

and reflective faculties is facilitated, the imagination is guided and stimulated until it conjures up conceptions of hell and the devil with a vividness approaching reality; fear and hope are the only emotions addressed; the first is worked upon and intensified until it reaches the borders of despair, and sometimes until it overleaps those of madness; and only when the sinner, even though he be a man of the strongest frame, is so overmastered by its terrors as to become mentally and physically prostrate, is the sentiment of hope appealed to. Then, despairing and terrified by the consciousness of his guilt and danger, he is exhorted to turn to Christ, to plead the efficacy of his atonement, to have faith in his saving power, and to trust in him alone for redemption. Hope is revived and gradually strengthened as the "stricken soul" dwells on the idea of Christ's love and power to save; at length it gains the victory over fear, and becoming supreme, transforms the "lost" into the "saved," the "sinner" into the "saint" to whom the Holy Ghost gives an inward witness of salvation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SISTERS OF CHARITY IN LONDON.—Lady Georgiana Fullerton has addressed the following letter to the Times:—"Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to call the attention of your readers to an appeal which has appeared in your columns from the Sisters of Charity, whose labors among the poor and the sick are carried on in every Catholic country, and for the first time in London? In one of the most wretched and degraded localities of this city they have taken up their abode, and are already beloved by the poor, and appreciated by all who have witnessed not only their indefatigable exertions, but also noticed their peculiar ability in ministering to the suffering. 16,000 of these sisters are spread over the surface of the world. We would fain keep among us those who have begun with such success to instruct, to help, and to cheer some of our most neglected and miserable fellow-creatures. But without the assistance of the charitable we cannot do it. If any whose means are not already exhausted by other claims on their generosity would send us help for this purpose, they would be doing a great work of mercy. Two of the sisters who are now residing at 22, York street, Westminster, nursed the sick soldiers during the whole time of the Crimean war in the French hospitals of Constantinople and Smyrna. The appeal for the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul has never yet failed in engaging sympathy in whatever country it has been made. In the hope that in this instance it will not prove wholly unsuccessful, I ask of your kindness, Sir, the insertion of this letter in the Times.—Your obedient servant, Georgiana Fullerton, 27 Chapel-Street, Park Lane, W. Feb. 11."

It is now said that there is no truth in the report of the projected marriage between the Princess Alice and the Prince of Orange. In the British Parliament Mr. Disraeli's motion, "That the new commercial treaty between France and England be taken up for consideration in advance of the Budget," excited a long discussion and a very warm debate. The vote on its adoption was as follows:—For the motion, 230; against it, 293; majority for the Government, 53. This vote is thought a considerable guarantee that the treaty will be ratified.

The agreement between the Great Powers on the subject of the settlement of Italian affairs is far from complete. England who had taken (as we stated last week) the initiative in proposing five points as a basis for the arrangements, has not been successful in gaining the complete adhesion of any one Great Power to her views. Sardinia, indeed, is entirely satisfied with the five points; but Russia replies that she does not consider them a satisfactory solution. As she did last spring, Russia demands a Congress. But a Congress of all the Powers has been rendered impossible by the Imperial Pamphlet; the principles broached in which France refuses to disavow; and so long as they are not disavowed, neither the Austrian nor the Papal Governments will consent to enter the Congress. France, meanwhile, is believed not to have concealed her dissent from several of the English propositions. To Russia, they have proved unacceptable; and Austria has signified her resolve to abide the issue, whatever it may prove, rather than relinquish the stipulations of Villafranca, or consent to the dismemberment of the States of the Church. Such is the position of affairs. An hour may bring something decisive, but for the moment all is uncertainty, an uncertainty which in spite of the Commercial Treaty, and the entente cordiale which it has initiated, weighs heavily on public securities both in London and Paris.—Weekly Register.

We have great pleasure in announcing that the Government have at last adopted Captain Baskely's method of construction for all large cannon. The saving of expense to the country will be enormous, the 70-pounders now in course of manufacture costing absolutely less than the Armstrong 13-pounders.—Mechanics' Magazine.

THE WHITWORTH GUN.—A late English paper says of this formidable invention:—"A trial was made on the sands at Southport, of the Whitworth rifled cannon. There was a good attendance of scientific gentlemen at the trial, together with some military officers, amongst whom was Sir John Burgoyne. The trials were, on the whole, satisfactory. With the 3-pounder gun a range of 9688 yards is said to have been obtained, the furthest distance hitherto recorded being 9000 yards, obtained by an Armstrong 32.—The 80 pounder of Mr. Whitworth's got a range of 4000 yards at an elevation of ten degrees. Wilmer and Smith further says on the same subject:—"On Thursday, on the beach at Southport, Mr. Whitworth of Manchester, conducted a series of experiments to ascertain the capabilities of the famous gun which he has invented. The guns experimented upon were a 3-pounder, a 6-pounder, a twelve pounder, and a 68lb gun, throwing a shot weighing 90lbs. For some weeks past Mr. Whitworth has been engaged in bringing to perfection various details in the manufacture of the gun; and on Thursday, having concluded the preliminary trials, a number of scientific and military gentlemen were assembled by special invitation to witness the result, which established the fact that the Whitworth gun is, if not superior to the invention of Sir William Armstrong, at least its equal in destructive capability. Sir John Burgoyne, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, and several members of his personal staff, Lieutenant Eaton, of the Dapper gun boat, and many of Mr. Whitworth's Manchester friends were present. The guns were perfect specimens of mechanical art.—The gun differs from the ordinary Government service gun in the fact that it is not "cast" in one piece, but is formed of a series of rings of metal, which we believe, are welded and forged together. The gun is loaded at the breech, and in the peculiar arrangement at this part the consummate skill of the inventor is displayed. Should the gun be injured at the breech during action, it can be loaded in the ordinary way at the muzzle. The shot was at first made rather elongated, and nearly square at the ends; but it was found that a peculiar "thinning" of one end added materially to the range. A tin cartridge follows the shot in the loading chamber, and this cartridge is so formed that the chamber of the gun is effectively cleaned at each discharge. The three-pound gun, at an elevation of 35 degrees, threw a shot 9080 yards; the six and twelve-pounders greatly exceeded this distance; while, as regards the 68lb gun, its range would seem scarcely credible. The observers disposed themselves along the beach, and when the 68-pounder was fired, it was observed that the shot first struck the ground at more than 2500 yards from the gun, that it ricocheted and struck again at 5000 yards, and was expected to be found somewhere in the neighborhood of Formby. The accuracy of the gun was marvellous. The experiments were pronounced to be more than satisfactory: they were astonishing."

STREAM AND SAILING SHIPS.—From a return just made to the House of Commons it appears that at the present moment there are 47 screw ships of the line, 26 frigates (screw), and 9 paddle frigates, 9 screw block ships, 10 screw corvettes, 45 screw and 35 paddle sloops, 169 screw gunvessels and gunboats 8 screw floating batteries, 18 screw and 43 paddle transports, troopships, tenders yachts, &c. and 4 screw mortar ships and floats afloat, making 345 screw and 111 paddle ships, and giving a total of 456 vessels. There are also 11 ships of the line, 9 frigates, 4 iron-cased ships, 5 corvettes, 15 sloops, 23 gunboats, which are either undergoing the process of conversion or are being built. Of effective sailing ships of the line we have 15 and 22 frigates, of which 12 and 6 are respectively fit to be converted. In addition to these there are 22 sloops and 84 mortar vessels and floats still propelled by sails; making a grand total of 666 steam and sailing vessels, of which 599 are now afloat.

THE NAPOLEONIC POLICY.—The several answers of Lord John Russell last night in the House of Commons explain perfectly the present position of affairs with respect to the annexation of Savoy. The Foreign Secretary sufficiently indicated the grave state of the question, and the tone of his replies was an earnest that no effort will be spared by the British Cabinet to prevent so wanton a wrong as the dismemberment of the Sardinian Monarchy. Lord John Russell stated that communications had passed between the British and Sardinian Governments, that the former had inquired whether there was an engagement or intention to cede Savoy to France, and that the answer had been generally that there was no engagement on the subject, and that Sardinia had no intention to cede Savoy. So far the information given to the House was perfectly satisfactory. It seemed clear that, whatever discussions may have taken place on this subject before and since the war, King Victor Emmanuel had never consented to relinquish his most ancient province, and that he will now resist both temptations and menaces, from whatever quarter they may come. The continuation of Lord John Russell's remarks was, however, calculated to create anxiety, and it called up Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald. Lord John Russell, in answer to a question concerning the neutrality of Switzerland, spoke of what the Government intended to do "in case of annexation," and observed that he had been afraid Switzerland, induced by the offer of certain districts, would favor annexation, but was happy to assure the House that such fears had proved groundless. As from these remarks it was evident that annexation was really imminent, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald put another question, and then the whole truth came out. In fact, Sardinia has not agreed to cede Savoy, and does not wish or intend to do so, but the French Emperor has demanded Savoy as the price of his consent to the annexation of the Italian Duchies and the Romagna to the dominions of Victor Emmanuel. "It has," said Lord John Russell, "to my knowledge been communicated to the Government of Turin that if the kingdom of Sardinia were aggrandized to any considerable extent by the annexation of Central Italy, France would think that her frontier was not secure without the annexation of at least some part of Savoy." Such, then, is the latest development of the Italian question.—The Emperor of the French, in whose strange character the two opposing qualities of vigour and vacillation seem to meet, is now, at the eleventh hour, endeavoring to throw difficulties in the way of that Italian union to which he had apparently given his consent. It is plain that the demand for a part of Savoy is as much intended to dissuade the King from extending his dominions southward as to induce him to give France the French slopes of the Alps. The demand, in fact, a return to the policy upon which the Emperor entered in May last, when Prince Napoleon was sent to Tuscany to head the revolution. Then it was scarcely concealed, though it has been vehemently denied since, that the plan was to establish a kingdom in Central Italy under the sceptre of the Prince whose marriage had united the Houses of France and Sardinia. Events marched, however, too quickly for the fortunes of the Prince. Both war and revolution left him far behind. Austria was driven from Lombardy in a few weeks, and before the French division, with the new Tuscan levies, could be brought into the field.—There was no opportunity for them to show their valour against the Austrians, for the Austrians were swept away before Prince Napoleon had time to reach the Mincio. The Emperor seems then to have abandoned his earlier scheme, and to have made peace with as little thought for his cousin as for his ally. Thus the scheme for an independent kingdom of Etruria would have perished had the people been as passive and submissive to the despotism of potentates as 60 years ago. But the Tuscans and their brethren had tasted independence, and were not inclined to give it up even to please the liberator of Lombardy. They determined on annexation to Sardinia, and have been since as hostile to the formation of a separate kingdom as to the restoration of their former Sovereigns. The world had thought within the last few months that the French Emperor had made up his mind to accept the annexation to Sardinia, and that the renewed alliance with England was a pledge of this wise policy. But it is one of the shortcomings of a despotic Government that so much is left to a single mind, which the habit of irresponsibility is apt to make capricious. The French Emperor has seemingly sacrificed everything to the policy which England has had the credit of initiating. He has declared to the Viennese Court that he will not restore the Italian Sovereigns, nor allow Austrian troops to enter the rebellious territory. He has thus exposed himself to the charge of violating the Treaty of Zurich, and the press of Austria and Southern Germany has been pouring forth invectives against him for the last three months as a traitor. Then he has broken utterly and irrevocably with the Pope. He has sanctioned a pamphlet containing political doctrines which no Protestant statesman has ventured to propound; he has enforced the submission of the French priesthood with a high hand, forbidding the publication of episcopal manifestos and suppressing the most notorious organ of the clergy. English politicians may be excused for believing that all this portended the acceptance of Italian nationality, for they cannot conceive how a ruler should take so much trouble and expose himself to so much obloquy without having finally made up his mind. Now, however, after having declared that the people of Central Italy shall not be interfered with, and having thus acquiesced in the annexation of their country to Sardinia, Napoleon comes forward and tells Victor Emmanuel to accept the sovereignty which is tendered to him. So preposterous a pretence as that put forth by the French Government for the annexation of Savoy has probably never come under the notice of Europe. France, with a standing army of 600,000 men, with a powerful fleet, with a system of railways constructed expressly with a view to the carriage of troops, with a compact territory, with a centralized administration, and with every state in Europe anxious for its internal tranquillity, affects to view with alarm the formation of a too extensive kingdom in Italy. "If Sardinia be aggrandized to any considerable extent France would think that her frontier was not secure without the annexation of some part of Savoy."—We really wonder that any Government should venture at the present day to put forward such a pretext. Statesman may often say what they do not believe, but it argues a cynical contempt for opinion to utter that which they cannot expect to be believed by others. We can hardly think that the Emperor Napoleon will persist in a scheme so much at variance with the character for justice and moderation he has declared it his ambition to obtain. He cannot but see that the extension of his frontiers on military grounds will create an alarm in Europe which threatens to undo all the good his recent policy in Italy has effected.—Times.

EVANGELICAL ROWDYISM.—Mob-law, we find, has its limits in the regulation of Protestant ecclesiastical affairs. It is gratifying at last to be able to make the announcement, that the "services" last Sunday at St. George's in the East passed off without any greater disturbance than hissing and whistling. The officiating clergy were not beaten or kicked, they were not fustigated with the "arrow-steele" of pea-shooters; obscene songs and ribald exclamations were not intermingled with the Lord's Prayer and the Magnificat; there was not even the foot-stamping, or any other of these demonstrations, (the Home Secretary will not allow us to call them "outrages") which had become part of the accustomed ritual at St. George's, and by which the right of private judgment had been asserted so uproariously. This improved state of things is due to that *ultima ratio* in British civil broils—the constable's staff. The principle of non-intervention, is not, it seems, recognized at home, though it is so loudly insisted on in reference to Central Italy. Sir Richard Mayne has played the Emperor to Bryan King's Pope, and has quelled by the exhibition of an imposing force those bleedings of the rev. gentleman's flock which had begun to constitute a menace and a danger for other churches in and out of the Establishment. Mr. King keeps his rectorial seat, but it is propped by trancheons. The fact is, the scandal had become too scandalous. The demonstrations had gone too far, and had lost by their indecency the public sympathy which at first was with them. They have been patted on the back by the Press and by the authorities, who thought to make an ally of the mob in putting down Puseyism. But mob-law, though an energetic agent, is like some other explosives, inconvenient of application, and quite as likely to damage friend or foe. So it has had to be given up, and all the newspapers speak in deprecatory tones of the last disturbance which took place on Sunday week although the disturbance was not so very much worse than what had taken place before, and although the Government have since spoken all but approvingly of the rioting, and have shown an unmistakable disposition to continue their "bottle-holding" to the very last. As for the police authorities, they have Sir R. Mayne writing a letter to the Minister (quoted by him in Parliament) in which he seems to throw a doubt on Mr. Lee's previous statement, so much so that Mr. Lee in another letter (published in the Times) finds it necessary to "distinctly assure" the great man of Scotland-yard "that I pledge myself to abide by the exact accuracy of every word in my letter to the Times." Mr. Lee concludes his letter with the following expostulation to the Chief Commissioner of Police:—"I regret to observe that you altogether forbear to allude to the continued assaults which I received from pea-shooters during the evening sermon, or to point out any mode by which such scandalous outrages may be suppressed next Sunday." Government, however, went in the matter a little in advance of public opinion, which has loudly demanded intervention, and intervention there has been in spite of Sir G. Lewis's refusal, and of Sir R. Mayne's indifference. We have the following bulletin from the seat of war:—"In answer to questions put to him in the House of Commons on the previous Monday, Sir George Lewis said that it was not his intention to make any alteration in the police arrangements at St. George's; that there would be a body of police outside, but none inside the walls of the church. No intimation was conveyed to the church-wardens that there would be any revocation of this decision, but as soon as the church doors were thrown open on Sunday morning, a body of fifty policemen headed by Mr. Superintendent Howie, marched into the church, and stood in twelves, in four rows—namely, twelve on the north and twelve on the south side of the nave, twelve in the south aisle and twelve in the north. The other two took guard of the altar. On previous occasions these gentlemen occupied pews and bore the character of worshippers, although their knowledge of church observances was to use the words of Lord John Russell (borrowed from Thucydides), "Conspicuous for its absence." On Sunday morning they were policemen and nothing else. They stood on duty, and had nothing to do with the service. Their instructions were evidently imperative for although the whole of them stood with their faces to the altar, they all turned right-about face whenever an unlucky fellow coughed, or whenever a pew door was shut to with unnecessary violence. Our Government is opposed to Italian intervention. Here is intervention, on a smaller scale it is true, but in what essential point do the brawlers of the Commercial Road differ from the rebels of the Romagna?—Weekly Register.

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF BISHOP MILES.—We learn from the Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph, of the 25th ult., that the Right Rev. Richard Pius Miles, Bishop of Nashville, died in that city on the afternoon of the 21st February, after an illness of three days. By the death of Bishop Miles, his Conductor, the Right Rev. Bishop Whelan, consecrated May 8th, 1859, became Bishop of Nashville.

The cellar population of New York exceeds 20,000.

THE IRISH EMIGRANT IN THE UNITED STATES.—The following extracts descriptive of the Irish Catholic's actual condition in the United States are from the Detroit Guardian, an excellent Irish paper, and one to whose advice on the question of emigration Irishmen would do well to listen:—"So soon as the emigrant vessel is moored at her dock in any of our seaboard cities, the hundreds of Irish emigrants she bears rush on shore and are soon scattered throughout the limitless extent of our country, without a hand to guide or a voice to advise them on their way. The Irish are an agricultural people, little adapted to city life, and entirely unfit to be the drudges, draymen, waiters, porters, servants, stevedores, &c., that they are in this land.—Many or most of those men who are now elbowing each other on the corners of our streets for want of employment were themselves farmers or farmers' sons in their own island; and separating them from that is like civilising the Indian, slow torturing to an untimely death. Accustomed to farming and rural life happy only in those manly sports that begat in him that living life that glows in his fiery eye and ponderous breast, he sickens, pines and dies in the bosom of that "civilisation" that confines him in an ally or imprisons him in a garret. Here, too, is the Irish girl—whose virtue is the only shining light in our nationality—in the kitchen, laundry or dining room, take out of her native element. She does not breathe the invigorating air that, with purity, helped to mantle her cheek with the natural blush of virginhood—those cheeks now pale and wan from the trials and troubles that silently and oppressively steal upon and weigh like an incubus upon her sorrow-stricken heart. Being subject to the drudgery, the scuff, scorn and jeers of her task-masters—being always made to feel the lowliness of her situation by being occasionally addressed as "Biddy" or "Judy" as significant of her simplicity, honesty or unadorned modesty, she, too, alas! soon sinks under the weight of her afflictions and fills an exile's grave,—a grave unwatered by the tears of a fond mother or mourning friends. Thus it is with the Irish in America, notwithstanding the imaginative pictures of Dr. Whately or Dr. Cahill; and possessed of that exuberant fancy that has characterised his guilt edged letters from this country, we recommend to his careful perusal the letter of our Chicago correspondent, that it may induce an attempt to stay the tide of emigration which will assuredly follow his "letters to Ireland."

Thus it is we say, with the Irish in America: thus have become a scattered element in this land, and can scarcely be said to form a unit in the social system, or to have even a social standing in community.

TEARING DOWN A CHURCH.—The last Catholic Telegraph informed us of the intended demolition of the Church of St. Xavier, Sycamore Street, Cincinnati. It was built in hope only thirty-five years ago, and was a great undertaking for the handful of Catholics then in Cincinnati. It was the last of the churches of that diocese to fall before the hand of improvement. On the morning of the 1st, while workmen were tearing down the walls of the Church they fell, burying fifteen men beneath the ruins. Thirteen of the men were crushed to death, and the fourteenth mortally wounded; the other escaped uninjured.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—SENTENCE OF LANE THE FUGITIVE.—The proceedings of the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Saturday passed unusual interest. Young Lane, the profligate clerk of the Fulton Bank, who, to gratify his passion for a mistress and his love of display, forged upon the bank to a very heavy amount, involving his aged father in pecuniary ruin, was brought up for sentence. He had no word to offer in his own behalf. Judge Ingraham, in a brief and feeling address, sentenced him to three years and three months in the State Prison. In sentencing another culprit, Mortimer Shay, for murder, the Judge reverted to the fact that during the present term he had tried no less than three persons for murder committed in the same place, Crown's grocery, Five Points. Of the fourteen cases of homicide tried by him this term, there was not one which was not clearly traceable to indulgence in intoxicating liquors. The criminals, too, were all young men.—N. Y. Tribune.

EMPLOYMENT IN AMERICA.—The Boston Herald says:—"Our mechanics and workmen have for some months past met with hard luck, and are now obliged to work at greatly reduced rates of wages. The average price paid to journeymen mechanics has not been more than \$1.25 per day for at least two years past. The following is about the average pay to the men in this city:—Masons, from \$1 to \$2; carpenters, 75 cents to \$1.25; stone cutters, \$1.50 to \$2; plasterers, \$1.25 to \$1.75; lathers, \$1; painters, (house) 75 cents to \$1.25; stair builders, \$1 to \$2; laborers, \$1 to \$2; ship carpenters, \$1.50 to \$2. Many have been employed in the suburban towns and cities at much lower rates than the above prices.—The barter system, so called, has been greatly on the increase for the past few years in the employment of mechanics and laborers, which tends greatly to the injury of the employed, and ought to be remedied.—This system is practised by the employers giving orders on some favored grocery, provision, and other necessary stores where the men are charged from ten to twenty per cent higher prices than if they had the ready cash in hand. Houses and stores are created by this system, and the result is that the owners obtain their mechanical work at an expense of not more than fifty cents per day. There ought to be a uniform rate of wages for mechanics in the different States, and cash pay. Some movement must sooner or later be made among the real bone and sinew of the country, to elevate their present condition as regards pay and employment, or else they will have to succumb to the almost starvation prices of Europe.

Petitions have been addressed to the legislature of Ohio, asking them to appoint a day of fasting and prayer to atone for the sin they committed by appropriating five thousand dollars for drunkenness and debauchery, in a treat they gave to the legislature of Kentucky and Tennessee.

A case is going on in the Detroit Police Court involving the right of a fellow to take back the presents he has made to a girl, when she says she won't have him, and is getting ready to marry somebody else. A young man who had disposed of about \$75 worth of jewelry in this way, during a three year courtship, is on trial for larceny, in invading the lady's bedroom and seizing the property, when he had discovered it was to adorn another man's wife.

A SHARP YANKEE TRANSACTION.—An exchange paper states that a fellow in Venango County, Pennsylvania, profited in the following manner by the "oil excitement" now prevailing so extensively in the western and north-western part of Pennsylvania:—"He bored a hole in his land, poured a barrel of oil into it, and then called his neighbors to see the large yield. The result was that he sold his land for \$2,000 in cash, pocketed the money, oiled his boots, and 'slid'."

IS A DOG BAGGAGE?—This question was settled, we understand by a couple of Emerald Islanders, a few days ago, at a station on the Toledo and Western Road. They demanded of the baggage master his price for taking the dog to Toledo, and was told it was one dollar. They demurred to the price, and offered fifty cents, but the baggage master was inexorable. They then insisted that the dog should be taken as baggage, they having no luggage but an empty carpet bag. After debating the question some time, the baggage master peremptorily refused to take the dog without pay, assuring them that the dog was not baggage. The Paddies seemed somewhat puzzled but the one holding the dog finally turned to the other and said:—"Mitchel, and faith put the dog in the bag—and want he then be baggage?" The crowd roared with laughter, and the dog was provided with a free passage to Toledo.

A QUESTION FOR A SYMPATHIZER WITH ITALIAN LIBERTY.—A correspondent of the Metropolitan Record desires to know if there is any truth in the report that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher intends getting up a petition to the Legislature of Massachusetts asking indemnity for the destruction of the Charleston Convent by a mob of anti-Catholic bigots and fanatics, who were incited thereto by the speeches of his father. The correspondent expresses his surprise that a man who professes to be such a lover of liberty should have allowed this matter to have remained so long in abeyance, and expresses the opinion, or we should say, throws out the suggestion, that it would be well for the Reverend gentleman to begin by having all his own congregation sign their names to the document.

Throughout the northern and eastern part of California a very serious destruction of cattle has taken place during the present winter, the result of short feed and exposure to unusually severe weather. The Bee states that the Sacramento Valley is dotted over with dead animals, which have perished in large numbers. The same report comes from Carson and the northern valleys, and also from Utah territory. At Ruby Valley, U.T., Messrs. Russell, Jones & Co. are said to have lost near three thousand head of cattle, which they had wintered there. American stock are said to have suffered to a far greater extent than Spanish or half-breed cattle.

The Massillon (Ohio) Journal says that during the gale of the 23d, the gable end of the Lutheran church at West Brookfield, O., was forced in and the roof carried off. At the time a service was being held, the congregation numbering between three and four hundred. Fifteen persons were injured, four having fractured limbs. Great excitement and consternation prevailed, and the number of the wounded is considered very small in view of the circumstances under which the disaster occurred.

YANKEE CIVILISATION.—A bloody affray in Franklin county, Va., took place on Saturday last, and resulted in the killing of three brothers, named James William and Ralph Clements, at the hands of Vincent Witches, former president of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, and his grandson, John A. Smith. The Richmond Dispatch and Peterburg Express have some particulars of the terrible affray from which we copy the following:—"Mr. James Clements married the sister of John A. Smith, and grand-daughter of Mr. Witches, the lady afterwards took steps to procure a divorce from him. On Saturday last the taking of the depositions in the case was progressing at the office of a magistrate, in Franklin county, near the Pittsylvania line, Messrs. Smith and three Messrs. Clements and others being present. During the taking of the depositions, Mr. Witches asked

some questions which greatly exasperated the husband Mr. Clements. He immediately rose, drawing a pistol at the same time, and fired at Mr. Witches. Mr. Witches, it seems, also quickly rose and drew a pistol from his pocket, and as the ball of his antagonist grazed around his abdomen, he fired, striking Clements in the head, killing him instantly. Mr. Smith, brother of Mrs. Clements, hearing the firing rushed into the room. A brother of Mrs. Clements, who had also been attracted by the pistol report, fired at Addison Witches, a nephew of V. Witches, and inflicted a slight wound. Upon seeing his nephew shot Mr. Vincent Witches again fired, striking Clements No. 2, and killing him instantly. At this stage of the sanguinary affair Mr. Smith drew a bowie knife, but had scarcely unsheathed the blade when he was fired upon by a second brother of Clements, the ball taking effect in the shoulder, and producing a painful wound. Infuriated by his wound, Mr. Smith rushed upon his antagonist, and with one powerful thrust of the knife completely disembowelled Clements No. 3, the unfortunate man falling dead on the spot. During the affray, Mr. Samuel Swanson, a neighbor of Mr. Witches, was also wounded. So that three persons were killed and three wounded. Mr. Witches is a gentleman of over 78 years of age, a lawyer by profession, and is well known throughout the State. He served for many years in the lower house of the Legislature, and subsequently represented his district in the State Senate with signal ability. He was a prominent member of the Whig party, and his name has been repeatedly mentioned in connection with the office of Governor of the Commonwealth. Our informant states that throughout this painful suit which Mr. Witches believes to have been instituted against an innocent grand-daughter, he has acted with great forbearance, and the part he has been compelled finally to act, will be with none a source of more regret than himself. The brothers who were killed were all gentlemen of high standing in the county in which they resided.

THE CHINIQUEY QUARREL.—Our Protestant friends have got Chiniquey (Father Chiniquey) among them. They are welcome to him, but we do wish they would not keep up such a snarling and growling in reference to him. If they want him they can have him, at his own price. If they don't want him they can drop him. But it is depreciable to be making such an ado over a converted (?) Roman Priest.—Take as a sample the following leading editorial from last week's Church (Protestant Episcopal) Journal:—"FATHER CHINIQUEY.—The Presbyterian lately gave the following:—"We understand that Mr. Chiniquey and those of his people who profess to be truly regenerated, have decided to become Old School Presbyterians. We will gladly welcome these brethren to our Church. This step on their part is the more gratifying from the fact that no means have been used to bring it about. Whilst other denominations were exerting themselves to the utmost by tracts, books letters, offers of money, &c., to win over the colony, we are happy to say that Old School Presbyterians abstained from all such work, and contented themselves with making most prompt and generous contributions for their relief. The present connection, therefore, is entirely voluntary on the part of the colonists." The Chicago Journal, on the other hand, after mentioning that Mr. Chiniquey, with two-thirds of his Kankakee congregation had connected themselves with the Presbyterians, adds:—"The father did not give them time for reflection, but urged them on financial considerations to us stakes and join. He requested them to try Presbyterianism for one year, and then, if they did not like it, they could join some other. The balance of his congregation will join the Baptist persuasion." The financial considerations were, that the Old School Presbyterians—who had so carefully abstained from the use of books, tracts, letters, and other legitimate modes of influencing the minds of those who were searching for truth—made "most prompt and generous contributions for their relief," as security for which, they were sharp enough to take a mortgage on the Church property of the colony. This was done as long as last October, and done by the authorized agent of the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly. And here are the conditions:—"That so long as the said chapel shall remain a Protestant worshipping church, and shall keep themselves wholly and entirely disconnected from the Roman Catholic Church, or any of the bishops and priests, and shall remain Protestant; and not connect themselves with any ecclesiastical body of evangelising Christians, or any Church of a sectarian character, without the consent of said General Assembly, the said sum of \$1,000 for all time to come to remain as a full trust upon the faithful compliance with the above trust and conditions." If these conditions are broken, then the \$1,000 is to be repaid to the Presbyterian General Assembly with interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum from the time of the bestowment. A mortgage for \$2,000 taken by the same parties upon the other chapel of the colony also, and the same conditions. The \$3,000 are to be a clean gift, if the colony join the O. S. Presbyterians, or such denominations as they may approve; otherwise the loan must be paid up with ten per cent interest (a pretty good investment) from the date of the "prompt and generous gift." But these "prompt and generous" Old School Presbyterians, of course, never said a word about the mortgage until after the "financial considerations" connected therewith induced a majority of the colony to join their sect; and now the Presbyterian wipes its mouth, looks as innocent as if no such little business transaction was on record in the county clerk's office, charges "other denominations" with all sorts of improper exertions, and as to the grand result, declares—with a coolness matchless except among those who Mr. Chiniquey and his friends came from—"This step on their part is the more gratifying from the fact that no means have been used to bring it about. . . . The connection is entirely voluntary on the part of the colonists." That the pressure of the "financial considerations" was rather more severe than convincing, may fairly be inferred from the fact that only about two-thirds of the colony were roped in—the other third going over to the Baptists; and also from the other significant fact that they join the Old School Presbyterians only for a year, not being sure that they will like it. Perhaps—if in the mean time they can pay off that persuasive mortgage, with ten per cent interest—they may then change their minds and try some other variety of religion. Meanwhile, collections are being extensively and liberally made for Father Chiniquey and his Old School Presbyterians, among Churches in England and Ireland. The appeals in England and Ireland are based on an imploring letter from Father Chiniquey himself to the Rev. Dr. Hellmuth, a Church clergyman of Canada, which thus concludes:—"During my absence the authorities of the Church of Rome have done everything to deceive my poor new converts; but they have failed, thanks be to God. I am preparing them to receive the Holy Communion; I will adopt the beautiful Liturgy of the Church of England. For God's sake, dear brother, come to our help, and pray for your devoted brother,

"C. CHINIQUEY."

This is a capital letter on which to warm the sympathies and attract the loose cash of English and Irish Churchmen. But it looks queer alongside of the above extracts from the business documents of the Kankakee Record office. We do not blame Father Chiniquey so severely, however, for the date of that letter (though still vigorously circulated abroad) is "July 18, 1859," and the crowning argument in favor of Old School Presbyterianism was not forced upon him in its most convincing form until the 3d of October. But, to say the least, after the extraordinary language of the Presbyterian, perhaps it would be well for somebody to give us a little explanation.—Church Journal.