THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-APRIL 15, 1870.

the Gordinations they are just as likely not to be leat it should expose persons to greater danger. The Bolfast News Letter,' after remarking that the country was peaceable and prosperous under the Duke of Abercorn, and would have been peaceable and prosperous still, but for the 'faise hopes excited by Mr. Gladstone,' says it believes the proposed measure will add one more to the legion of English blunders It adds :

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it is a dangerous precedent to interfere with the established usage of trial by jury; it is barsh to established of the ordinary process of law in dealing with the liberty of the Press, after allowing the Nationals' to pursue their mischievous course so long without the slightest attempt to check them; it is indiscreet to entrust so much power to local authority, while punishing the innocent by compensa;ing crime will only aggravate the evil.

An agrarian outrage in which there were some nevel circumstances was the subject of a trial at the Gastlebar Assizes on Thesday. Patrick Waldron, the prisoner, was indicted for having, on the 9:b of November, taken forcible possession of a bouse and farm belonging to his tather. The evidence was to the effect that a party of men came to the prosecutor's house at night, took him and his wife out, put them on their knees and swore them to give the prisoner as much land as he had manure for. There was an unrooted barn next door to the house, and having cut dewn six popular tress, they put a roof on it, lighted a fire, and in one night making it habitable they completed their work of lawless benevolence by putting the prisoner into possession. They stated that they had come from Tipperary Neither the prosecutor por bis wife could identify any of the parties. The detence was that the prisoner was only an instrument in the bands of strangers The jury found him 'Guilty,' and the Court reserved sen. tence.

A quarrel occurred on Sunday at Baianny, county of Waterford, between an uncle and nephew, both named Power, about the testamentary dispositions of s will, in which both were named as legatees. They had a desperate struggle in which the elder com batant fell, and his uephew, procuring a stone, struck him several times so violently that his life is despsired of.

The circuits of the Judges are now nearly completed, and little more light can be thrown from the Assize Courts upon the state of the country. On Friday evening Baron Fitzgerald opened the Commission at Galway. He stated that the number of cases on the calendar was 25; only six of them were agrana. One was a case of riot, three of threaten-ing letters, one of subornation of perjury, and one of firing into a dwelling It appeared from the police returns that since the last Assizes there had been 74 offences committed in the West Biding of the county, and one was a case of bomicide; but in 36 of these cases no person had been made amenab's. In the East Riding there had been 36 offences, in 17 of which no person had been brought to justice. His Lordship remarked however, that of the 36 undetected cases in the West Riding 16 were cases of threatening letters, and of the 17 in the East Riding 11 were of the same class. Considering the difficulty of procuring sufficient evidence to warrant a conviction, he did not think the comparison implied any disparagement of the executive power. No doubt the existence of so large a number of such of fences was a matter for serious and grave consideration, especially as in the other class of cases were included such crimes as arson, intimidation, attacks on houses, and other offences of that kind. His Lordship observed that, on the whole, he had not come to the conclusion that disorder had taken deep root in the county, although there were unmistakable symptoms to its existence. Ever since the Judges had gone out on their circuits offences had been committed of an alarming character, and the sooner the evil was encountered the better. He did not know any means they possessed of opposing it ex cept by the influence belonging to their personal position and their property, which he felt persuaded was in both respects very great. He could not doubt that the perpetrators of these outrages were known to many, who were deterred from bringing them to justice by the fear of consequences, and he hoped that courage would be communicated to these persons by the example of the gentlemen of the county .-The object of the fomenters of crime was to separate the different classes of society and create hostility between them; but to men of courage and resolution him, but missed him. Nolan's son, who suspected such a difficulty should only act as an incentive to a thier object, followed them to the field and purcourse of strenuous exertion, and he felt persuaded | sued them after they had fired, but they effected their that a cordial and real union and ATIALA escare. between the gentry of the county, without reference to political or religious subjects. The Lord Obief Baron, in addressing the Grand Jury of the county of Kildare, observed that there were 34 cases in the calendar, a much larger number than he had found in the county for many years, and some of the offences were of a heinous character In a vory large proportion of cases the offenders had been made amenable a fact which showed great vigilance on the part of the constabulary. He could not however, trace the least tendency to agrarian crime, except in several cases of threatening letters. DUBLIN, March 20. - The Coercion Bill engrosses of all other political topics. Even the Land Bill is put aside and the preparation of amendments de ferred while the policy and provisions of the new measure are minutely criticized. It was not to be expected that an application for increased powers, especially to curb the Press, would meet with general approval, but as yet the bostility exhibited in the organs of popula; opinion is far less formidable then might have been apprehended. The truth is that the necessity for some special legislation is universally felt. It cannot at all times, or by all persons, be openly expressed, but few venture to deny it The danger to which the peaceable and well disposed inhabitants are daily exposed in the disturbed districts - limited though they are-is too urgent, and the duty of the authorities too plain to leave any room for doubt that stringent measures must be at once used to restore order. Those who are now subjected to the rule of a lawless system will be relieved to find the terrorism which now oppresses them connteracted and controlled by the power of the law. There is a strong impression that the criminality of the offenders is aggravated by their folly and ingratitude in embarrassing a Government which has made painful escrifices to prove the sincerity of its desire to do justice and remove every reasonable cause of complaint. Hence It is that the remonstrances against the Bill which Ministers now feel it necessary to introduce have been singularly mild compared with the outcry raised in former years against coercion. The preposal has been received on the Liberal side with a general acquiscence, which is creditable to the good sense and loyal spirit of the more respectable classes of the people Some reluctance is naturally feit to impose restrictions upon the Press, but the state of the disturbed districts is the most conclusive evidence that can be afforded of the effects which the inflummatory writings of some journals have contri buted to produce. On the Conservative side it is believed that the coercive measures will be insufficient to cope with an evil which has become unmanageable. In the West of Ireland this opinion is not confined to Conservatives, but is largely shared by some of the warmest friends of the Government The condition of Mayo since the charge of Baron Deasy has, indeed, if possible, become worse. Owing, it is believed, to fear, there have been sourcely any convictions. It is stated on oredible authority that lawless bands are going about in increased numbers, driving cattle of the farms and maiming them, depends terrifying the herds, and threatening to break up the grass lands and take possession of them, put up habitations, and defy the authorities to drive the (quatters) off There is reason to believe that, so and the weight of the evidence seemed to be against Easter.

finding themselves unable to stem the torrent of democracy, lashed as it is from a state of torpor into one of fierce excitement .- Times Cor.

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The Freeman contains the following account of a fearful murder in Cark :- 'A respectable farmer, named Lacy, was murdred last night on the Macroom road, a short distance from the town. He was walking to his sister's residence, onteide Macroom, when be came into collision with some men who were driving carts. On reaching his sister's he got a horse and rove after the men to get their names. The borse returned riderless in a couple of hours, and on a search being made Lacy's body was found on the road weltering in his blood. Deceased was 50 years of age, and leaves a wife and eight children. Two carmen have been arrested for the murder.'

March 21.-A Fenian demonstration, the largest which has been witnessed in this city since the procession in honor of the 'Manchester martyrs,' was made yesterday on the occasion of the interment of a young man named Casey, who wrote 'national' poetry in the weekly journels under the signature of Leo.' It is estimated that between 10,000 and 15,-000 persons were assembled at the funeral. They marched in regular order, each wearing a green sash and crace, and some of them baying green hats with harps set in them. About 200 vehicles followed the hearse; and in some of them were women who exbibited green ribanda. The 'Fenian men' followed in close files, some of them eight deep. The route of the procession was circuitous. Starting from Summer bill it went through Britain street, Parliament street, Dame street, College green, Westmoreland street, Sackville street, round almost to the spot from which it had set out, and on to Glasnevin Cemetery -There were no bands or banners in the procession When it reached the entrance to the cemetery the coffin was taken from the hearse and borne on the shoulders of men into the graveyard. The band of the 'Catholic Young Men's Society' met the procession at the gate, and marched in before the coffinbearers playing the 'Dead March' in San!. Many of the women threw flowers and evergreens on the coffic as it descended into the grave. After the ceremony the processionists went to the memorial cross lately erected in honor of Allen, Larkio, and O'Brien, who were executed at Manchester. The proceedings were conducted in a perfectly peaceable and orderly manner.

A correspondent of the 'Daily Express' states that it is now believed that the man Lacy, who was reported in another journal to have been murdered at Macroom, county of Cork, lest his life by falling from his borse. He had quarrelled with some men, and, after parting with them, got a horse and pursued them. The borse returned without the rider, and the first impression was that he was murdered. The same correspondent reports that the Samaria is now in Cork harbour, having been towed in by a steamer which met ber about eight miles out of the harbour The conduct of the captain and crew is warmly eulogized.

A young man named Gorman was murdered on Thursday night in a personal quarrel at Powerstown, in the county of Tipperary, by a farm servant named Curray. The two men had been spending St. Patrick's Day in Clonmel in company with others, and on their return home Curran persisted in paying his addresses to a young woman, who remonstrated against this annoyance, but to no purpose. Gorman, who was her cousin, resented his conduct. and this so incensed him that he seized a sharp stone and struck Gorman on the head breaking his skull and killing him on the spot. He has been arrested.

An attempt was made on Friday night to assars inate a farmer named Nolan, who acted as bailiff at Newtownsandes, on the property of Mr Vesey Foster Fitzzerald. He lately received a threatening letter, to which he paid no attention On Friday two strangers called at his house and stated that they wanted to see him on busicess. They were told that he was out in the fields, and proceeding upon the lands they drove a mule before them in order to attract his attention. He approached to prevent them, as he drew near the two assassing, who were armed with revolvers, fired at

the Government, and balieves that although 'they they are understated, many of them being kept secret ward who testified that they had frequently seen Mrs Howard up to a day or two before her alleged confivement, and that she had exhibited no signs of the Roman Oatbolic clergy, are divided into two pregnancy Other witnesses testified that an undue parties, the younger men tolerating the revolutionary | and suspicious intimacy had existed between her and notions of the people, and the older and more moderate | one Budenave, who had been very active in getting up her case, and that there was some reason to guspect that, if Mrs. Howard were the mother of the child, Baudenave, and not Howard, was its father.

A physician. Dr. Baker Brown, swore that be attendded Mrs. Howard on July 8. 1864-less than two months after the date of the alleged birth-and had found her suffering from disease of the womb, but showing no signs of having been recently confined. There were many other incongiuous circumstances connected with the case, and what made it all the more suspicious was the sudden disappearance of Baudenave, who abscended just as he was about to De cross examined, and who has not since been found. The case was considered as closed, and it was thought that the decision, when giver, would be against Mrs. Howard. But a few weeks - go she presented a petition to their lordships, asking to be allowed to present new evidence to show that at the date when Dr. Baker Brown had sworn he had attended her in London she was, in fact, staying in the town of Longley, with the curate of that place, who was her stepfather.

Their lordships granted the retition, and the other day Mrs Howard appeared with her witnesses. They were numerous and their testimony was very positive. The butcher, the dairy-man, the painter, the carrier, and the servants, all swore that Mrs Howard was at the vicarage at Mongley, on the 8th of July, 1864, and for several days before and after that date. The curate himself, who seems to be a very shaky pillar of the Church, was also a witnesses, and was equally positive as to the point at issue. He remem-bered the day very well, because on that day he had taken some bottles of wine out of the barn where he had hidden them and was conveying them secretly to his study, when his wife detected him, and they had a quarrel All this seemed favourable to Mrs. Howard, but now a new and startling disclosure was made. Sir Roundell Palmer, one of the counsel for the other side, informed their lordships that certain facts had come to the knowledge of his fellow counse! and himselt, which led them to make inquiries in Liverpool, where they found that in 1864 a practice prevailed in the workhouse of allowing children to whom paupers gave birth to be commit ted to the care of persons who wished to adopt them. In July, 1864.

A SINGLE WOMAN NAMED MARY BEST,

aged 24, was a pauper in the workhouse, awaiting delivery, and on the 16th of August she was deli vered of a male child, who was registered under the name of Williams On the 22nd of August two ladies - one of whom, said Sir Roundell, would be identified as Mrs Howard-came to the workhouse and said they wished to procure 'a male baby with band under the left breast, as if for the purpose of blue eyes and light colored hair for adoption.' They looked at various children and finally pitched upon the child of Mary Best That unfortunate young woman was very unwilling to resign her blue eyed and light haired baby, but the matron of the workhouse urged her, and the two ladies promised that the child should 'be brought up as a genuleman and be very well cared for,' and finally the poor mother yielded a reluctant consent, and the two ladies took workhouse and went into service. She had maintained a respectable character ever since; and she was then present to testify to these facts, as were also several persons connected with the workhouse who had seen Mrs Howard within a day or two, and who recognized her as the lady who had taken Mary Beav's child.

This amazing statement took every one who heard it by surprise; and when Mrs Howard's counsel turned around to ask her what she had to say about. it they found that their interesting client bad disappeared. A messenger was sent in quest of her but failed to find her; and on the application of her counsel the further hearing of the case was postposed uctil the 7th inst. The next day, however, the advertisement from which I have copied above appeared in the ' Times' and continued to appear on each subsequent day. It was evident that she had not given up the fight, and that ehe hoped to find, or to pretend to find, the two ladies who had really taken Mary Best's blue eyed baby. Yesterday morning was the time set for the resumption of the case; the her bright eyes betokened that she had wrought berself up to a pitch of desperate determination .-The Solicitor General, for Mrs Howard, objected to her being examined as a witness. The case now brought against her, said he, was one of the most seri us nature, amounting to a charge of fraud and conspiracy. The other side would like to examine her, no doubt, in the hope of extracting from her to suit their own purpose. But he contended that a 'prima facie' case should be made out against her before such a course was adopted. The Lord Ohancellor, however, decided that Mrs. Howard must submit herself to examination. She had sworn to the facts of the birth of the child, and must be cross ex amined on that testimony Upon this the following colloquy ensued between Mrs. Howard, Lord Chelmsford, and the Lord Obancellor :

that the steamer Manhattan passed while their ves- | Arabs' are a difficult class to deal with, and 'Resel was disabled, and made no atlempt to render sesistance The captain of the Manhattan is reported, by telegragh, to avow ignorance of the disabled condition of the Samaria.

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A defaulting rate collector of a Welsh parish was arrested on board the Samaria upon her putting back to Cork.

It is rumored that an association has been formed a London for the establishment of a secret press broughout Ireland, intended to supply the demand which the regular newspapers will no longer be able to meet It is a fact worthy of note that most of the cheap national literature is supplied and has been for a considerable time by a Glasgow firm .-They publish the ultra-national poetry, congs, and stories, and ship them to Ireland by the too. Eugligh and Scotch enterprise is ready to turn an honest penny in any emergency.

London, April 6. - The ship Obsrleton, from Greenock for Queber, foundered at sea. Two of her three boats, containing the crew, have reached the north coast of Ireland. The third boat has not yet been beard of.

The Glasgow 'Herald' has reason to believe that in Mr. Lowe's forthcoming budget the income tax will be reduced to four pence.

The average cost for keeping up a regiment of the line in the British army is £100,000 serling per an. սոա.

An action for libel brought against the Bishop of Sodor and Man by Mr Laughton, a member of the Maux Bar, terminated, after a protracted trial on Tuesday night, the jury finding for the plaintiff, and awarding him £400 damages. The action had its beginning in the vagaries of several young men of strong Ritualist tendencies, who had been traiced iu a sort of monastery established by the Rev Mr Mossman, rector of Torrington, Lincolnshire, and or dained by the Bishop of Sodor and Man to curacies in the island. The proceedings of Mr Mossmans monks,' as they were contemptuously termed, great ly aggrieved the Maux people, and when a Bill to extend the patronage of the Bishop was recently submitted to the House of Keys it was vigorously opposed, Mr Laughton being engaged to support a petition against the Bill. In his speech to the House, Mr Laughton sharply criticized the conduct of the Bisbop, and declared that the Maux people had go confidence in him. In a subsequent charge to the clergy of his diocese the Bishop retaliated so strongly upon Mr Laughton that the latter instituted the action for libel which has just been brought to a close.-Pall Mall Gazette.

One day last week a widow interred her husband in the cemetery at Blackburn. Duing the ceremony she wept bitterly, at the same time holding her right suppressing those heartfelt emotions that are some times evidenced in paroxysms of uncontrollable grief She lingered by her husband's grave-side until the officiating minister and most of the mourners had retired from the spot. Suddenly she drew something from underneath her breast, which proved to be her late husband's cloge, ironed at the sides. These she threw into the open grave, exclaiming, Heer tay thees wi tha, fur tha's punshed mi wi um oft enough the child awar. Mary Best soon atterwards left the The clogs, which would weigh from 61b to 8ib, fell with a heavy thud upon the coffic, the joiner's work of which it was very likely they would ir jure After leaving this token in the grave of her husband, the bereaved widow momentarily dried her tears, and soon after regained the mourners .- Preston Herald .

COLONIAL GARRISONF. - In the Dominion of Canada one battery of garrison Artillery and one battalion of Infantry of the Line will remain in Canada; and in Nova Scotia there will be stationed two butteries of garrison Artillery, one company of Engineers, and two battalions of Infantry of the Line. Bermuda will have two batteries of garrison Artillery, four companies of Engineers, and two battalions of Infantry of the Line. A: the Cape of Good Hope, one battery of gorrison Artiliery, and two battalions of Infantry of the Line will be stationed at the Cape and Natal; while at St. Helena, one bittery of garison Artiller; and one company of Engineers will be stationed. Mauritius will retain one battery of garrison Artillery, one company of Enginesis and one battalion of Infantry of the Line. In Uhica and public enterest in the matter had greatly increased, Japan there will be one battery of garrison Artillery, and all the space to which spectators were admitted a battalion and a half of European Infantry, one and the rope is a-growing. round the bar of the House was fully occupied. Mrs. battalion of native Indian Infantry, and one com-Howard was present; but the fire that blazed from pany of gun Lescars Ceylon and Labuan will appropriate two batteries of garrison Artillery, one battalion of European Infantry, one company of gun Lascare, and one battalion of the Ceylon Rifle Regi ment. In the Straits Settlement will be stationed two batteries of garrison Artillery, half a battaliou of European Infantry, and one battallion of Native Indian Infantry. The Mediterranean garrisons will consist as followe : - At Gibraltar there will be eight batteries of garrison Artillery three companies of Engineers, and five battalions of Islanir; of the Line. At Malta there will be eight batteries of garrison Artillery, two companies of Engineers, six pattalions of Infantry of the Line, and the Royal Maita Fencible Artillery. On the West Coast of Africa there will be, at Sierra Leone, two companies of a West Indian regiment, and two companies on the Gold Cosst In the West Indian Islands the following distribution will be made : Bab+mas, two companies of a West India regiment; at Honduras one company. Jamaica, one battery of garrison Artillery, three different companies, including the head-quarters of a battalion of Infantry of the Line. and six companies of a West India Regiment. At the Windward and Leeward Islands there will be one battery of garrison Artillery, five companies of Infantry of the Line, and five companies of a West India regiment. - Broad Arrow. The death of Dr. Dancan, a professor in the New College, Edinburgh, is announced. Professor Dancap was a very 'absent minded' man, and a legend used to be current about him which has been told of many eople in slightly different forms The doctor was coming, so says the story, out of the college one day, when a cow broshed slightly against him; the ductor mechanically lifted his hat and muttered, 'I beg your pardon, ma'am.' He was a good deal rallied about ibis and a day or two afterwards, as he was again coming from his class, he stumbled against a lady, and at once exclaimed, 'Is that you again you beast ?'-Athenæum. AT A REFUGE. - An article in the Manchester Shadow' gives an account of 'A Night at the Boys' Refuge' in that city, from which it would appear that the most unblushing proselytism of Oatholic boys is carried on in that institution. The writer, who is evidently a sympathizer in the work, says-' At the time of our visit three of the boys were in the schoolroom ; with a few exceptions, the remainder crowded the back cellar, which was literally filled with them. Although improved by comparative cleanliness and by whole clothes, they were unmistakably street Arabs. Some of the faces and a few of the names we heard mentioned had such an Hibernian flavor about them, that we naturally asked what were the religious 'views' of the inmates. The mester asked first all the Roman Ostholics to hold up their hands Twenty-four responded. Eleven in the same way declared themselves to belong to the Oburch of England, and one to the Presbyterians. The three boys we bad seen in the school-room reading were Roman Catholics. No religions difficulty, however, arises. All the boys are educated in the principles of Evangelical Protestantism, and are required to attend the ministrations of the Rev. J. Bardsley, of S. App's, to whose church they are marched once each Sunday.' We take it for granted that the facts here stated are known to our Oatholic friends at

fuges' are so often organized as to exclude successfully all Catholic influence. It seems however to be urgently needed in the institution which enjoys the ministration' of Mr. Bardsley -Tablet.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, 14th ult., Mr Obarley asked the Obief Secretary for Ireland what steps government have taken or intend to take for the prevention of the illegal lottery tickets which are headed 'St Clare's Female Orphanage, Haroid'scross Dublin,' and one drawing of prizes of which is announced to take place on the 17th and 18th inst ? Mr Fortescue was ashamed to say he was not aware of the important events to take place to Dublin on the 17 h and 18th of the present month, but since the hon. member had given his notice he had taken means to ascertain what the nature of such events were. He found a sort of baziar was to be held on behalf of a Roman Catholic charity for a hundred and odd orphan girls That was the grave offence to which the bon member alluded, whether contrary to law or not he could not say, but he found the same question had been raised over and over again under successive Irish governments, and the decision invariably arrived at with one accord was, that it was not the duty of the government to interfere in the matter These charitable lotteries had no tendency to encour-ge gambling, but if any person held a contrary opinion, the law was open, and parties could proceed. The strongest opinion he could find in support of this view was that of the honorable and learned gentleman opposite, the law officer of the late government

Our dear friend Mr. Newdegate has commerced his annu I course of attacking ' Popery' in good time this year He has already put up the list of notices one to inquire into the increase of conventual establishments in Rogland. Here we are quite at one with the honorable member for North Warwickshire We believe that any inquiry of the kind would do us a great deal of good, for it would tend to prove the great increase of Oatholicism in this country - a fact which we have long endeavored in impress upon the English public-and also the immense and must creditable efforts made by our religious ladies to educate poor girls, reform the wicked, nurse the sick, clothe the naked and feed the hungry To any systematic violation of the privacy of nuns or convents we are opposed, as not only every Catholic but every gentleman must be. Any thing like putting our convouts under surveillance, as if the inmates belonged to the 'dangerous ' classes, would be simply intolerable. But an inquiry into the increase of the number of nuns and nunneries, we believe, would do us much good with our Protestant fellow-country men and women. Any attention drawn to Oatbolics or Oa. tholicism invariably ends by confirming waverers in their intention of ' coming over.' -- London Register.

S Patrick's Day in London and elsewhere generally, thank God, was observed in a way to show that the great mass of our Irish fellow citizens are proud of their country and their religion in the right sense, and we have reason to be proud of them. There are scarcely any reports in the papers to show that this was the great day of Irish national hospitality when every one is expected to 'drown the Shamrock'; and too many were accustomed, some years since, to drown it in every sense, of the word,--- to drown patriotism, religion, and everything else of which they had a right to be pound 'The Truce of God bas been taken by tene of thousands and strictly adbered to; for in Leeds, where there is an Irish popuof 20,000, there were only three cases of drunkenness against Irishmen on the morning after the great national festival. - Catholic Opinion.

UN.TED STATES

The elements are preparing for a new assault on the prescriptive liberties of our Catholic citizens. When it is to come we cannot say, not being of the sons of the prophets. But it is coming, and without long delay .- New York Freeman.

A USEFUL PRECEDENT. - We read in an American newspaper the following letter from a Yankce to her grocer :- ' Mr. Tuttle,-This here thing has got too much hemp in it for molasies and not quite enough for clothes lines; so I've strained off the molasses, and send you the jug to make up the measure, and have turned over the hamp to the Vigilance Committee to be spun up for future use. So be sure to send me the real thing this time, as all hemp goes to the V.C.,

The Democrate ve carried the State elections In

A BOMANCE OF THE PREAAGE.

For several days last week there appeared in the Agony Column f of the Times the following advertisement :

'The two ladies who adopted the child of one Mary Best from the Liverpool Workhouse, in August, 1864 are earnestly requested to communicate at once with Messrs. Kimber & Ellis, 79 Lombard street, London, E. C.'

Hereby there haugs a curious tale, of which you some time ago heard the first chapter, but whereof the sequel remains to be related. About a year ago there appeared before the House of Lords a young woman of great personal beauty leading by the band a little boy about five years old. She said that she was the widow, and this boy was the legitimate son, of William George Howard, and that, as her husband, had he lived, would have been

EARL OF WICKLOW, VISCOUNT WICKLOW,

and Lord Clonmore, in the peerage of Ireland, the boy was the rightful heir to these titles and to the estates that belonged to them. These titles and estates are at present held by the half brother of William George Howard-Oharles Francis Arnold Howard-and the undisputed facts of the case are as follows : William, the third Earl of Wicklow, died on the 22d of Merch 1869, withou male issue : He. however, had a brother, the Hon. and Rev. Francis Howard, Vicar of Swords, in Dublin, who was twice married. By his first marriage he had a son, William George, the husband of the lady I have mentioned; by his second marriage he had the other son, Obarles Francis Arcold. The Vicar and his eldest son both died before the Earl; and if it were untrue that the son had left an heir, the titles and estates of the earldom would of course, descend to Charles Francis Arnold But this lady, whose marriage with William George was not disputed, claimed that he had left a son - the little boy whom she presented to their Lordships. William George Howard was a man who had lived merely for self-gratification, had squandered in riotous living a large fortune, and had got deeply into debt. In February, 1863, he was married to Miss Ellen Richardson, the lady who now made this claim in behalf of her son. She was the daughter of a coachman, and

HER BEAUTY WAS HER ONLY FORTUNE.

She and her husband lived in various places, frequantly changing their place of abode, and even ssuming false names, in order to elude the pursuit of his creditors; and while living at 27 Burton street, London, she gave birth, as she alleges, in May 1864, to the child now claimed to be the Earl of Wicklow. Her husband was absent at the time in Ireland : for reasons of his own he had instructed her to keep the birth of the child secret ; the confinement was a pre-mature one, and no medical man was present at the birth On the part of Charles Francis Arnold, it was denied that Mrs. Howard had given birth to the child; and their lordships appointed four of their number-to sit as a Committee of Privileges to decide this one disputed point, on which the whole case

HAD SHE A CEILD?

Several bearings of the case where had last year, far from the reports of outrages being exaggerated, Mrs. Howard claims. Witnesses were brought for- | The passengers by the Samaria stramer complain remedy, if indeed the case admi's of one. 'Street' rested cout.'

Mrs. H. - The charge against me is one of perjury and conspiracy. I shall not open my lips till the charge is made out. Lord Chelmsford - You must be sworn, and then

your coursel can object to any particular question. Mrs. H .- No power on earth shall make me speak.

The Lord Chancellor-You had better consider this. We must commit you if you refuse.

Mrs. H .- My mind is made up. I won't be sworn. You can do with me what you please.

All persuasion and threatening proved ineffectual and the lords therefore committed Mrs. Howard to the custody of the ' Black Rod'- Sir A. W. Olifford -who, with great state, conducted her to an antechamber, and placed her under the charge of some of his minions. Mary Best was then called as a witness, and told the story which Sir Roundell Palmer had already related. She fully indentified Mrs Howard as the lady to whom she had resigned her blueesed baby on the promise that it should be brought up like a gentleman and receive a first-class educa. tion. Mrs Howard promised her some money, but she never received any. The superintendent of the lying in ward, and one of the nurses, also testified that Mrs Howard was the lady who took Mary Best's baby; but an examination of the workhouse books threw some doubts upon the accuracy of their statements.

The Solicitor-General then stated that Mrs. Howard thought she would be able to prove that

ALL THESE WITNESSES WERE MISTAKEN,

and that Mary Best's bady had been, in fact, taken by two Irisk ladies, who were now in Australia. In reply to the advertisement mentioned, a letter had been received from a very respectable person in Boulogne, who stated that he knew of these facts, and that Mary Best's baby had since died. Their lordships consented to adjourn the further hearing of the case for a week, in order that inquiries might be made as to this new testimony ; and they informed Mrs. Howard that she would be discharged on the payment of the fees. She replied that she had no money, and was suing 'in forma pauperis,' and so she still remains in custody of the Black Rod.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Wicklow Peerage case has been concluded, except as to the decision, which will be given before

Connection, and claim that this is only the beginning of a movement which will soon sweep the Union. It certainly looks it, as the people are loudly complaining of the taxation, and are now disposed to hold the Republicans responsible for their many misdeeds.

The Obicago Republican' says that the past winter, with all its enows, has been most favorable to all kinds of crops, and warrants the belief that the coming barvest will be most bountiful. The soil bas been but slightly frozen, and there has been no damage from Winter-killing. The departing enows expose smiling fields, where the plough was allowed to do its last Fall's work. The Spring sesson for ploughing will be late, and must be harried. Still it thinks that the first of May will exhibit a breadth of planting to any pass year. Stock has wintered well, and comes out in good condition Fruit of all kinds has escaped damage, and the promise of a crop was never better

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9 -- Arizona advices to March 29 have been received, and states that in Tascon the average number of deaths from emallpor was five a day, a terrible mortality considering the population.

CHICAGO .- There is evidence that there will be a general breaking up of the warehouse monopoly, which has controlled the Railroads for some time past, and that railroads will hereafter deliver grain to whomsoever consigned. It is understood that the Rock Island and Pacific Bailway has to-day declared its freedem from the monopoly.

The Buffalo Express gives the following account of a financial transaction which took place in an office in that city a few days ago ; By some means or other, it happened that the office-boy owed one of the clerks three cents, the clerk owed the cashier two cents, and the cashier owed the office hoy two cents. The office-boy, having a cent in his nocket, concluded to diminish his debt, and therefore handed the nickel over to the clerk, who, in turn, paid bulf of his debt by giving the coin to the cashier. The latter handed the cent back to the office boy, remarking: 'Now I only owe you one cent.' The office-boy again passed it to the cashier, who passed it back to the office hoy, and the latter individual squared will accounts by paying it to the clerk, thereby discharging the entire debt.

'Hallo, there, capting !' said a brother Jonathan to a captain of a capal packet bost, on the Erie Canal ' what do you charge for a passage ?'

' Three cents per mile and bcarded,' said the cap tain.

"Wall, I guess I'll take passage capting, seeing as how I am kinder gin out, welking so far

Accordingly be got on board just as the steward was ringing the bell for dinner. Jonathan drew up to the table sat down, and tegan demolishing the fixine,' to the u ter construction of the captain, until he had cleaned the table of all that was eatable, when he got up and went on deck, picking his teeth very comfortably.

'How far is it, capting, from here to where I got on board?

'Nearly one and a haif miles,' said the captain 'Ler'e see,' said Jonathan, 'that would be just four and a balf cents; but never mind, capting I won't be small; bere's five cents, which pays my Manchester, to whom alone it belongs to spply a fare to here ; I guess I'll go at hore now ; I em kinder