

Taking John Bull by the Horns.

The London Times, from which we take the extract below, stands by common consent at the head of all the journals in the world.

The anonymous writers who edit it may be looked upon as the exponents of the principles which are popular with the great masses in the British realm. The scathing rebukes which the Times deals out to the pampered, dull and inefficient aristocracy, who hold the reins of government, simply, by virtue of royal patronage, would seem to indicate that the recent failures of the government, in planning and executing the Crimean expedition, has opened the eyes of Englishmen, at least, to the transcendent folly of conferring offices and titles upon men who are destitute of talent, energy and true greatness; simply because some of their ancestors far remote, may have performed some exploits as knight errant, or have been dubbed with a title, as rewards for having been for a long series of years faithful turnspits in some old feudal king's kitchen.

Talent, which together with honesty constitutes the only real aristocracy in the universe, seems just now to be considerably above par with the English masses, who are casting about with the most intense anxiety, for a wisdom adequate to the task of extricating England, from the perilous position in which the government has placed it, and which they are already despairing of ever finding among the nobility.

We can see no remedy for them at present, but to wait quietly till the winter following 1856, when we will send over "Satan" as an "envoy extraordinary," who will perhaps be able to let them a little into the light, as to the best way to dispose of "dead head" officials.

Decline of Aristocratic Rule in England—Popular Move towards Self-Government.

In the life of every man there are certain perils when, overcome by some bodily weakness, led astray by some strong passion, or engrossed by some favorite pursuit, he seems to lose his grasp on his destiny, to relax his efforts at the end at which he is straining, and to sink back into ease, indolence and self-complacency. Much such a period has this country passed through since the establishment of free trade in 1846. Immersed in the pursuit of material wealth, proud of the extension which our noble principle gave to our commerce, and happy in the relief of pauperism and the increased facility of finding employment, we have been only too well content with things as they were, and too little disposed to inquire what they should be. The revolutions of 1848, and the crime miseries and absurdities to which they give rise, had produced a reaction against liberal sympathies and opinions, and a tendency to submit without inquiry to whatever authorities might be placed over us. The election of 1852 was a struggle for a principle virtually condemned already, and practically obsolete, and the nation only thought to strengthen the hands of those in whose adhesion to it they felt entire confidence. From different circumstances it came to pass that at no period since the Reform bill had the aristocratic families obtained so firm a hold on office, place and patronage as in the commencement of the year 1854.—They had conducted our business for many years without any extraordinary misdeeds or misfortune, and we were content to leave them the field of politics as their peculiar vocation and monopoly.

But war has always been noted as an unparagoned innovator—the destroyer of conventional respectabilities, and the overthrow of all manner of snug and comfortable clichés and coteries.

The experience of the last few months has awakened the people of England from their dreams of wealth and prosperity—from their traditional self-gratifications over the naval and military exploits of the late war, and from the supposition that men invested with high rank and clothed with great office are possessed of faculties equal to the direction of our affairs whenever there is more than an ordinary strain on the vessel of State. Our eyes are open, and we behold we are naked. We ask for sufficient talent to conduct great affairs to successful conclusion, and instead of talent we are offered titles and pedigrees. We ask for merit, and we are offered in exchange high connections, or, at best, seniority. The cold shade of aristocracy is over us all, and nothing can grow beneath it except the offshoots of the tree itself. Up to the middle of November this country believed itself to have armies, generals, statesmen, departments, all equal to their several duties, all of the very best the world could afford, and now, in the middle of February, in three short months, all is changed, or rather all is reversed. We have awoken from our dream of hope, prosperity and success, to disaster and dismay. Our generals have turned out worse than useless, our ministers something more than inept. Every public department has been crushed into hopeless ineptitude by the weight of unending routine and worthless formality, and on no one occasion that we are aware of has the right man been selected to fill the right place. Everything has been mismanaged to a degree which, if predicted, would have been deemed incredible, yet so far as the public are aware, no single official has yet been recalled, and, after a week's interregnum, government has been reconstituted and strengthened only by the omission of three of its leading members, and the promotion of one who is at least as guilty as any of those omitted.

The people of England have remained quiet under all these things. They have felt—as how should they not feel—the mortality which has brought mourning to every hearth. They have noted—as how should they not—the incredible and inexplicable confusion and stupidity which have presided over every department, giving reality to absurdities, such as the most extravagant imagination could never have painted; and occasional miseries such as the gloomiest prophet could never have foreboded. Why the people have been so long silent, has been, to most reflecting men, a matter of wonder and astonishment. They feel,

most acutely, but they have remained, hitherto, passive spectators of the method in which their best hopes and dearest interests have been squandered and betrayed. Perhaps they have cherished the hope that at the meeting of Parliament all things would be well. Perhaps they have been content to read their sentiments faithfully reflected in the columns of the press.

Whatever be the cause of their silence, the cause exists no longer, and we have to look for an expression of public opinion from one end of this country to the other, which will convey to our governing classes a most clear and intelligible warning that the patience of the nation is exhausted, and that necessity of widening the area from which our executive is to be taken is great and paramount. The enthusiastic meeting at the town of Derby has led the way, and the remaining towns of England will not be slow to follow. The cry is for practical statesmanship, for opening a free career to talent, for placing our resources in hands equal to the emergency. The Derby petitioners held no extravagant or exaggerated language—they declare their confidence in the justice of the war, they express their humiliation and regret at the disasters which have occurred, they pray for a searching inquiry into their causes, and suggest remedies adequate to the emergency which we have to meet. While ministers are debating how to fill up the most offices with the least competent persons, and considering the claims of rank, of family and of connection—of everything except merit and capacity—while the friends of "rising young statesmen," of the true breed are indefatigably soliciting their advancement from office to office, the people of England, who care for none of these things, are gravely taking the matter into their serious consideration, and coming to conclusions but little favorable to the stability of the present governing classes.

We have been ready to allow place and patronage to be monopolized by a few great families. We have been content to live in our own country, strangers to our own government, calculated from the working of our own institutions, but it was only on condition that our national pride should be respected, and our interests and position in the great family of nations remain inviolate. This our aristocracy have failed to secure to us, and therefore the people of England will, we hope, demand, in no spirit of wild and theoretical leveling, in no spirit of hatred or animosity to any portion of the community, but in the spirit of practical reform of an urgent and intolerable grievance, that the system which excludes plebeian talent from high office, shall henceforth be discontinued, and that in the army, at the desk and in the council, those men shall be called to public service who are best able to serve the public. We wish all success to the movement. It has been our painful lot to witness more nearly than others and to obtain more ample information as to the manner in which this war has been conducted, and we do not hesitate to express the opinion that without an entire change of system, a substitution of youth and energy for age and decrepitude—unless some plan can be hit upon by which merit shall be the only criterion in the filling up of civil and military offices—without, in fact, a complete abandonment of the claims of wealth, of family and of interests, in favor of that higher nobility which the hand of God has impressed on the forehead of every man of talent, it is vain for us to continue the present contest, and better to accept any conditions however degrading and however humiliating, since no degradation and no humiliation suffered at the hands of an enemy can exceed those which our own servility and meanness have inflicted, and about to inflict upon ourselves.

Women on Liquor.

The women seem determined to put the liquor sellers through, Maine law or no Maine law. In Newmarket, Henry Co., we believe there were recently intimations thrown out of a purpose to "dry" the traffic up by some means, fair or forcible, but we have not learned what has been done further. In Brookville, the ladies visited all the shops and left with the owners a petition to abandon the business, and subsequently reported their success in the shape of letters from the dealers, some expressing a willingness to quit at once, and others avowing a determination to sell the last drop of their liquor. The ladies of Washburn performed a similar operation for the liquor men of that place, and the consequence was a pretty nearly total destruction of it for a while. Whether it has revived since we have not heard. Some two or three other cases in this State occurred to us, but we don't remember the circumstances with any distinctness.

For awhile, the women, like the old man with the boy that "hooked" his apples, were willing to use mild measures; but, recently, it seems, finding that neither threats nor petitions will do, they have determined to see what virtue there is in "stones," hatchets, and force. The first, or at least the most noted affair of this kind, happened at a place with a horrible name, in Wisconsin,—we are not sure, but believe it was Baraboo, or something like it,—in which liquor was consumed completely, and the fair rioters never punished for their lawless job. Subsequently, we think, there was some excitement in Shelbyville, in this State, from the same cause, or the apprehension of it, and still later two or three similar affairs, in different parts of the country. The most recent, of which any notice has yet been published, happened in Pleasant Hill, near Cincinnati, last week, of which we publish a full account. But the latest of all, came off on Wednesday in Centerville, in this State.

For some days, we were told, there had been almost suspicious of such a purpose. The women had tried all appeals and arguments to induce the dealers to quit, but in vain, and resolved at last, that they would take the law into their own hands,—the worse possible one to which the law can be put, had as it proverbially is, to meddle with. So a committee of them hired a wagon, and went down to the establishment of the principal dealer, and after some talk, either forced or induced him to get into the wagon with them, along with all the liquor barrels the wagon would hold, and taking the same to the Court House square, knocked, not the man, but the barrels, in the head, and turned the liquor into the gutter,—a capital place for it. We have not heard what has been done since, nor even full particulars of what was done on this occasion, but we give our information as we got it.—*Indiana State Journal.*

A vessel sailed from Boston for Halifax on the 29th, supposed to have recruits for the British.

Gallantry of Menschikoff.

An English Officer, now a prisoner in Sevastopol, had a letter sent to him from a young lady in England, to the effect, that she "hoped when he took Menschikoff prisoner, that he would send her a button from his coat, for her to keep as a relic." The letter was forwarded by a flag of truce into Sevastopol, with other letters for prisoners now in the enemy's hands. This letter fell into Menschikoff's own hands, of course to be read ere delivered. On coming to the above passage, he immediately cut a button from his coat, and sent it out under a flag of truce, to be conveyed to the lady with a remark to the following effect: "That he had no idea of being taken prisoner, but rather than disappoint a young lady of so simple a request he would fulfill her wish himself before the time arrived."

Pruning.

Pruning, properly speaking, is the judicious removal of encumbering and useless wood every year so as to regulate the branches in every part of the tree, and thus give access to the sun and air to free it penetrates through the whole tree; this is necessary; for if the air and sun cannot get freely to the fruit and the leaves, they are imperfectly matured; the leaves cannot properly perform their functions; thus the sap is imperfectly elaborated, and both the wood and fruit are imperfectly ripened.

As to the time to prune, there is a diversity of opinions, whether it should be performed in the fall, after the leaves are off, or early in the spring, before the buds break. This is immaterial; it is only a disagreement whether trees should be pruned at the beginning or end of their dormant state, but it amounts to nothing; pruning may be done any time during the dormant state of the tree; it should, however, be performed before the sap begins to flow in the spring. In these remarks we allude to what is termed winter pruning—summer pruning is a different operation, of which we shall speak on a future occasion.

In pruning it is necessary to be well acquainted with the nature of the tree to be pruned; without this, it is impossible to prune to advantage. All trees are not alike in their nature; some produce their fruit on the young wood of the previous year's growth, others on spurs which grow from the old wood, and others on the young wood of the present year's growth; these points require attention by the operator, to enable him to perform the operation aright.

Apple, pear, plum and cherry trees bear principally on spurs which grow or arise out of the wood of two or three years' growth. These branches with spurs continue to bear for several years.

In pruning these trees, due regard should be paid to the production of these spur branches, by shortening the young wood on the main branches; the main branches should be regulated as to distance from another, so as to give the tree a uniform appearance, and to keep it open for the admission of the sun and air.

Peaches, nectarines and apricots produce their fruit on the young wood of the previous year's growth; in pruning them care will be necessary to retain the strongest and clearest wood of the previous year's growth, cutting out the weak shoots and such as grow in a direction in which they are not needed, being careful to keep the tree open.

Vines bear on the young shoots of the same season. In pruning these, all weak shoots should be taken out, retaining only the strongest rods or canes; these should be shortened according to their strength; the object to be aimed at, is to retain only such a quantity of buds as will break strong. Care will be necessary so as not to retain more rods than the space occupied by the vine will allow of, and placing them in such positions as will allow free circulation of the air, and freely admit the rays of the sun.

Gooseberry bushes bear on the young shoots of the previous season's growth. In pruning them cut out all cross shoots, retaining only the strong, straight shoots of the previous year's growth; of these retain only the best and most ripened wood. Gooseberry bushes cannot be left too open; if you allow the branches to get crowded, you cannot expect fine fruit. Air must be admitted freely among the branches to obtain good fruit. The black currant also bears on the young wood, and should be pruned in a similar manner to the gooseberry. The white and red currant produce their fruit on spurs of old wood; in pruning them care will also be necessary to form an open bush, with the bearing branches, which should be stopped to induce them to bear, and all the other young wood should be cut back to two or three eyes, being careful to keep the bush open.

In pruning, it is necessary to cut clean and smooth with a sharp knife, and all young shoots that come where they are not needed, should be cut clean out close to the main stem so as to leave no eyes to fill the tree with useless wood.

In giving directions for pruning, it is impossible to give directions which branch should be taken out and which left in; only the principles of the system can be given in writing; the relative position of the branches can only be determined by actual observation; the operator, if he understands the principles and nature of the tree, will be able to decide on this point. The above remarks will give him the requisite information on the principles that should guide him in the operation.—*Genevieve Farmer.*

Roman Catholic Intrigues in 1852.

We have seen in several of our exchanges a statement very properly styled "startling," which first appeared in the *Fredonia* (N. Y.) Advertiser some time since.

The Rochester American says that though it has been widely republished, and the attention of those interested in controverting its charges, distinctly challenged, yet there is not a word of denial, defence or explanation. The allegations contained therein must therefore be taken as confessed. They come from a responsible and respectable source. They are met with studied silence. No friends of Gen. Pierce or Gen. Scott have ventured to question their authenticity. Such facts are calculated to make a profound public impression; they speak for themselves, and account for much that has been suspected, believed, but never before so explicitly revealed. The *Fredonia Advertiser* states that at the Elliptical "American" celebration on the 22d, Col. R. H. Shankland, now of the Otsego Examiner, and

formerly of the Cattaraugus Republican, an ardent Democrat supporter of the Pierce & King ticket in 1852, made some startling statements as to the bargains respectively and successively between Bishop Hughes on the one side, and Gen. Scott and Gen. Pierce on the other.

Col. Shankland, in remarking upon the influence the Roman Catholic priesthood exerted in our former elections, said that it was now well understood that Gen. Scott, a short time after his nomination, had an interview with Bishop Hughes, at which the Bishop asked what the General would do for the Roman Catholics, in case their votes should be secured to him. The General requested to have four days for consideration. The Bishop would not consent; he demanded an instant reply, and insisted upon it, despite all entreaty. The General then promised a seat in the Cabinet. This was not enough; the agreement must be in writing. Of course this was reluctantly yielded to. The knowledge of the transaction was intended to be kept secret among the faithful; it was, however, suffered to give so much courage and confidence to certain Whigs at the Astor House, that some suspicions of the arrangement were aroused in the minds of the Tammany Hall leaders.

By getting some of the Whig partisans in a mellow state, the bargain was "wormed out."—Thereupon a deputation was immediately sent to Gen. Pierce, who authorized his friends to secure a repudiation of the Scott contract and the formation of another in his own favor, by making the generous offer to the Roman Catholic Alliance, of a Cabinet post, a foreign Mission, and the next best office in the President's gift. This of course overset General Scott and elected Gen. Pierce, who redeemed his pledge by making Mr. Campbell his Postmaster General, Mr. Soule his minister to Spain, Mr. O'Connor U. S. Attorney for the Southern district of New York—all of these three being Roman Catholic faith, and one of the most able foreign birth. To show still farther the truth of this statement, it is only necessary to add, that after the resignation of Mr. O'Connor, in pursuance of his sympathies and co-operation in the controversy of Collector Bronson with Secretary Guthrie, a controversy provoked by the Administration against the Adamantine party, President Pierce was compelled to appoint another Roman Catholic in his place, namely John McKeon, also an Adamantine, and all this to carry out an original bargain, even at the peril of alienating the South, who could not understand why another Adamantine should take the place of an Adamantine who went out of office because he was an Adamantine. These charges are now distinctly made, and it remains for the Pierce and Scott organs of 1852 to repel them, or confess them by fault.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

The Presidency.

The Kansas Squatter Sovereign of the 13th Inst. says: "We hoist to day (let the day be remembered) at our mast head the name of General David R. Atchinson, of Missouri, as a candidate for the Presidency in 1856."

Tall Betting—Virginia Election.

The propositions that are published as follows in the Richmond Whig clearly indicate that somebody is willing to go his pile on the success of the Know Nothing ticket in old Virginia:

1st. I will bet any person (the money to be deposited in the Exchange Bank of Virginia, at Richmond, on or before the 15th day of March next.) \$40,000 that Henry A. Wise will not be the next Governor of Virginia.

2d. I will deposit \$25,000 against \$40,000 that Mr. Wise is beaten by a majority of 5,000 in the State.

3d. I will deposit \$20,000 against \$40,000 that he is beaten by a majority of 10,000 votes.

4th. I will deposit \$50,000 against \$25,000, that within the next twenty years Henry A. Wise will not be Governor of this or any other State or Territory of North America.

Lord Elgin's Opinion of the Pierce Administration.

The late Governor General of Canada, Lord Elgin, had made a speech at a banquet at Dunfermline. Among other things he said:

But what could have been the state of matters in America? Why, there never was a President who was elected with a greater appearance of popular support than the present President of the United States, and I venture to say that there never was an administration which seemed to be more utterly discredited among all parties than the present administration in the United States, but you observe that under the American system they are saddled with that gentleman for four years, and I defy them to get rid of him or his ministers, if he chooses to keep them. Now we have in this country that privilege which in social life is supposed to be enjoyed by the ladies—and I am not quite sure that that privilege is not restricted to the ladies of Aberdeen—(a laugh)—we have the privilege of changing our minds whenever, under the American system, they are not able to do so except once in four years. (Applause.)

The Sardinian Immigrant Paupers Already.

The passengers of the Sardinian frigate, *Des Geneys*, about whom so much has been said, are yet in the city. Very shortly after landing they were to apply to the Emigrant Commission for relief, two or three at a time, increasing in numbers daily, and yesterday fifty-eight of the sixty-six who arrived in the frigate, were depending for support on the Commissioners of Emigration.

Of the whole number, one has lost an arm in battle, two are crippled by wounds in the legs, and one by rheumatism, and one is an old man of 70 years. Six of the eight who have not applied for relief are of a better class, and appear to have money.

Most of them have been soldiers, some of them

deserters, and some two or three of them were committed in Sardinia for begging.

They are all very destitute of clothing, having been hurried from the prison to the frigate without notice.

They say they were scantily fed during their long passage of 92 days, and were used with much cruelty by the officers of the frigate, who frequently knocked them down.

Forty-eight of the number express a willingness to go to the Far West, provided a sufficient sum of money is given them to keep them from want until they can so far fall into the habits of labor as to be able to earn their own living.

The Sardinian Consul has been notified that special bonds will be required for each and all of them.—*Ecc. Post.*

Great Riots at Cincinnati. Many Killed and Wounded. The Military Called out.

An election took place in Cincinnati on the 2d of April, which resulted in bloody riots between the Americans and Germans, which had not been quelled at latest advices. The following telegraphic despatches from Cincinnati, will show the progress of the riots from day to day:

Cincinnati, April 2, 1855.

Our municipal election took place to-day. It is reported that the Know Nothings were not allowed to vote in the Eleventh ward, that section of the city being strongly German.

A party of Americans therefore took possession of the polls, and destroyed the ballot box.

The riot resulted in the killing of one and wounding several.

We have not yet learned the result of the election.

The election is still undecided. April 3.

It is said that fraud has been discovered in the Twelfth ward, which gave Farren (Dem) 500 majority, and it is proposed to throw out the entire vote of the ward. If this is done, Taylor, (Am.) will have about 100 majority; but if the ward is counted, Farren will have from four to five hundred majority.

The Eleventh ward is supposed to have given about 700 majority for the Democratic candidate, but the ballot boxes were destroyed and the vote lost.

There is but little doubt but the Democratic ticket would have been successful had not the disturbances occurred.

There was no rioting last night.

It is thought that ten or twelve persons have been killed or mortally wounded in the affairs of yesterday. Pistols were used indiscriminately, and the only wonder is that the destruction of life was not greater.

Yesterday was altogether the most disgraceful election day that has ever been experienced in Cincinnati.

The following is the sequel to the election disturbances:

It was found that the ballot box in the Twelfth ward contained fifty-five more votes than there were names on the poll-list. One of the Judges insisted on throwing out the vote of the Ward, but the others would not agree. While the Judges were counting the votes a body of men entered the room, and taking the box forcibly from them, burnt the ballots and tally lists in the open streets. Thus the votes of the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards were disposed of, and the remaining Wards give Taylor 477 majority.

The American party contend that a large amount of illegal voting was done.

It is reported that Mr. Taylor will not accept the office, under the circumstances.

April 3—9 o'clock P. M.

Our community continues intensely excited. The cannon taken from the Germans yesterday by the Americans was quietly conveyed from the public landing this afternoon by the former.

An immense number of people have assembled in Fifth street market place. They have sent a Committee for the cannon which had been taken to Freeman's Hall, and passed resolutions that if it is not delivered forthwith they will go and take it. This they appear determined to do, and a serious riot seems unavoidable.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, April 4—A. M.

Nothing of special importance transpired after our last despatch last night.

This morning a large crowd assembled in Fifth street Market place, and the greatest excitement was manifested.

The Germans have agreed to deliver up the cannon at 10 o'clock this morning, and if they do it may prevent a collision.

The military, under the direction of the Sheriff, marched over the canal and took possession of the wheels of the cannon, and this having been accomplished, the crowd dispersed, and matters are rapidly quieting down. No further disturbance is now apprehended.

It is understood the Know Nothings will hold a meeting to-night to express their views with reference to the late proceedings.

Judge McLean discharged the United States Marshal to day from custody, and remarked that the order of Judge Parker, by which he was committed to jail, was illegal.

Cincinnati, April 4—10 o'clock.

We have had no fighting to-day.

The Germans delivered up the cannon, they had taken possession of, but retained the wheels belonging to it. The parties are now quarrelling about the latter. The military are still under arms. The indications are that the difficulties will terminate without further bloodshed.

Wonderful. If True.

The subject of Spiritual manifestations, mediums etc., seems to have very much died away recently. A new volume, however, from the pen of Judge Edmonds, of this city, has just been published, in some degree awaking new attention to the matter. Judge Edmonds is a gentleman of high standing, mental and moral, and is well known as an able jurist, and on all subjects, except this of Spiritualism, he is conceded by all to be of sound mind. In his new volume he gives the following remarkable account of phenomena occurring in the case of Miss Laura Edmonds—(his daughter, if we mistake not)—a recently developed "medium."

At first she was violently agitated in her person. She soon wrote mechanically; that is, without any volition on her part, and without any consciousness of what she was penning. Having a strong will,

she was able at any moment, by exercising it, to arrest the manifestation. She next became a speaking medium. She was not entranced as some are, into a state of unconsciousness, but was fully aware of all she was saying and of all that occurred around her. She, however, had not advanced far enough to know the source whence came the thoughts which she was uttering, and she imagined they might be the product of her own mind. To convince her on that subject, she was shown, through the instrumentality of her own mind, all the particulars of the wreck of the Steamer San Francisco—that her upper deck had been swept off, and a certain number had thus perished; that the residue of those on board had been taken off in three vessels, and were then on their way, in different directions for different ports, and that the steamer had been abandoned on the sea. All this was several days before any news had reached the land, of the accident to that vessel, and she was told to wait and see if the information which had been given her, and which was much more detailed than I have written, was not strictly accurate, and then determine for herself whether it was her own mind. A few days brought minute confirmation of every incident which had been disclosed to her.

Since then this faculty of knowing things at a distance has greatly improved. She saw the wreck of the Arctic when it was occurring. She saw and detailed with great accuracy, as subsequent accounts showed, the recent collision on the Canada Railroad, and that a few moments after it happened, and while the dead and wounded were being lifted out of the ruins. She has seen and described the state of things at Sevastopol and its vicinity, and she has frequently described scenes and conversation going on at the moment, at the distance of several hundred miles from her; and all this, not when she was in a trance, but in a state of mental consciousness to all around her.

She next became developed to speak different languages. She knows no language but her own, and a little smattering of boarding school French. Yet she has spoken nine or ten different tongues, sometimes for an hour at a time, with the ease and fluency of a native. It is not unrefreshing that fore-guess converse with their spirit-friends through her in their own language. A recent instance occurred where a Greek gentleman had several interviews, and for some hours at a time carried on the conversation on his part in Greek, and received his answers sometimes in that language and sometimes in English; yet until then she had never heard a word of modern Greek spoken.

About the same time her musical powers became developed. She has repeatedly sung in foreign languages, such as Italian, Indian German and Polish, and it is now not unrefreshing that she sings in her own languages, improvising both words and tune as she proceeds—the melody being very unique and perfect, and the sentiments in the highest degree elevating and thrilling.

Her next advance was to see Spirits and spiritual scenes, and now scarcely a day passes that she does not describe the Spirits who are present, entire strangers to her, yet very readily recognized and identified by their inquiring friends. This has, of late, been witnessed by very many persons, and many an unbeliever in spiritual intercourse has been overwhelmed with the evidence of identity which thus by sight and by communion has been presented.

The *Tribune* copies the above and adds the following comments:

"Now be it far from us to speak of such 'Manifestations' with levity or stubborn incredulity. If such prevision, or whatever it may be termed, as is here attributed to Miss Edmonds; actually exists, we want to know it, and that the world should know and profit by it. When a shallow-pated ignoramus reels off nonsense by the yard, and tells us it is philosophy, or poetry, or metaphysics, communicated through him by Pythagoras, or Plato, Shakespeare or Byron, Swedenborg or Franklin, we here to laugh—who could help it?—but this is a different matter. If, then, Miss Edmonds saw the wreck of the Arctic, while it was occurring, and the Canada railroad collision, and the armies in and around Sevastopol, she can likewise see where the gallant Kane and his heroic party are now 'battling the watch' against Polar frosts and darkness, and it is her duty to enlighten their many friends with regard to their position and fortunes. If, then, she will send us a statement showing their present latitude and longitude, how they are sheltered, subsisted and employed, and whatever else may be necessary to give us a true report of them—as if a traveller in a balloon had alighted among them yesterday and brought away such tidings as they could send—we will give \$100 to such charitable institution or benevolent enterprise as she may designate, payable whenever her statement shall have been confirmed by ordinary human testimony.

Is not this fair? Ought not our offer to be accepted? If not, why not?"

Jesuitism and Great Intellect.

The Jesuits have been in existence three hundred years; they have had their pick of the choicest intellect of all Europe—they never take a common man when they know it; they subject every pupil to a severe ordeal, intellectual and physical, as well as moral, in order to ascertain whether he has the required stuff in him to make a strong Jesuit out of. They have a scheme of education masterly in its way. But there has not been a single great original man produced in the company of Jesuits from 1545 to 1854. They absorb talent enough but they strangle it. Clipped oaks never grow large. Prune the roots of a tree with a spade, prune the branches close to the bole, what becomes of the tree? The bole itself remains thin and scant and slender. Can a man be a conventional dwarf and a natural giant at the same time? Case your little boy's limbs in metal, would they grow? Plant a chestnut in a tea-cup, do you get a tree? Not a shrub, even. Put a priest, or a priest's creed, as the only soil for a man to grow in; he grows not. The great God provided the natural mode of operation—do you suppose He will turn aside and mend or merr the universe at your or my request? I think God will do no such thing.—*Theodore Parker.*

Burning of the Tennessee Penitentiary.

Louisville, March 29.—The Tennessee State Penitentiary was consumed by fire this morning. One convict was smothered to death. No escapes of prisoners were made. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.