refuse to preach the extreme Calvinism in which he delights, for the simple reason that they cannot interpret the "There used, however, to be knots of people en- Holy Scriptures as he interprets them. Mr. Spurgentleman's mode of enforcing his doctrine, but no one who has not undergone the discipline in which they have been exercised can listen without a shud-der to such phrases as 'Christ never intended to save the damned. Surely the decency of religious wor-ship is violated by such sentences as these:—

"Go and try my Saviour! If he casts you away after you have sought him, tell it in the pit that Christ would not hear you." "If you were lost, God's honour would be as much

tarnished as if the greatest one were lost.' Then he talks of "accusing God" if he punishes after the work of redemption is performed, &c.

But the most striking feature of Mr. Spurgeon's preachings is the strong dramatic element which is so prominent. He is never so happy as when he can dramatise a story or some imaginary incident for the benefit of his hearers. On these occasions he walks up and down the platform, throws himself into varions attitudes, gesticulates, varies his voice, and roars, bellows, or whines, as the case may demand. For inpopulace must have profited by his outpourings in stance, he may be talking of Adam's fall and the rethe open air. A Minister is a "cowardly bully," in demption of Adam's descendents, and he will fix his demption of Adam's descendents, and he will fix his eyes earnestly on the ceiling or a remote corner of the hall, and call out suddenly, in a loud command-

ing voice:—
"Adam; where art thou? I have a controversy with thee, man! Now. Adam, what hast thou lost for me?

Then looking rather knowingly upon the congregation, he continues :-

"Oh," answers Adam, "I have lost my crown." Here follows a long speech from Adam in which he of Chicago, has been formally suspended by me for explains the glories of the crown he had lost. Let us canonical causes. have the reply :--

"Ah, Adam, thou has lost me my crown, hast thou! Never mind, Adam, Christ put a crown on my head,"

Adam next confesses to having lost his mitre, Paradise, and the image of God, enlarging at each answer on the merits of each. To all these confessions and become schismatic. Mr. Spurgeon answers jovially with a kind of rollick-ing joy that is difficult to describe.

Or, he will be talking about Death, and will interrupt himself with a start and an exclamation:—

Death. Thy casket is broken," &c.

At an other time he will dramatise the scene be-

tween Mary Magdalene and Christ in the house of Simon. He has not the slightest hesitation in putting a long speech in the mouth of the Saviour. He does not at all scruple to repeat conversations between other persons whom he introduces into his dramatic administering the antidote, which no one will believe. scenes. He speaks just as if he was alone in posses—London Examiner.

The Revelations of the Royal British Bank in what the Evangelists have thended down to us were which our member, Mr. Macgregor, was a director meagre abridgements. The minds of all the persons, have excited, most justly, the disgust and indignation of the public of The directors had dissipated the Scriptures, are open before, him like a book. He Scriptures, are open before, him like a book. He knows their actions and their thoughts. The following is a rather mild specimen of the way in which the preacher is accustomed to treat two of the persons of the Holy Trinity! He is addressing a thoughtless sinner

"Thou art like that man of old, whom Dionysius placed at the head of the table; before him was a dainty feast, but the maniate not, for directly over his head was a sword; suspended by a hair. So art thou, sinner.—Let thy cup be full, let thy pleasures be high, let thy soul be elevated. Seest thou that sword. The next time thou sittest in the theatre, look up and see that sword; the next time thou art in a tavern, look at that sword; when next in thy business thou scornest the rules of God's gospel, look at that sword.—Though thou seest it not, it is there. Even now you may hear God saying to Gabriel— Gabriel, that man is sitting in his seat in the hall; he is hearing but he is as though he heard not. Unsheath thy blade, let the glittering sword cut through that hair; let the weapon fall upon him and dividehis soul and body. Stop! thou Gabriel, stop! Save of an interview with Col. Fremont, in which the lat-the man a little while. Give him yet an hour that he ter answered the questions—"Were you bantised in may repent. Oh, let him not die!-True he has been here these ten or a dozen nights, and he has listened without a tear.—But stop, peradventure he may repent yet.—Jesus backs up my entrenty, and he cries, spare him yet another year, till I dig about him, and dung him, and though he now cumbers the ground, he may yet bring forth fruit, that he may not be hewn down and cast into the fire. I thank thee, O God, thou wilt not cut him down to-night; but to-morrow may be his last day."

We may be wrong, but it strikes us that the profanity of the last sentence has seldom been equalled even in the discourses of the most extravagant funatics. The preceding portion is had enough; the invention of speeches for God and Christ; the intrusion of the speaker himself into the scene, "backed up" by the Saviour, are monstrous; but the claim of having obtained respite for a day for a sinner is simply impious.

UNITED STATES.

A Serious Question .- The Charleston Mercury says the only real political question that is now before the Southern people, is "Can we live in this Union?" It says the North and the South are two nations, as distinct as the English and French, made so by their institutions, customs and habits.

Inquisition in New York .- The public are not generally aware that in this great commercial city we have in session from time to time, a secret ecclesiastical court similar in most respects to that bugbear of old women, children and Knew Nothings—the Holy Inquisition. Yet so it is: and if we are not misinformed, that secret court has been for some time past, and still is, in secret session, engaged in trying a clergyman of the Episcopal church, of New York for immorality and conjugal infidelity. It is self to the police, alleging that the act was commitsaid that the matter before them is one of the richest ted in self-defence. cases for lovers of scandal that has come to light for years—even putting in the shade the famous Forrest divorce case. The members who are judging the case are said to enjoy the developments wonderfully, scrutinizing the most intimate details of the domestic relations of the parties in question. The worst of it is, that they exclude all but the witness under examination, enjoying a monopoly of the affair. They take the greatest delight in prying into secret matters, exhibiting a pruriency for romantic details that is hardly becoming to their age, and we understand that the ladies who have been on terms of acquaintanceship with the parties any time within the last eight years are industriously hunted up, subponned and subjected to a course of examination that would astonish the innocent. We believed that their attendance as witnesses before such a court cannot be compelled by these inquisitors. Where are the Know Nothings?—where the knights of the dark lantern.— New York Herald.

FREMONT IN CALIFORNIA .- The Intest accounts from California represent that an extraordinary degree of enthusiasm exists among the native Californians for Fremont, and that nearly all of them will go for him, from 30,000 to 40,000 in all.

On the 5th inst., several violent political riots took place in Boston, and in one instance pistols were free-

Hon. Benjamin Lane, member of the Know-Nothing Executive Committee of Alabama, is anxious to fight somebody who belongs to the democratic party; he is not particular who it is, if he does not rank lower than a Democratic Presidential elector; he will take any one, from an editor of a paper with twelve hundred circulation, down to a member of the Democratic Executive Committee. Read his card :- "Now, as this is a political manouvre, I will make a proposition to them. If they are so anxious to have me killed, and will put any man of their party, who holds the same official rank in their party, that I hold in mine, I will fight him at any convenient time and place, according to the code of honor. I am one of the Executive Committee of the American party. I will fight any one of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party; and, to be still more accommodating, I will fight any one of their electors, or any editor of a Democratic paper that has twelve hundred circulation. That is my proposition, and "let him laugh that wins." This, we presume, is a specimen of "Americans, who should rule America." Is there no "Brooks" in Alabama ?-American Celt.

A letter has been published in some of the political papers signed by Mr. M'Master, Editor of the Freeman's Journal, offering on condition of Mr. Fremont denying that he ever profesesd to be a Catholic, to prove satisfactorily that he has repeatedly done so; the capital sought to be made out of the letter at the expense of Archbishop Hughes, has induced him to publish a card to the effect that he has not authorised any one to make an accusation against Mr. Framont. We trust that politicians, on all sides, will hereafter avoid making the Archbishop responsible for what he has no part in.—Catholic Sentinel.

KANKAREE DEPOT, Oct. 3, 1856 .- The Rev. Father Charles Chiniquy, late pastor of St. Anno's, Beaver Creek, Kankakee Co., III., has been excommunicated. The following authentic document has been published in all the churches of our county, and posted up at all the doors of the same:-

"PASTORAL LETTER.

To the Clergy and Laity of our Diocese greeting and blessing in our Lord Jesus Christ :

"The Rev. M. Charles Chiaiquy, late Paster of

"The said M. C. Chiniquy, notwithstanding this suspension, has wickedly presumed to exercise the functions of the sacred ministry to preach, administer sacraments and say mass, and has thus made in open opposition to the authority of the church,

"The said M. C. Chiniquy, thus formally admonished by me, by letter and by verbal instruction, having publicly and obstinately persisted in his violation of the laws of the church and disobedience of put in prison on the presumption that he is a slave, Death! I see him there—Oh, Death!—Oh foolish its authority, is hereby excommunicated, and I caution all Catholics against having any communication whatever with him in spiritual matters.

"Should any Catholic become refractory to this order, he also becomes excommunicated. "† ANTHONY O'REGAN,

"Bishop of Chicago, and Administrator of Quincy. "Given at the Episcopal Residence,
"Chicago, Sept. 3, 1856."—Democratic, Press.

The steamship George Law, arrived at New York on Sunday evening with two weeks later news from California. In the news there is nothing particularly. interesting. San Francisco had been unusually quiet Herbert, the member of Congress, from California, who shot the waiter at Washington, arrived home on the 18th September, and mot with a cold reception. The day after his arrival a committee of gentlemen waited upon him, and presented to him a petition, asking him never to make this State his residence again. He accepted the documents, and promised to give them a respectful consideration.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR. -BUFFALO, Oct. 10 .- Advices from Ontonagon, Lake Superior, of the 20th September, state that mining business is active, and yielding largely. A storm occurred there on the 18th the most severe known for years. No damage to the shipping or other property reported. The storm extended to Marquette street, where five inches of snow fell and the pier at Ragle River was destroyed.

The N. Y. Herald gives the following in its last ummary :- We publish elsewhere a letter from the Rev. George Duffield, pastor of the Central Presby-terian Church of Philadelphia, giving the particulars the Catholic Church?" and "Did you ever partake of the sacrament of that Church?" with "No," and the question-"Were you baptised, confirmed, and now an Episcopalian ?" with "Yes."

THILADELPHIA, Oct. 12 .- About 12 o'clock last night, William McIntyre was killed by a shot fired by some unknown person at the corner of Ninth and South streets. The Shiffier Hose company was passing at the time, and the crime was laid to their charge. The police arrested all the members with the carriage, and also others found at the Hose House, making thirty-three in number. Among the prisoners is John English, said to be a Constable from Baltimore. When arrested he had a carpet bag with him, apparently taking his departure. Two or three other prisoners are from Baltimore, said to be "rip-The slug entered McIntyre's heart, causing instant death. The deceased was understood to be a disreputable character. A few months since he was charged with killing a woman with a porter bottle. A police officer who saw the shot fired testified to the belief that English was the person. When arrested he had a revolver, with him, one barrel of which was discharged. All the prisoners arrested was committed.

More Shooting in Baltimore.—Baltimore, Oct. 10.—Three more shooting cases occurred here this afternoon. John Roach was shot in the thigh on corner of Baltimore and South streets, the shots being fired from a party of men in an omnibus. Roach is a member of the Empire Club, and his assailant, who escaped, is supposed to belong to one of the American Clubs. To-night during a political quarrel at the fish Market, between Peter Kelly and John Hughs, a watchman. Hughs fired at Kelly three times, the ball on the last discharge penetrating Kelly's brain, causing immediate death. Hughs carrendered him-

AMERITIES OF THE PRESS.-B. fi. Betts, Esq., son of the Hon. J. M. Botts, publishers card in the schmond Whig, denouncing Mr. Pryor, editor of The Enquirer, in severe terms. Mr. Botts says nothing but his physical incapacity, occasioned by rheumatic attacks, has prevented him from inflicting personal chastisement on Mr. Pryer. He then proclaims Pryor's conduct toward his (Bott's) father to have been brutal, ruffianly and cowardly to the last degree, and invites him to a duel. He declares Pryor to be a bully, a blackguard, a posted cown d, and a poltroon, and uses language that must cause a meeting.— Southern Editors and Politicians seem to be in a very pugnacious moed.

W. R. Taber, editor of the Christian Mercury, was killed on Monday week in a duel with Edward Mc-Grath. There were three exchange of shots, the last of which proved fatal to Mr. Taber.

A Donge,-When Deacon B-got into a bad position, he was very expert in crawling out of it .-Though too quick tempered he was one of the best deacons in the world. He would not, in a sober moment, utter an oath or anything like one, for his weight in cider. At the close of a rainy day, he was milking upon aknoll in his barn-yard, on one side of which was a dirty slough, and on the other was an old buck, that, in consideration of his usually quiet disposition, was allowed to run with the cows. The deacon was piously humming "Old Hundreil," and

had just finished the line ending with "exalted high, when the ram, obeying a sudden impulse to be aggressive, gave him a blow from behind that sent him up a short distance, only to fall directly into a slough, where the dirty water was deep enough to give him a thorough immersing. As he crawled out, and before he rose from his hands and kness, he looked over his shoulders at the ram, and then vociferated: "You d-d old cuss !" but on looking around and seeing one of his neighbors at the bars, looking at him, he added in the same breath,—" if I may be allowed the expres $sion !^n$

Where is the ordinance of '877 where is that grand principle of our fathers" which protected the virgin soil of Illinois, from the hacrible "curse" of slavery? Where, oh where is the sublime destrine so eloquently preached from Abolition pulpits in Chicago. Slavery is in our midst. Men, having all the forms of humanity are seized by "heartless officers of the law," and consigned to hondage. This is not in Kansas. It is not in Missouri. It is not in South Carolina, but here, at home in the Free State of Illinois. We have before us a paper published in Illinois, at the county seat of Union county, within three hours ride of the residence of Bissell, Hecker, Koerner and Trumbull. In that paper is a column of advertisements giving notice of the "sale of human beings." Men and women are offered for sale in Illinois; "human flesh, body, sin ws and souls" are exposed in the shambles, and sold to the highest bidder! We copy one of the advertisements. Read it men of all parties :-

"RUNAWAY .- Committed to the jail in Union county, III., on the 15th day of September, 1856, a negro man, who calls his name Jerry Johnson, is about 50 years old, five feet ten inches high, and weighs about 170 pounds; has a scar on the back of the left hand, left foot cut off about the toes, and his tres all off the right foot, marked on the back with the lash. Had on an old blue blanket coat, tweed pants, figured worsted vest, two black for hats and a pair of shoes. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he vill be dealt with according to law.

" Anex. J. Nimno, Sheriff." "According to Law," means, that if no person shall resent himself within sixty days and claim Jerry Johnson, with his two for hats, tooless feet, scars or St. Anne's, Beaver Creek Settlement, in the Diocese | the hand, and back marked with the lash, and a pair of shoes, then the sheriff will take Jerry Johnson to the court house door, and sell him with all his appurtenances, to the highest bidder, and poor Jerry Johnson, who perhaps has read that in Illinois they had free institutions, and that human bondage was forever prohibited by an ordinance framed by Jefferhimself irregular, and has formally placed himself | son, will find that he is doomed here as well as elsewhere, to toil in the service of an owner. We are dealing in no fiction. We turn to the constitution and laws of Illinois and we find these things provided therefrom within a certain number of days, shall be and no matter if he be able to prove that he was the freest man on earth, if no owner-come and take him away, such negro shall be sold into bondage. We mention these things for the especial benefit of our abolition brethren. We charge them with arrant hy-poerisy in collecting money to carry on civil war in Kansas, in the name of 'Freedom,' while here, at our own doors, on the free soll of Illinois, men are reduced to slavery, sold into bondage, and made the property and chattels of other men .- Chicago Times.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.—At the meeting of this Association in New York, it was reported that scholars selected from nine denominations of Christians had so far, advanced in the new translation of the New Testament, as to call for the Committee on Final Revision. Also, that since the translation of King James's version, valuable Greek manuscripts of the New Testament had been discovered, which disclosed the existence of many errors, in the received Greek text from which King James's version was translated. In the case of all such errors, the Committee approved of the plan devised by the Board, that the revisors should adopt the alterations in which the learned editors of the last hundred years are generally agreed.

How " Holy Communion" is administered in the Protestant Episcopal, Church in the United States. The reporter of the Churchman has the following account of a scene that lately took place at some solemn function of his brother sectories: "In the first place, the congregation were forgetful of where they were; they kept up a constant buzz of talking all over the Church until the appearance of the Bishops. Then there was some fussing about the church during the reading of the Lessons, and other parts of the Morning Prayer; there was no Cospeller, which, with so many Bishops, there might have been. But the worst of all was after the Benediction, when that portion of "the consecrated Bread and Wine, which remained after the Communion," came to distribution. The whole proceeding was irreverent in the extreme. The Bishops passed from the Chancel, some one way, some another, some with Chalices in their hands, some with Patens. Then these vessels with their contents, were given to this, that, or the other clergyman, and they went about talking and offering them to whomsoever they met, as they moved about looking for their friends and acquaintances. Such a mode of concluding the Service, on what should be a high and solemn occasion, must have given pain to many of the really devont people who were seen there. And until such irreverence is put an end to by those whose high places it is to do so, but little can be expected from others. On this report the Churchman comments:—
"With every respect, yet under a deep sense of duty, would we remark, for one moment, upon the scene of irreverence at the Holy Rucharist, described in our account of the opening of the General Convention. It is extremely painful to us to notice such things; and yet they ought not to go unnoticed. We are sure there is not the slightest exaggeration in our reporter's statement-quite the reverse, indeed; it might have been made to appear much worse, had there been any other motive than one that had its source in an auxious yearning after accuracy and truthfulness. And when, under, the influence of such a feeling, the observation is extorted, that "the whole proceeding was irreverent in the extreme," what is one to think of it? The solemn Service of the Altar surely deserves to be reverently attended to, in every detail, and at all times; but more especially ought it to se-cure the devoutest reverence on such an occasion as that of the assembling together of so many "masters in Israel," whose example at such a time can scarcely fail to be influential for good or evil. They are those to whom we look up for guidance and direction in the things of God, who were then engaged in the dispensation of "those holy mysteries," which were yet, it seems, treated as though there was nothing holy at ali about it.

Ministers turn queer summersets, and Mr. Horace Mana has aptly said, that circumstances after principles as well as cases. Here is a sample : A Califormia miner died, and having been much respected, it was determined to give him a regular funeral. A digger in the vicinity, who, report said, had once been a powerful preacher in the United States, was called upon to officiate; after "drinks all round, the party proceeded with becoming gravity to the grave; the officiating minister commends with an extempore prayer, during which all knelt around the grave. So far was well; but the prayer was nanecessary long, and at last, some of those who knelt, began in an abstracted way to finger the loose earth that had been thrown up from the grave. It was thick with gold; and an excitement was immediately apparent in the kneeling crowd. Upon this, the preacher stopped, and blandly inquired :- "Boys, what's that? Gold?" he continued; "and the richest kind of digging—the congregation are dismissed!" The poor miner was taken from his grave and buried elsewhere, while the funeral party, with the parson at their head, lost no time prospecting the new direcing.

Sons reand Rich.-The editor of the St Louis Herald, has seen a Sharp's rife, and the most zeatous Free State man of Massachusetts cannot but laugh at the remarks he puts forth thereupon. We wish he could be handed over to the tender mercies of the ladies he ridicules for a short time: —" We saw yesterday a regular built Sharp's rifle, which had come all the way from the blue light town of Haverhill, in the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and has played its part—that of 'masterly inactivity'—in the border wars of Kansas. It had been christened in a church, as a 'son of thunder' and was sent forth as a missionary to 'short the gospel' into the hearts of the Border ruffians. It was an 'iron side' exhorter, and in proper hands might have humbled many a raging sinner on the borders of Kansas. But the hands that bore this ark of the Begcher covenant proved recreant to their trust, and the god of New England idoletry was sold for bread to fill the stomach of its bearer, or to pay his passage back to that peaceful home in Yankee land where pumpkin pies are abundant, and where the terrible ruffians are not seen. It fell into the hands of Horace E. Dimick, and its former owner went on his way rejoicing. This rifle—this messenger of glad tidings which had been blessed by abolition prayers, bore upon it a strange inscription: ' Presented by the ladies of Haverhill, Massachusetts, to the ladies of Lawrence, Kansas. It had passed through fair hands, and red lips no doubt pressed it with fanatical fervor before it was sent on its long journey. It was designed to speak in thunder tones to the Kunsas squatters, but its voice was husbed-it made no report, and was one of those treasures which moth and rust had corrupted. It had been more honored in the breech than in the barrel. We advise the ladies of Haverhill to do their own shooting in future."

CHURCH ROSSERS.—The evangelical press is in great joy because the Mexican revolutionists have published a decree for the plunder of the Church property. The eyes of those pious editors glout over the des-cription of the riches enshrined in the churches, and their hands burn with an Anglo-Saxon itch to clutch the gold and silver vessels devoted to God's worship. These progressive Chistians have a wonderful way of setting aside the moral law when they wish to take what does not belong to them. They seem to think that Catholic Church property belongs of right to Protestants or Infidels, or whoever can snatch it from its true owners. First they raise a cry against the wealth of the clergy—then exaggerate the amount belonging to the Church, then swear that the State needs it, and forthwith the Church is robbed in order that thieves may prosper and extortioners rejoice. They carefully remove all evidence likely to expose them; they picture the lives of the clergy in luxurious colors, but do not inform the public that there is no need of alms-houses where the Church is rich, and the townships never quarrel about the residence of s for; any negro coming into Illinois, and not departing pauper in order that, the price of a coffin may be saved. The poor of Mexico, as in old Spain, may now die in the streets of want, as their patrimony departs to Yankee or British bankers, accompanied, however, with a curse which will cat into the souls of those who have robbed them. This is a great part of what is called "the Reformation"—take your neighbors lands and houses and tell the poor victim to go to the "poorhouse." This is the way the new Gospel was introduced by Elizabeth, Cromwell, John Knox and Company. This is the Reformation which England is so saxious to introduce into Naples and Italy and Hungary .- Catholic Telegraph and Advocate.