Government has at last commenced the "difficult experiment" of forwarding troops to India via Egypt. On "Friday" the Sultan steamship, belonging to the Peninsular and Oriental Company sailed from Ports mouth for Alexandria with 235 non-commissioned of ficers and men and 13 officers of the Royal Engineers. From Malta, too, we learn that troops are to be sent to India by the Egypt route. Orders have been re-ceived by the Lieutenant General Commanding to place two companies of the 37th Regiment in 'readiness to embark by the next packet which conveys the outward India mail to Alexandria. The troops sent out in the Sultan are expected to be in Calcutta in seven weeks time. There has been no stint of necessaries and comforts for the soldiers, so as to insure their arrival in India in health and strength.

HOW THE "FAST DAY" WAS OBSERVED .- The day of humiliation is over; and whatever was wanting to us of inward soberness was supplied, in appearance at least, by a wet, muggy, and most miserable day. If we have not mourned in sackcloth and, ashes, we have mourned in wet feet and dripping umbrellas; and many a cough and many a cold in the head will be attributed to our "fast and humiliation." Men up in the Indian news wore a staid demeanor because it was becoming; some forbore from signs of merriment because the general demeanor was sombre, others because they felt the incipient pains which ensue upon wet garments; while some were sad because a day's quiet ramble had been spoiled. There were a few—and their sincerity compels our respect—who were happy, wet or dry, to raise "the enraptured hymn." Amongst these we must reckon Mr. Spurgeon's deacons, who went about gaily with catchpenny boxes, gathering the alms of the faithful-not, we fear, a too numerous class. But of penitence, humiliating, fasting, and almsgiving, there was not the display there ought to have been to justify the sacrifice of labor and its rewards, at this season of the year, for a whole day.

Even Mr. Spurgeon himself, as he retired from the scene of his triumph through a lane guarded by police, and througed on either side by devoted or curious admirers, did not appear much oppressed by a sense of sinfulness in himself or others. Nor was fasting particularly in vogue. The waiters in white neckcloths and red waistcoats were in readiness, when the canonical hour for feeding should arrive, to spin to and fro with bottled beer and sandwitches, and whatever other creature comforts might be called for when prayer, and sermon, and hymns were at an end. The day was a pleasant day—not quite jolly, and yet the very opposite of sad. Pleasant mourning; recreative humiliation. A nation in mourning for its sins is a grand and edifying sight. But a nation mourning over sandwiches and pale ale is a little paradoxical.—Standard.

We have had an opportunity, says the Sun, of witnessing the mode in which the day of national Fasting and Humiliation is observed by a large proportion of the inhabitants of the metropolis. The shops, generally speaking, are closed, or at least shutters are put up, although a smart trade may still be carried on in the interior. Church bells have been ringing, and service conducted in the various places of worship, although not to very numerous congregations. Many persons of both sexes, decked out in their best, have started in search of enjoyment with anything but gloom in their aspects, or sorrow or humiliation in their hearts. The chief manifestations were those of intense delight and elation at the unexpected escape from the toils of every-day life. There was certainly, occasionally, an appearance of dejection. But that clearly proceeded from the lack of means to make the most of the opportunity, and the tantalising prospect before them, "their poverty and not their will" consenting to keep the fast, or possibly the showers that endangered their finery.

In an article on the Fast-day, the Leader remarks: -" If national unity were restored to the Church-if we assembled under one vault as Christians and as Englishmen—the Clergy could not be better engaged than in chastising us for those faults which we have committed, and in pointing out how we may purge ourselves of our sin by mending our ways. But how is the Clergy to lift the scourge against wrongdoers if these wrongdoers stand in high places? We have no Clergy that can do the duty of Wednesday next; and the first words of remonstrance from any carnest pulpit should be against those theoretical and metaphysical divisions which render the teachers of the people impotent before their very flocks.

A correspondent of the London Times throws out the following hints to the military authorities, from lain at each military station?-The lowest rate of which it would appear that the evils of the existing system, and the fraud constantly practised upon the recruits, are attracting the attention of the British public. The writer above alluded to, says :- "Let us not be deceived by the talk of 1,000 men recruited per week. Ask any officer of experience how many of them he would take if he was not compelled? 'Why,' said an old officer in command of a regiment to me the other day, 'out of 20 men I'm compelled to let into the regiment there are not five who will ever make soldiers fit to fight; the old sort somehow or other are not to be had. How many do you think of the Tipperary Militia, whose dismissal was attended with a riot, because the men, right or wrong, thought themselves badly treated when they were stripped of their clothes by the Government, will go into the Line now? And yet, if names afford an index of nativity, it is not the Scot but the Irishman who is fighting hardest, and getting most knocks, in India just at present. Emigration has dried up many a prolific stream which went to swell the current of our armies formerly in the Highlands and in Ireland, and I much fear that a similar effect will be produced in Wales and England. A most intelligent ironmaster told me the other day at Wolverhampton that it was scarcely possible to procure hands because the ablebodied were emigrating—to escape what?—the enrolment in the Militia. At the bottom of all this aversion to military service I am satisfied there is not only the feeling that the profession of arms is not 'respectable,' but the persuasion that those who follow it have begun by being dupes, and then close it ingloriously by duping others."

The United Service Gazette says :-" The recruiting sergeant cannot stand against the temptation held out by youth ambitious of obtaining commissions. A perfect army would have been placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief in a very few weeks if the system had been continued of giving an ensigncy for one hundred men; for offices were immediately opened all over the country, and £2 per head offered in addition to the bounty. Recruiting officers stood aghast at the competition, and the militia colonels and adjutants were about to surrender in despair. It has been announced, therefore, that for the present the offer of commissions as a bonus is suspended, and the recruiting must take its usual course. By all accounts there is no lack of men. now that the harvest has been gathered in over all parts of the country."

It is clear from many signs that recruiting for the army still fails to make that progress which is to be desired. Even the clergy are now invited to assist the recruiting-sergeant in the search for patriots .- Spec-

The Board of Health has called attention to the prevalence of epidemic cholera at Hamburgh and the Baltic Ports, which on every former occasion has been the immediate precursor to an attack in England. Under Divine Providence, the lateness of the season is our chief security against an immediate outbreak, and it is satisfactory to observe that the mortality from diarrheea and other complaints of the same class, which for many weeks been exceptionally high, is rapidly decreasing. The prevalence of such attacks, however, has always been another precursor of cholera, and it is evident that we shall be more favoured than we have any right to expect, if the season of cunning, is Russia. She promised to aid the Shah of he would not willingly harm an insect, and esta1858 does not bring another outbreak.—Weekly RePersia. The mutineers believe that Russia is marchblishes hospitals for superannuated cows; or, Mark gister. a. dia aerocii e e i e e e e e fin

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How Catholio Soldiers are Treated .- The following extracts taken from the "Minutes of Evidence Before the Select Committee on Indian Territories-1st August, 1853-require no comment :-

Thomas Staunton Cahill, Esq., M.D., called in and examined. All Mile Called Chairman (Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood): Can

you form any opinion as to what proportion of the European troops profess the Roman Catholic religion?-I should think the proportion was about onehalf. To what extent is any spiritual assistance provided for them by the Government of India?—There is a military Catholic Chaplain at every fixed station. By whom is that service performed?-Generally speaking, by a Portuguese Priest, with the exception of Bombay, Poonah, Kurrachee, and Ahmednugger. Many years ago they were all Portuguese. Do you conceive that to be a satisfactory way of providing for the spiritual instruction and assistance of the European troops?-No I do not. Will you state your reasons for that opinion ?-The European troops are unacquainted with the Portuguese language. there any other deficiency in the provision for the rites of the Roman Catholic religion as regards the army, to which you would refer?—The soldiers frequently complain of the system by which their children are caused to be proselytised. Their children are placed in the schools and in the military asylum, and those are conducted on principles to which the Catholic part of the army object. When sick in the hospital, the men have frequently complained of not having British Priests. Are you acquainted with the remuneration which those Roman Catholic Priests receive?-The average has been fifty rupees a month for each station, with the exception of Bombay, Poonah, and Kurrachee, and probably one or two stations where, from the nature and extent of the duties, the salary has been increased. The payment varies probably with the number of soldiers usually stationed at the place?—No; it is a fixed payment, which has been increased of late years: it is, however, so insufficient that the soldiers are taxed for the support of their own Clergymen, and the building of their own chapels. Will you have the goodness to state the disadvantages under which you conceive Roman Catholics to labor as regards the education of the children?—The soldiers of the European army of Bombay, both Catholic and Protestant, have been called on to subscribe to the Military Asylum. The soldiers have complained that when their children are admitted into that Asylum, they were never afterwards permitted to attend to their own religious duties, that Asylum being avowedly intended to proselytise the children; the soldiers complain of that. Were you on service with Sir John Keane's army on the Indus?-Yes; I was staff-surgeon to the reserved force. Was any provi-sion made for Protestant worship in that army?— Yes; that army was accompanied by a Protestant Chaplain. Was any similar provision made for the Roman Catholics composing a portion of that army? -None. Were there any means of worship provided for them by the attendance of Roman Catholic Clergymen resident in the country ?- During the three years that I was in Scinde, I am quite certain there was no Catholic Clergyman there. We had European Artillery, and we had Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, and I think about half of those men, as well as I can now remember, were Catholics.

Sir J. H. Maddock : You served with your corps at Aden?—I did. In what years was that?—1846, 1847, and 1848. Was there any Protestant church or chapel erected there?-There was. At whose expense?-I believe at the expense of Government. las any Catholic place of worship been erected?-Yes; it was erected by the Catholic officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's 86th Regiment. How many years has the Catholic Orphanage been established at Rombay ?- I cannot answer that question except in this way: I went out to India in 1826, and it was then erected and used as an Asylum and Orphanage, and all children of Catholic parents admitted into it were prohibited by the rules of that Asylum from attending the worship of their own parents; and this has been very much complained of by the troops. What was the result of that education which precluded them from attending Catholic places of worship?-The result was that they all became compulsorily Protestants; and that was the result of which the men complained.

Mr. Fitzgerald: You have stated that the average pay of a Roman Catholic Military Chaplain is fifty upees a month?—Yes; with the exception of a few stations. What is the pay of the Protestant Chappay that a Protestant Chaplain receives is five hundred rupees a month. In addition to whatever pay the Clergymen of the Established Church derive from the Indian Government, are the churches built and kept in repair, and all the ordinary expenses of religious service defrayed by the Government?-Entirely: the Protestant soldier is never called upon to pay one farthing for that purpose; whereas the Roman Catholic soldier is. Has the absence of proper religious education and spiritual provision for the Roman Catholic soldiers and their children had any prejudicial or demoralising effect upon the soldiers or their children?-I think it has. State in what particulars ?- I have observed that the soldiers when away from receiving the means of moral and religious instruction, were very frequently in the guard-room and under punishment. Have you known soldiers who had either been wounded upon the field of battle, or who were on beds of sickness from other causes, complain that in the event of their death their orphan children would be left wholly un-provided for ?—Complaints have been made to me by men of different regiments, when they were dying in the hospitals they felt unhappy and discontented at the recollection of the fact that while the Protestant portion of the children were the objects of the care of the Government, their own children were compelled to abandon what their fathers believe to be the only proper religion. That feeling, I think, has been general among the Roman Catholic soldiers, particularly on service and when sick in hospital. I presume that that has led to a feeling of discontent among the Roman Catholic soldiers?-Yes; they always expressed themselves as not quite fairly dealt

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS ON THE INDIAN MUTINIES:-There is nothing," says one of the weekly papers, "at the present moment that interests the public so much as the affairs of India. There is a tradition of Russia, that she, Russia, would treat with Britannia, for terms of peace, at Calcutta. There is something about this tradition that strikes us very forcibly.-Russia has ever been for increasing her territories; she has, at the same time, showed much cunning in the manner that she has annexed other territories to her own, and placed other rulers under her own dominion. Now just in the same degree that Russia has entertained and carried out the principle of annexation politically, so has Britain commercially. Russia s the political robber, Britain the commercial swindler. The transactions of both have the same results -territorial annexation. Russia looked to India; longed to possess it; feared to seize it. Britain saw t, and took it. Russia was envious, but lost not her cunning. Her rule was to advance by degrees. Peria only intervened. Persia for years had been faithful to British interest; Persia for years had kept the Russ from the borders of the Indian empire. Then occurred the Grimean struggle; the fall of Sebasto-pol; the base compromise, the vilely yielding to the Russian pride in treacherously allowing Kars to surrender. Britain's fame was tarnished in the eye of Persia, and Russia appeared a giant who had whipped a cur with ease. Britain to the Persian appeared weak and cowardly; Russia, brave and generous.— Then followed a dishonourable peace. Persia grew bold and fought. The Chinese attacked us; the Sepoys mutinied. At the bottom of all this, true to her

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has penetrated everywhere where British interest is concerned, and British blockheads give her the op-portunity to sap the foundation of Britain's power. Had the Persian war been unsuccessful, had it been but a struggle of six months' longer duration, where would our empire in India have been now? Not in our hands, but indirectly in the hands of the Russ .-It is impossible to say in whose hands it will be this time next year. Russia knows how our affairs stand in India better than the British public. Had Russia governed India so long as Britain has misgoverned it, there would have been no chance for mutineers.-She never tries to quiet her conscience; her thoughts are how to acquire; when the acquisition is gained, then the principal study is how to hold. Britain robs commercially and sanctimoniously."

The Disputch has the following: -" Amicus Pluto sed majus amica veritas. He best loves England who will not suffer his patriotism to ignore his sense of truth, and to lower the tone of public principle. It seems now to be universally admitted that we can trust only to British troops to govern India, and that we must totally disarm the native population. It is really believed that a territory of nearly 2,000 miles square, inhabited by myriads of semi-civilised subjects, can be held in subjection by 50,000 or 100,000 Europeans, in defiance of chronic disaffection, habitual fear, and the despairing disloyalty induced by imperious domination. Sepoys, we are assured, are as good as English troops if led by English officers. It consists with our certain knowledge that Russian and other European officers are at this moment flocking to Hindostan to command the revolted Sepoys. This uprising has betrayed to the Czar and the other autocrats of Europe the tatal secret that the people of India are prepared to receive an army of liberation with open arms; and let us blink the fact as we may this will henceforth be a perpetual source of weakness to us in the adjustment of European politics .-We have habitually speculated on the probability of a Russian invasion of India. Our ablest military authorities have considered it perfectly practicable. It is quite practicable, by co-operation with the native princes and independent native States, to draw thither all the necessary muniments of an army. There are seventy millions of Hindoos the subjects of independent native sovereigns all adjoining to, several surrounded by, our dominions. How can we prevent these States from organising large standing armies, officered and taught by Europeans, and filling arsenals with the necessary equipments for war? We are coolly told that these States must be annexed, by hook or by crook, so that England alone shall reign in Hindostan. Have we not enough on our hands already? The more we take, the more we have to garrison, to overawe; if that is to be our policy, how is our population to stand the drain of troops, the drain of our exchequer? When is the income tax to end? How high will the poundage reach?" "It appears that anyhow," says the Times, "even

if Lord Elgin had had ten thousand men with him, and a fleet in proportion, we must have been obliged to defer the expedition to the Peiho. Lord Elgin took out, in all innocence, a letter to the French Admiral, which he fondly imagined was to urge that functionary to immediate and effective co-operation. When the French Admiral opened the letter he found that it charged him most peremptorily on no account to stir till the arrival of the French plenipotentiary, which would not be till very near this present month October happens to be rather an unpleasant time for naval operations in the Chinese waters, and it is not impossible that when the French plenipotentiary comes at last he may wish to consider awhile what is next to be done. It is also not impossible that, as the soldiers would have had to wait for him, he may then have to wait for the soldiers. The result is that hostile operations, and even an armed negotiation, the only negotiation that can lead to anything, are adjourned sine die."

"Reports are prevalent," says the Press, "that serious misunderstandings have arisen at Calcutta between the Governor-General and the Commander in Chief. No 'serious misunderstandings' exist. Sir Colin Campbell has very properly resented an imprudent and uncalled for attempt to limit his authority over the army. The country may rest assured that Sir Colin Campbell is not the man either to exceed his powers or to permit them to be encroached upon. At the same time it is not to be concealed that the presence in the council at Calcutta of these petty jealousies and impertinent assumptions upon the part of men, not only utterly ignorant of war, but who have proved themselves so incapable in a crisis demanding that decision of character for which Sir Colin Campbell is pre-eminent, is deeply to be de-It may paralyse the most vigorous measures of the General-in-Chief, and so hamper the operations of the campaign as to expose him to defeat and disaster, instead of that victory and success he will have a right to expect. With reference to the command of the cavalry in India, it is believed that Lord George Paget, in preference to General Scarlett, or to General Jackson at the Cape, will be selected.

Lord Shaftesbury enunciates his views as to the feasibility of Christianising India in a letter which combines a singular jumble of Exeter Hall and Mineing Lane. He would not repress the worship of Vishnu or Mahomet, but merely claim "a complete religious equality;" securing, we presume, the rights of Protestant missionaries in common with the ancient privilege of burning Hindoo widows. The part to be performed by the Government in the work of evangelisation appears, according to his lordship, to consist in "multiplication of railroads, canals, electric telegraphs, and the introduction of British enterprise and capital." We should not be much surprised if the Church Missionary Society were to act upon the suggestion, and appeal for a fund to erect counting-houses throughout the empire.- Union.

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAMSHIP.—Every effort is now being made at the builder's yard, Millwall, for the launching of this leviathan vessel, the ,property of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company. Large bodies of men are incessantly employed in relays, and from the state of forwardness in which she ap-pears there is no doubt that she will be ready by the time fixed-viz., the first week in November. Some idea of her appearance may be formed when it is stated that her length is 620 feet .- Globe.

The Leader thinks that the vegetarians and total abstainers have been deprived of one of their best arguments by the horrible events in India. "Who that has endured a lecture on the immortal virtues of the crystal fluid and the physiological effects of green stuff, has not heard how it mollifies the character, and inspires humanity with a saintly moderation? Who has not been told of the meek Hindoo and the sober Mahommedan? Well, we see at last what these rice-eating and water-drinking fellows are. How the honey, herb, rice, butter, curd, and sugar-eating, and milk-and-water drinking rabble have revelled in blood! How the chivalrons nobles who slay their maidens at the approach of pollution have tossed naked English girls into the street to be outraged, tortured, and trampled to death! They must not kill a rat, snake, or a flea, but give them a thousand white women and children, and the waterdrinkers will become worse than cannibals. Among the Marquesas savages, when it was resolved to eat a virgin, they simply took off her clothes, laid her upon a block, passed a knife into her heart, and thus mercifully prepared her for the fire. So, at least the old voyagers say. But these Brahmins, who feed like lambs and drink like gazelles, and these Mohammedans, who hold fermentation in horror, fasten men and women to trees while they whip their children to death, or wring their necks, or carve them to pieces; the blood of the infant is dashed in its mother's face, the husband sees his wife ripped open. Verily, there must be no further allusion to India by the disciples of Porphyry. They must not say again, Look at the Hindoo who eats rice and drinks water;

upon a piece of paper, lest the name of God should were most prominent have ocen apprehended and be written upon it. He has trampled on the image punished as rioters. of God itself; and we have no intention of arguing that he would have been a less brutal coward had he fed on flesh, and inebriated himself with brandy instead of bhang. All we insist on is, that a vast number of vegetarian and total abstinence fallacies will be exploded, in a popular sense, by the incidents of the Sepoy rebellion.

The Queen has publicly notified the admiration with which she listened to two "beautiful discourses" preached by two Presbyterian Ministers in the meetng-house at Craithie. We trust, says the Union, that the Bishop of London, who is now making holiday in the Highlands, will have the courage to refrain from preaching another "beautiful discourse" under similar circumstances, even with the assurance of the Royal admiration in prospect. Nevertheless, there are precedents for such a thing, and Episcopal precedents too .- [Our contemporary forgets that her Majesty is, north of the Tweed, legally a Presby-terian, and actually the head of the Established Religion of Scotland, which sternly denounces the other Protestant Establishment in England, of which she is also the head.]

MOCKERY .- A State-Church abuse of almost incredible extravagance is described in a west of England newspaper. A new incumbent lately succeeded to the 'living' of Pitney; a sinecure unconnected with a congregation, or even a place of worship, or the smallest duty from the incumbent, except the ceremony of 'reading himself in,' once for all, which was performed by the side of a cow-shed standing on the supposed site of the ancient church. At this place, in presence of four witnesses, the solemn ritual of the Church of England was gone through in profane mummery for three or four hours, for the mere purpose of enabling the incumbent to pocket the Church rates for the rest of his life from the people of Pitney, who were fortunate however, to have nothing further than this to do with him.

One of our northern contemporaries has recently given an account of the appearance of an "M.P. in the pulpit." We are in a position to cap that announcement with one still more abnormal. day, the 21st ult., being the Feast of St. Matthew, a "gentleman of the press" from London (who is so-journing near Rochester, we believe,) came over to the Holy Trinity Almshouses at Aylesford and read the afternoon service, and preached a sermon appro-priate for the day. He is said to have gratified the old folks at the hospital very much .- Muidstone Jour-

JOLLY JURYMEN.—The hotel bill of the jury impanelled in the recent trial of Gentles and Reid at the Stirling Court of Justiciary was within a trifle of 701. This fact may help to dispel the popular belief that jurymen during the progress of a trial are doomed to subsist on such common place fare as bread and water. Considering the number of days over which the trial extended, perhaps the score run up at the Golden Lion is not very unreasonable, which is more than can be said for a jury at Aberdeen, who ran up a bill of 17t between the hours of 7 in the evening and 10 of the morning following, or of a jury at Inverness, whose bill for toddy alone for one night was 81 .- Allon Advertiser.

A man, still young, belonging to this town, enlisted about seven years ago in the Bengal Artillery, and was sent out to the head-quarters at Meernt, where, and in the district, he served some six years. At the end of that period his health became broken in consequenc of the climate and exposure in the discharge of his duties. The medical officers made an examination of the man, and pronounced him unfit for further service, whereupon he was shipped off from Bombay for home. On arriving at London, he was again examined and discharged. The sum of one pound was given him to pay his passage to Scotland, and a short time ago the man landed in Arbroath utterly destitute, and totally unfit to work; and he is now obliged to fall on the parish for the means of that sustenance which he cannot earn for himself. This is no rare occurrence, but almost every town, and not a few country parishes, could produce instances of a similar kind .- Arbrouth Guide.

(From Correspondent of the Weekly Register.)

EDINBURGH, Ocr. 7 .- To-day we had High Mass in our churches here, and devotions to supplicate the mercy of heaven on our country, especially with reference to the fearful judgments in India. It was explained from our pulpit on Sunday, when the anthat this day simply with a view to convenience, not in compliance with the command of her Majesty, to whom, whilst devoutly loyal in matters temporal, we acknowledge no obedience in what touches religion. At St. Mary's we were favored with an address from our Bishop, who discoursed with moving eloquenc on the thrilling tonics of our troubles in the East.

The church was attended by a large body of troops now in garrison at Edinburgh, with their Catholic In addition to this Address, the Bishop read officers. his Pastoral from the pulpit, attended by Deacon and Subdeacon. That most fervid Address was heard with profound attention by the crowded con-gregation. The following brief extract will give some slight idea of its spirit and eloquence :-

"Ah! she might have been more kind, that once Catholic England, to the children of them that laid of old the groundwork of her glory; and in proving herself less forgetful of the past, have insured perchance for her people a longer future of undisturbed security and weal. But come what may of her fortunes, we, Dear Brethren, shall not forsake her in the hour of her trial, in the day of her humiliation. With true and sympathising hearts shall we join in her wail over the loss of her valiant ones, and weep with her at the dread recitals that now sadden so many of her once-joyous homes. The little that is left us of the inheritance of our fathers, we shall readily share with them that have escaped from the ruthless hand of the spoiler; and no soldier's blood shall be more gallantly shed in the defence of England, than that which flows in the veins of her Catholic subjects; and if it be, which God forbid, that the time is at hand when they that worshipped at her feet shall acknowledge no longer her princely rank among nations, but shall hiss at her downfall, we, Dear Brethren, know too well how to cling in love to the ruins of what once was great in religion, not to cluster with like affection around the ruins of

our country."

His Lordship concluded with a very striking allusion to the great victory gained on this very day by the Christian forces under Don John of Austria over the hordes of the false Prophet at Lepanto. Those Christian soldiers fought under a banner blessed by a former holy Pope Pius. They saved Christianity and European civilisation, and the festival of the Rosary was instituted in consequence, the "Help of Christians" being added to the Litanies of Our Blessed Lady in commemoration of the same event. Help of Christians," prayed our devout Prelate, "pray for us! Ah! pray for us now again, O ever holy and immaculate Virgin, and the sign of the Son of Man shall triumph anew, and the now raging storm melt away in the sweet sunshine of peace." In the evening, there was a solemn service of Expiation at St. Patrick's, with the same intention, when the Bishop again officiated.

Great efforts are making in Glasgow and the West of Scotland to resuscitate the Orange movement, and to goad the Catholics into acts of violence. At Coatbridge, a few days since, the Orangemen formed in a body and proceeded, headed by a man brandishing a drawn sword, in the direction of the Catholic Chapel, which they loudly proclaimed their intention of destroying. The Catholics stood on their defence, and repulsed their furious assailants without any serious injury being inflicted. I am sorry to add that the authorities have shown a very was returned to the General Post-Office with the in-partial spirit in dealing with the matter although dorsement, "mis-directed—we have nothing but sec-Persia. The mutineers believe that Russia, by her secret agents, how the Moslem, who drinks water, will not tread acting purely on the defensive, the Catholics who tarian churches in this place."

The Committee of the Co

Dr. Cumming is, as usual, employing his autum-nal recess in a No Popery crusade here, under the pay and patronage of the Presbyterian Establishment. The time, however, is unseasonable, and his harangues excite little attention, even when they do not call forth marked expressions of disgust amongst reasonable Protestants. His Edinburgh lecture at the Metropolitan Kirk of St. Andrew has been effectively replied to by the Rev. J. S. M'Corry of Leith.

UNITED STATES.

ST. LOUIS, OCTOBER 23 .- An agent of the Government at Palmetto, Kansas, who was returning from Salt Lake reports that the Mormons refuse to allow the U.S. troops to enter the City; and that Brigham Young publicly declares that he will burn the prairies thus depriving the animals of the expedition of subsistence, and burn his own City, if necessary, before he will submit to the demands of the U.S. Government. The forts along the route are represented to be in bad repair, and as not affording sufficient protection for the troops.

A Sign of the Times .- The clipper ship Dreadnought sailed for Liverpool with 300 passengers from New York-many doubtless finding that, after all, things may be worse elsewhere than they are in the old world which they had left. No similarly extensive cargo of emigrants ever before left New York.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN THE UNITED STATES' SERVICE. -We copy from the New York Freeman the following in illustration of the regard that the free and enlightened government of the United States has for its Catholic soldiers and sailors :- "An unconstitutional act has been smuggled through Congress, requiring American freemen who may be in the service of the Navy of the United States, as officers or privates, to attend the religious exercises of a paid Navy chap-lain. The enforcement of this abominable rule under the late administration of Gen. Pierce, has cost our Navy one at least of its most gifted and promising young officers, in our own circle of acquaintance, who was too high-souled to abdicate the freedom purchased for him by the blood of his grandfather in the war of the Revolution, and too sensitive to make a noise about the injustice sought to be imposed upon him by a hallucinated Navy Captain.

ALARMING FACTS-EMBEZZLEMENT FASHIONABLE.-In last Sunday's Dispatch, under the above heading is an article showing that nothing is studied by our Yankee young men but what will be prolific of dollars. To purify the heart and humanize the affections were actions and desires of the days gone by. An extract will explain itself :- "Embezzlement is getting to be a fashionable delinquency! So frequent do we hear of it now, that it fails to impress with more than evanescent emotions of shame and sorrow. From bar-tenders in six-penny drinking-shops, to confidential clerks in the large mercantile houses, the tendency has been, and still is, to "embezzle," or in plain English, to steal. The embezzling operation is more contemptible than pocket picking, and more dastarilly than highway robbery; and yet scan the majority of the cases before us, and we find little or no reason to sympathise with those who are plundered. What can be plainer than that the young employee, whose salary amounts to a living recompense only, cannot honestly sport the best blooded horses on "the road," wear diamonds, pay expensive bills at the tailor's and visit the opera frequently with magnificently costumed females. Fifteen hundred dollars a year will not pay for luxuries and dissipations such as these. Champagne is not bought with air, nor continnously paid for by promises. Board at twenty dollars per week is not "settled" for with an income of half that amount. The "livery" of a horse wastes as much money as the "keep" of a hale and hearty mechanic. Those who see their employees in the pursuit of happiness under difficulties such as we have hinted at-buying with a legitimate income of thirty dollars a week amusements and indulgences, the ghost of which cannot be obtained with that amount-must be what a country schoolmaster would express by the phrase "dull of apprehension," or else they are criminally blind to their own interests.

Mr. O'Connor, a banker of Pittsburgh, Penn., has been arrested on a charge of conspiring with an officer in the Merchants' Bank to obtain money from that institution by fraudulent notes.

One of the many romantic incidents connected with the loss of the Central America, may be thus related. A certain couple became attached to each other on the hoat; when the gale came on, the lady in her fright threw herself in the young man's arms; subsequently she was taken off; the young man was cold—he had lost all his money; the young lady did not care a fig-her father has two hundred thousand dollars; the happy pair were married at Baltimore last week.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S THEFTIETH WIFE .- An English girl saw Brigham and loved him. She read in the Old Testament that Jacob served seven years to get a wife; and as the New Testament says that, in the last " old things shall pass away and all things shall become new," she interpreted that to mean reversal of matters and consequently, determined to reverse the case of Jacob. She offered her seven years' service to Mrs. Young, only demanding as her hire the right to marry Brigham. He was consulted as to this method of getting a husband, and had no objections to offer. Eliza served faithfully, deman ded her wages, the thirtieth share of Brother Brigham. She was married, and I saw Brigham fondle her child, and call him his " English boy.' It was an attachment on her part worthy of a better object -Mormonism, by John Hyde.

FIGHRUSTERS AND THE UNITED STATES GOVERN-MENT .- Our Washington correspondent assures us that the federal Government is really in earnest in its professed purpose of suppressing filibusterism and assigns reasons for this belief. We shall be glad if our well informed correspondent is as correct as usual in his facts, and especially in his inferences drawn from them. The facts indeed would seem to justify the inferences.—But it would require some more decisive action than the Government has yet taken to remove the impression made by repeated proclamations and promises emanating from Democratic Administrations but never enforced or fulfilled. The public have lost all faith in such assurance from such a source on that subject. Every citizen who regards the honor of the republic and international obligations will rejoice should the present Administration redeem the promise it is causing to be circulated in its behalf.

That another filibustering enterprise is on foot seems to be generally believed, though one would think that the lamentable result of the last would have put a quietus upon all such adventures. The men who secretly supply the funds for such disreputable raids, however, are at least equally deserving of censure with the unprincipled adventurers who seek to earn the wages of crime; and could their names be published, so that public contempt and censure might reach them, we should have more hope of the abandonment of such iniquitous schemes. The Government would give good proof of its sincerity, and take efficient action also, if it would ascertain and publish the names of these secret fosterers of piracy, and publish them to the world. This is a responsibility the Administration should not shrink from though individuals might. Let us know authentically who are the backers and instigators of General Walker, and upon them will fall an amount of popular indignation proportioned to the suffering, disease and slaughter, and the permanent disability and degradation of the hundreds who followed on his last luckless and impotent attempt to establish himself as

Dictator of Nicaragua .- New York Advertiser. No such Church there. - A letter addressed to the Church of God," at Portland, Maine some years ago

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