WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—MARCH 24, 1871.

SCENE AT A FRENCH RAILWAY STATION.

Standard's correspondent, writing from Amiens, gives the following description of a scene he witnessed at the Railway station there on the arrival of the first train which had been allowed to leave from the besieged capital. He says-Then came up the people of Paris, after a journey of some 50 hours. Most of the way they have to travel in 50 hours. Arose of the way they have to thevel in bullock waggons, thankful enough even for that, for many have to be left behind to pass the night in the open air. The majority of them showed the m and unmistakeable signs of long suffering and privation. Two little children died shortly after they arrived, and one that I saw in the hotel was obbing fast in the last of the weary stages of con-sumption. Such a motley group! The dark uniform of the Prussian infantry, and the white Cuirassiers—the latter a remarkable big set of menthe Chasseurs and Zonaves, and one or two old Turcos; a few Parisian ladies, whom even the long and filthy journey did not rob of their coquettish appearance; groups on all sides of the poorer fugifives, sitting on their boxes, in which, position they had been for hours, to guard them from the certain loss which their absence for a single moment would have occasioned, as I myself found out to my cost. Anon, a string of English in draggled attire-some of them irresistibly like Mr. Toole in lei on packe Francais, with two foreign dialogue books, one in each hand. French and German, open at the pages, "Conversation at a Railway Station." Among them was a big shouldered Irishman, with a basket of provisions on his arm, which, as far as I could see, was all the baggage he had. He seemed just as much at home and at his case as if he were in Stephen's-green or the bogs of Connemara. He was half a head above every one else, even the mighty White Cuirassiers, and elbowed his way through the crowd of little Germans as if they were so many flies. When he caught sight of the wounded French he went straight up to them, opened his basket of provisions-among which I discovered a cold pheasant and a tongue-and in ten minutes was the host of as genial and lively a dinner party as was ever witnessed under such strange circumstances. The very Germans, stofid as they were, charged with the Commission congratulated them on stopped to listen to his ringing laugh, and were themselves taken by the infection. Before the how a Christian could deman himself having anything to do with the spalpeens, save in the way of fighting."

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

Samearity with the Pope.—The ladies of Ireland have determined to present an address to the Holy Father capressing profound veneration and sorrowing sympathy. The women of Italy and the women of England have already made such a manifestation: and we know that Ireland will not be apathetic in such a cause. A meeting was held at 6 Belvidereplace the other day, when a large number of ladies were present. The Very Rev. Curtis, S.J., presided. The warm approbation of his Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop was welcomely received; and letters of encouragement and co-operation were read from ladies of social rank and well-known excellence. It was resolved that committees of ladies be formed and signatures and subscriptions invited.

Some interesting facts indicative of commercial enterprise and progress in Ulster were officially stated in the report of the Belfast Chamber of Commerce at its annual meeting on Thursday. The most important, perhaps, is the successful opening of new sources of industry in the iron districts of the county of Antrim. There are extensive fields of iron ore in the northern part of the county, stretching from Carrickfergus to the Giant's Causeway, along the coast and inland, for many miles. The western portion of these fields contains vast stores of blackband ironstone, which is stated to be equal in value and quality to that found on the opposite coast of Scotland, and of red or hematite ore like that found in Cumberland. In former years attempts were made to extract these hidden treasures, but from want of knowledge and of capital these efforts proved unsuccessful. stimulus to renewed exertion has been recently termination of Mr. Bessemer's patent the hematite ore being highly esteemed in the manufacture of steel by his method, and a company has been formed by leading merchants of Belfast, who are working the mines with characteristic energy and under advantageous circumstances. The increasing demands for iron rails and plates for new lines of railway and for shipbuilding purposes are also incentives to enterprise, and it is satisfactory to learn that the working of the mines is now successfully conducted by the Belfast Company, as well as by Dr. Ritchie, a resident of the town, and by some English companies. The trade is rather crippled as yet from want of harbor and pier accommodation and sufficiently skilled labor, but those difficulties will be overcome by the same persistent energy which has conquered the natural disadvantages of the Belfast harbor. Upwards of 80,-000 tons of ore were shipped to England and Wales last year, a fact sufficiently encouraging when it is remembered that the trade is still only in its infancy. It will be further developed by the manufacture of iron in the locality itself. In estimating the chances of success the questions to be considered are the comparative cost of labour, lime, coal, and ore. It is calculated that as regards the first two items Antrim has a decided advantage. Coal must be entered at the other side of the account in favor of the English ironmaster, but the report strikes the bal-

"Although we have not native coal, yet, as it requires a less weight of that article to produce a ton of iron than it does of ore, it is obviously cheaper to earry the coal to the ore than the ore to the coal." Arithmetic and logic seem to sustain the proposition of the Behast merchants, and we may expect to see the inference drawn in a practical form. A large quantity of the iron will probably be used in the shipbuilding trade of the town itself, the progress of which is shown by some remarkable statistics mentioned in the same report. In the year 1855 Messrs. Harland and Wolff, shipbuilders, turned out of their docks 1,400 tons of shipping, and employed 120 men; in 1861 they built 3,940 tons, and employed 500 men; in 1865 the tennage built increased to 5,611, and the number of hands to 900; and last year the tonnage to 15,617, and the hands to 2,400 of whom 200 were mechanics from London and Liverpool, engaged in atting machinery on board ships. Formerly the hulls only were built in Belfast, and the ships were sent to other ports to be finished. They are now turned out complete. Some of the largest merchant ships have been built there, and a splended vessel, intended for the Liverpool and New York trade, is now nearly ready. The general increase of trade in the port of Belfast may be judged from the fact, also stated in the report, that the tonnage has grown from 885,413 tons in 1860 to 1,225,560 in 1870. The revenue derived from dues on goods—the best test of prosperity -was larger last year than in any preceding year. In one branch of trade alone—the manufacture of cured provisions-from £750,000 to £1,000,000 are expended in Belfast every year. The linen trade of Ulster is now recovering from the depression which, in common with other trades in the United Kingdom. it suffered after the abrupt close of the American war. Stocks on hand are diminishing, orders flow in more freely, and there are other signs of a healthy reac-

Even Galway, so long sunk in apathy and torpor, cial life.

The utility of the Peace Preservation Act has been | what a generation might bring forth? Could the fall under the assassin's hand will be a keen stimu- Public Opinion. hus to the taxpayers to assist in bringing to justice the perpetrators of crime. In Westmeath the police ing occurred near Soldier's Point, E II Macardle, are very active in enforcing the Act. On Wednesday the magistrates at Athlone committed to gaol for two months two men who were found by a constable at a late hour of the night, under suspicious circumstances, approaching a place where it was believed a Riband Lodge was sitting. They could not account satisfactorily for being out at such a time, and were arrested.—Times Cor.

The Corporation of Dublin has voted £500 to the French Relief Fund.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald has flated a presentment for £500 to the family of M-Mahon, who was murdered at Emyvale, in the county of Monaghan, on the 12th of July last. The Judge held that it was not necessary that the county should be proclaimed. and also that the words of the Act were comprehensive enough to include all illegal combinations at the same Assizes. Two prisoners named Peter and Margaret Murray were tried for taking part in an unlawful assembly on the occasion of the homicide, but were acquitted,

The man named M-Kean, convicted of the nameler of his brother has been recommended to mercy,

The Assizes.—On Monday the assizes were opened agrarian character, committed since the last assizes, in which none of the perpetrators have been made amenable.

Fire in Great Brunswick-street, Durger -On Friday a five was discovered to have broken out on the premises of Mr. O'Toole, printer, 6, Great Brunswick-street, in a place where a large quantity of paper was kept. Information was sent to the Fire Brigade, but before they could arrive the flames, which had destroyed a large quantity of paper, were extinguished by the workmen on the premises, The fire is supposed to have originated from some surning soot falling from a stove in the printing office through the flue of an unused grate in the place where the paper was kept. The damage done is estimated at £25, and we regret to say that Mr. O'Toole was not insured.

The Poor Law Commissioners have issued a cirular, with their accustomed foresight, warning the Juardians that there is a greater tendency to the outbreak of epidemic disease at present in the country than has existed for many years past, and pointing out the necessity of adopting precautions to meet any emergency that may arise. They recommend that additional facilities should be afforded for the removal of patients to the hospitals, which in many districts are far asunder, and that spring vans, comfortably fitted up, should be always kept in readiness. They also advise that a supply of restoratives and stimulants should be provided in the hospitals and dispensaries. A few cases of small-pox have recently appeared, which give some concern to the medical officers, as it was believed that the disease had been quite extirpated by the vigilance and care of the authorities in enforcing vaccination. A circular from the Commis-department of the cases may be traced to some their ancestry back to the battle of the Boyne, and sioners states that the cases may be traced to some ports on the east coast, into which it has been imported from Liverpool, Glasgow, and South Wales, spot on which they resided. They followed it ap-The Sisters of Mercy connected with the convent in Bargot-street have offered with an alacrity worthy of their Christian mission, to set apart a portion of the Mater Misericordiae Hospital for the reception of small-pox patients.

Among the proofs which are afforded of the growing confidence of the tenantry in the security given by the Land Act, not the least remarkable are the sales of their interests by public auction in the county of Tipperary. Although tenant-right auctions are of common occurrence in Ulster, they are of recent introduction into the South of Ireland. A large placard, which may be taken as a sample, announces that "the subscriber has been favored by Mr. O'Flanagan, of the county Tipperary, with instructions to sell by public auction to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, the 28th of February, at 1 o'clock p.m., at Mr. Brown's Hotel, Tullamore, his tenant-right interest in his farm, named the Springfield, Clonmore, and Mulahan farm." It describes the farm, which comprises 70 acres, and goes on to announce that the subscriber has been instructed to state that Mr. O'Flanagan would have sold his admitted interest by private sale, "but the precedent of a public auction had just been established in the county Tipperary, by the united will, equity, and intelligence of the community. It is a principle too sound and valuable not to be vindicated." The notice further informs the public that in November last an auction of a respectable tenant's interest in his mere possession realized £1,060 for 54 Irish acres. This will no doubt help Mr. Heron's argument in favor of the existence of a tenant-right custom in Tipperary as in the Northern province.

(freat excitement is created in this locality (Cork) by the following occurrence:—A man named Sheehy holds the Market house at Dunmanway. A decree was recently obtained against him, by his landlord, Captain Shuldham, for possession. Sheehy refused to give it up. The Sheriff with a body of police sought possession some days since. A great crowd of men and women, some of them armed with pitchforks, collected, although no actual collision occurred between the police and the people. The police apprehending resistance retired. Extensive arrangements have beed made to carry out the law. A troop of dragoous was sent on from Ballincollig. I'wo companies of infantry and a large force of police arrived as far as Bandon. This morning the whole arrangement for carrying out the decree was countermanded, in consequence, it is believed, of the fact that the plaintiff in the decree, Captain Shuldham, is now High Sheriff of the County, and, therefore, could not execute the decree. Sheehy remains in possession.—Irish Times.

LEGAL RIGHTS OF SISTERHOODS .- A case has just been decided in the Chancery Court of Appeal, in which the decision of the Vice-Chancellor has been upheld, holding a devize to the Sisters of Mercy void at law. In giving judgement the Lord Justice of Appeal said, There was no restriction in the will as to the mode of use, by the community, which was a union of persons without any legal bond, and the duration of the union was entirely at their own will and pleasure, and the Court had no legal power to control them if they choose to spend the money on a private charity instead of a public charity, or if they choose to indulge in luxuriant living or costly attire, set up a monster is beginning to exhibit some symptoms of commer- shop, or open a theatre. Such an idea might now seem very unlikely or improbable, but who could tell | pressed wish of the Colonists or through war.

ecently shown in some special instances. Catherine Attorney-General or any other person, by bill or in-Murphy, wife of Captain Lidwell's bailiff, who was formation, restrain them and compel them, against the locality to provide for the families of those who | This he is greatly given to do with every one .-

> Sanitary Measures -Two cases of small por hav-Esq, Chairman of the Town Commissioners, has given peremptory orders to have all the lodging lodging houses will be licensed unless it is thoroughly cleaned, ventilated, and whitewashed. Mr. Macardle, we understand, considers that much evening, Earl Granville denied that the Governdisease is annually imported from England in old! clothes, and we believe he contemplates applying ducted between the Czar and Prussia before the to the anthorities to remedy the grievance.

We are admirers of peace and order, and believe that peaceful agitation is as potent for redressing wrongs, as the sword or any such weapon. But the Irish war party thinks quite the contrary. They believe the best argument is a blow, and the most convincing a bullet emerging from a rifle. But look at France, Germany, Spain and Italy, after including in this "rifle practice." They are unsettled; there is no real security; and as for any service to freedom or civilization proceeding from war and bloodshed, no sensible man could believe such a story.-There are, however, such things as just wars. If the freedom and rights of a people are assailed, it is just and proper for them to rise up, and with arms in their hands, attack and defeat their assailants. But in Longford, Armagh, Leitrim, and Meath. Ad- Ireland is not suited for the terrible game of war. dressing the respective Grand Juries, the Judges She has tried it frequently, and although she won many victories she gained little by them. O'Connell the gratifying lightness of the calendars, the paneity achieved more for Ireland during the twenty-five of prisoners for trial, and on the generally peaceable years that he ied the Irish people than had been northern trains came up to carry on the fugitives condition of the four counties. In Longford and achieved for two centuries by war. In fact, he found he was friends with everybody except the Prussians. Leitrim, we believe, there are not a dozen of prison-the Irish slaves and the made them freemen. But Bad luck to them," I heard him say, "I wonder ers to be arraigned. In Meath the calendar pre- he told his countrymen to watch "Englands diffisented nothing requiring special comment or direc- (culty," which he called "Trefand's opportunity," and tion: but from the constabulary reports there ap when it arrived to press home for their rights. peared to have been a large number of offences of an During the past two years, some wrongs have been swept away, and it appears to us, from the Queen's Speech, that nothing more is to be done for us. Is this the result of the departure of the political prisoners? Is England so foolish as to imagine that she need dread nothing, when the Atlantic rolls between her and those men she seemed to fear so much? She is a strange and stapid nation. She ought to understand that Ireland is full of disaffection; that the war party still exists; and that they seem to be waiting their "opportunity." But the men who believe in O'Connell's political views, no matter what the war party may think, have a duty to discharge to their country, and they will endeavor to perform it in the style approved of by O'Connell. It is a slow method, no doubt, but it will not entail on its supporters the hardships which war produces. These men demand native government, and they will persist in that demand till it is conceded. England may fret and fume, threaten and denounce, but if men of all creeds unite, England must yield what Ireland demands. A united and resolute people are always sure to succeed, and we hope all classes will now work together and restore self-government to their country. It is likely that the political prisoners will plot in America for England's destruction, but Trishmen at home must take a different course, and labor within the constitution for the freedom of their native land. —Dundalk Democrat.

The Freeman's Journal says :- A few days ago, Mr. Hugh Martin, one of the coroners for the county of Meath, held an inquest at Navan, to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of an old man named Sheeran, who, with three of his brothers, resided at Stackallen. It appeared that the pears, the occupation of blacksmiths, and were known in the district to have deprived themselves of the necessaries of life in order to hoard up money. After their sister's death, some years ago, they kept no servant, nor was a neighbour ever known to cross the threshold of their smoky but adjoining the smithy. They lived on the coarsest fare, and previous to partaking of their repast always harred the doors and covered the windows, so as to suffer no annoyance from strolling mendicants. On the day that deceased met his death, he came into Navan on business-some say to put money into the bank. In the afternoon he was observed going into a gateway in Watergare street, where he immediately dropped down, and expired almost instantly. It required no oral testimony to prove that the unfortunate deceased had been starved. His appearance proved this, for he was little better than skin and bone. A verdict in accordance with the facts was returned.

BRYAN DILLON IN CORK .- Bryan Dillon, one of the cleased political prisoners, had an enthusiastic reception on his arrival in Cork from Dublin, on Monday evening. An enormous crowd assembled at the terminus to await the train. Several bands were present, and tar barrels and torches were carried. deputation from the Cork Annesty Committee attended, and had a carriage and pair in readiness to convey Bryan Dillou to his mother's house at St. Luke's. When the gates were opened the crowd rushed in, thronging the spacious building; and on Dillon making his appearance he was received with loud and prolonged cheering. He declined to avail himself of the conveyance provided for him by the Amnesty Committee, and he hurried away in a cab. A procession was formed with blazing torches in front. followed by bands playing national airs, accompanied by a line of vehicles containing the leaders and riginators of the demonstration, which was attended y many thousands along the route to St. Luke's. heering was continually maintained. After remaining a short time outside Dillon's house the bands returned to the city, and a slight collision occurred with the police in Bridge-street, when the barrels were seized. This was the only disturbance. Tur barrels were lighted in several conspicuous points en route to and at St. Lake's. A large force of police were under arms near the station, but they did not interfere with the demonstration so far as the reception and procession to St. Luke's were concerned, but they refused to allow the far barrels to be brought into the city on the return from St. Luke's. This resolution caused a collision in Bridge-street. One man was arrested for striking Captain Macleod, R. M., on the head.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 8th.—The Times of to-day, com nenting upon its Philadelphia letter expresses misgivings as to the result of the labors of the High Commission, unless the American Commissioners and Government show a fairer appreciation of the question than the Senate. The Times says that England repudiates the assumption of her responsibility for the depredations of the Alabama, until it is decided by an impartial arbitrator. If a cession of Territory is mooted, the English Commissioners will take care that it is not mentioned twice. England will only abandon her Colonics upon the ex-

tled at five milliards of francs.

The Hone Secretary declines to recommend any obscene books.

Loxoox, March 9.—In the House of Lords, this ment had any knowledge of a secret treaty conwar.

The British House of Commons has passed the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister

Earl Granville announced that the Conference on the Eastern question had closed, and that a treaty had been signed at the foreign office abrogating, the restrictions on the admission of foreign mensof-war into the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. The Porte, in times of peace, may admit into those waters naval vessels of triendly powers whenever needed to enforce the treaty of 1856. The Danubian Commission is prolonged twelve years. The protocol exall the signatories,

THE PAROLE OF OFFICERS .- Captain Frederick Robertson, R.A., of Bathenston, a cadet of 1803, writes on the subject, citing the conduct of Sir Charles Napier at Corunna who though not on parole refused to avail himself of the means provided by the townspeople for his embarkation to England, on account of the confidence reposed in him by Marshal Soult. and the kindness he had received. Captain Robertson concludes: -- Oh that these notable facts might reach the ears, as a word in season, of all officers who are now or have been on parole in Germany, or may henceforth be captured on either side, in the lamentable war now desolating France," During the war with France an English officer arrived suddealy at Dover and joined his mess, to the delight of his brother officers (we believe it was the 11th) who thought he had escaped from prison; but as soon as if was found out that he had broken his parole a sailing boat was hired, the officer was forced on board with a guard, and taken to Calais. and handed over to the French commander, with expressions of great regret for the misconduct of the English officer.

Drawing-Room Alcoholism.—There is an increasing evil under the sun, one of pressing importance, but so contrary to our English traditions, and to our notions of the fitness of things, that we are unwisely inclined to hush it up. Now and then, however, a whispered scandal reminds our Pharisees that a Pharisce's wife indulges in alcoholic stimulants. " has been taken away from some ball by her friends, quite drunk, poor thing. How shocking!" or Really should not have been allowed to ride when she could hardly sit on her horse." But such stories we agree to get rid of as quickly as possible. They are "too painful" for women who stand on the brink of the same precipice down which Ludy A. or Mrs. B. slipped out of sight even within London memory. Even men do not relish exposures of the sort, or care to joke about what is too contrary to the natural order of things to be amusing. Yet some sincere efforts should be made to check it bits which are notoriously on the increase, and w. h threaten to degrade women even of the well-board adjuncted classes beyond the help of theories, he vever brilliant, of their rights. It is honest and prudent to confess that drunkenness is no longer quit unknown of Meridian, Miss., while a negro was on trial for under the form of dipsomania or oinomania, habitual, siding Justice. Then a general make cusme or occasional excess, and something, without doubt, should be done to startle ignorant and well-meaning lady tipplers who do not imagine it possible that they should approach and even rival Irish Biddies of St. Giles in their craying for and absorption of alcohol. We do not wish to be land on the victims to had customs, to overdoctoring, and in some cases to hereditary tendencies, but their demoralization is extraordinarily rapid when once they have taken to "pegs" between meals. The craft with which a woman naturally truthful will baffle observation when her craving for alcohol is on her, shows how intensely and semimaniacally she has concentrated her intelligence on the indulgence of her ruling passion. The devices of lovers seem poor in comparison with the skill with which she will make raids on the cellar, supply herself with strong waters in perfume bottles, and establish relations with the nearest publichouse. She will bribe, lie, and steal, sacrifice credit, position, and the affection of those dear to her, sooner than do without the stimulant for which her brain and whole system call imperiously. And, poor wretch, though she has no illusion about the evil case she is in, she can't help herself when once she is alcoholized to a certain point. We could multiply stories or the shifts to which well-fenced-in ladies have been reduced when in their own homes spirits were not easily attainable; how ene took to stealing the spirits of wine used for lamps, and another employed an old clo' man to fetch her champagne. The strategy used to secure the private drams of London ladies would suffice to outwit Bismarck, Von Moltke, and all their following, and would buffle an Asmodeus. But with what ruin to character and happiness!

. Supposing the lady of the house never exceeds the sherry she can carry with dignity and self-approval, and gets decently through her daily round of deadly lively occupation, she remains a proof that a woman with a taste for strong liquors has seldom any other taste. Her maid puts on her clothes, but she is careless of her appearance, and even liable to personal unkemptness. She is often unpunctual, fractious before her dram, and dull afterwards. She does not cultivate friends or acquaintances who could be any check to her practices. She likes her mankind to be much away from the house, and if they take no notice of the quantity of wine consumed in their establishments she will be affectionate, if rather stupid, to them. Of what is pure and noble in life she loses appreciation, while all that is animal is intensified in her. If she has children, they will probably suffer from constitutional depression and weakness, and "tone" will be plentifully supplied by port wine, and even brandy, from their infancy up. With the career of the boys we are not here concerned, but of the girls what may or may not be prophesied?

sensible of a prevalent coarseness even among the virtuous, not only of manner, but of imagination and pursuits, and we are sometimes tempted to prefer the age of Nell Gywnne or Madame de Pompadour to the actual confusion of daredevil women and unabashed spinsters. . . And what speed can we make that will be most likely to succeed? Let every woman who, from whatever cause, finds herself increasing her old quantity of drink, take timely alarm.

REPUBLICAN FRELING IN ENGLAND.—The idea of a by the Commission.

Certain diplomatic correspondence is published Republic is becoming daily more popular in the which shows the part taken by England in the nego- manufacturing districts of England, and may soon murdered three months ago, has served notice of an application to the grand jury at the approaching assisted of Nenagh for compensation for herself and 4 local manufacturing districts of England, and may soon the will of the entire community, to spend the money on purposes of charity? He (the Lord Justice) application for herself and 4 local manufacturing districts of England, and may soon the price at Versailles. The Juc de Broglie, spread to the agricultural population. The Speciator who arrived in London on the 24th alt, addressed a says—"The opposition to the grant of a dowry to prehended not. The speciator who arrived in London on the 24th alt, addressed a local manufacturing districts of England, and may soon the who arrived in London on the 24th alt, addressed a local manufacturing districts of England, and may soon to be predicted by the speciator of predictions for peace at Versailles. The Juc de Broglie, spread to the agricultural population. The Speciator of predictions for peace at Versailles. The Juc de Broglie, spread to the agricultural population to the grant of a dowry to prehended not approach to the speciator of predictions for peace at Versailles. The Juc de Broglie, spread to the agricultural population to the grant of a dowry to prehended not approach to the spread to the agricultural population. application to the grand jury at the approaching assizes of Nenagh for compensation for kerself and 4
children. It will be resisted by the rate. A similar in the eye of the law, they were not bound by any
compensation to the grand jury at the approaching assizes of Nenagh for compensation for kerself and 4
children. It will be resisted by the rate. A similar in the eye of the law, they were not bound by any
compensation on the 24th art, andressed a says—1 ne opposition to the grant of a dowry to note to the Foreign Office, complaining of the indifference exhibited by England toward France, and solve the Princess Louise scems to increase in force. At
in the event community, to spend the model of the indifference exhibited by England toward France, and
Nottingham it was condemned by a mass meeting,
asking Earl Granville to obtain a prolongation of which separated with shouts for the English Republic application will, it is expected, be made on behalf legal contract amongst themselves." Some people the armistice, and the reduction of indemnity for the and at Birmingham Messis, Dixon and Muntz could of the family of Davis, the bailiff, who was shot are unkind enough to say that the reference of the amount of six milliards of francs. Earl Granville hardly obtain a hearing for their defence of it. We while lying in his bed at Foxford, in the county of Lord Justice Christian to the possibility of nuns set- declined to interfere as to the armistice, but tele- have taken some trouble to inquire into the origin Mayo. In the latter case a coroner's jury found a ting up a theatre was made for the purpose of irri-graphed on the same day to Versailles, representing of this extraordinary agitation, and are convinced verdict of "Accidental death," but the Government tating the devout Catholicity of the Lord Chancellor that it was impossible for France to pay so great a that among the workmen at least it is due to the have disregarded it, and offered a reward for the ap- O'Hagan, who sits on the same bench with him, but sum as six milliards of frances. Mr. Odo Russell idea at which we last week hinted. The Queen's prehension of the murderer. The levy of a fine on with whom the Lord Justice has recently quarrelled. writes that he received the despatch too late to admit of his interposition in the negotiations, but ex- The people, unaware of the amount of work her prosses belief that Bismarck received a duplicate of Majesty gets through, and of her close watchfulness the despatch before the indemnity was finally set- of some departments, believe that she retires attogether from the duties of her position, and are fixed in the resolve to vote the Royal family no given peremptory orders to have all the lodging relaxation of the sentence of three months' impri-houses in Dandalk inspected, and as the time for somment passed on Mr. George Mackey, a feeturer private life, let her do as other private people do. issuing new licenses to these places is at hand, no employed by the Protestant Electoral Union to sell | So immovable is this feeling, and so widespread, that it would be well if the Ministry inquired into it, and communicated the result of their inquiries to the Court. The explosion of an er at Birmingham, in the teeth of popular members, is a symptom not to be lightly passed over."

UNITED STATES.

The laws of Divorce in the United States are almost as varied as the States themselves, and as a consequence, in " ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," skilful lawyers find but little difficulty in separating man and wife at will, and in paving the way for second, third, or fauth marriages of parties once joined together. We hear much of uniform laws on currency, coinage, naturalization and other things, which are all well in their way; but a uniform law in all the Si ites forbidding the re-marriage pressly declares that no power can relieve itself of of divorced parties, while the parties to the previous the obligations of the treaty without the consent of marriage are living, would contribute greatly to wise and honorable marriage. The villainies practiced under existing divorce laws are legion, not only in Illinois and Indiana, but in Connecticut, and lead not only to the separation of man and wife, but to fraud, perjury, and almost every species of injustice. As the parties to these divorces often have no respect for themselves, and none for their children, who, through life, are made sufferers from the crimes of their parents, neither the State nor State Courts should sanction divorce for any but the gravest of offences. Nor should any parties be divorced at all outside of the States where they have lived since marriage, where they are best known, and where, as a matter of course, witnesses are most accessible. The Constitution contemplated that one State will pay respect for the laws and envertments of another, as where a fugitive from justice, escaped from one State into another, and is delivered up on demand. Reversing the spirit of all this, men and women leave the State where their homes are simply to break the holiest of all bonds, and worse than this to mate themselves with parties willing to be yoked to those who have broken their earliest yows,-New York Express.

The Cincinnati Gazette calls on the press to help to put down the looseness with with which the marriage state is entered upon, and adds the following ecount of the views taken of marriage in many of the States :- A part of the needed reform in this matter is the correction of the idea that marriage is a joke, and as a good joke, is a thing always to be played. To the mature mind the idea of marrying in jest is as incongruous as that expressed by Hamlet: "They do but jest-poison in jest." But the Kentucky girl who clopes and marries fancies she has perpetrated a capital joke, and expects to be received by her parents and applanded by the neighbors and the press as having done a good thing. At social parties in the country they get up marriages for a joke. Male and female persons dare each other to marry, all for a joke. Couples ride out, and for a oke call on the squire and get married. At a decent mannered wedding some one will propose other marriages for a joke. For a daughter to return from a distant visit, married, is thought a surprising

even in the most charming drawing-rooms, be it incendiarism, a negro friend shot and kalled the precrowd of spectators as is usual in Mississippi, being weighted with revolvers, and the two negroes were killed. Then the Sheriff called a posse together and commenced a general arrest of negroes, in the course of which four more negroes were killed.

> Imagine the Police Commissioners of New York going about among the bankers and brokers, and saying, "Gentlemen, your money and bonds are a standing incitement to all the thieves in the city. The rescals are continually blowing open your vanits and safes, and smashing your windows to get at your funds. Such a state of things is an obstacle to the permanent harmony which should exist between the city government and the citizens. Therefore be good enough to give your properly to us." The New York Journal of Commerce thinks Wall street would be astonished and indignant at such a proposition, and would denounce the commissioners as no better than thieves themselves. "Senator Howard's resolution (the editor goes on to say), asking the cession of Canada by Great Britain, is not entirely parallel to the case, but it has in it a similar principle which calls for censure, not only in England but in the United States. The surrender of this country would be, on his plan, a part or perhaps an entire settlement of the Alabama claims; but the main reason that he gives why it should be made is no better than that which the Police Board would offer in the example imagined. As it is the duty of the police to disperse mobs of thieves who should collect to make raids on the banks of New York, so it is the duty of the Government of the United States to break up gangs of filibusters who assemble on the Canadian borders to disturb our relations with a friendly State, * . . . Resolutions couched in the vein of Mr. Howard's, and speeches like Gen. Butler's, and threats like those of the President's message, will not restore the lost harmony; nor will they hasten the equitable adjustment of the troubles. The direct tendency of all such talk is to make Canada hate us, and to put old England out of the humour for con-

New York, March 8 .- A Washington despatch states that the Joint High Commission will proceed with its sessions at 11 o'clock to day. No length has been fixed for their daily sessions yet, as there is a general desire on the part of the members they will probably make the most of their time. Au agreement has been made that the proceedings and decisions of the Commission shall be kept entirely secret, until they are finally stated, and sent to the Senate for ratification. It may, however, be safely asserted that the comparison of views has thus far disclosed no insurmeuntable objections to a settlement of the questions at issue, and the members now feel more sanguine of success than before the meetings began. It is impossible to say yet how much time the negotiations will occupy, but one of the Commissioners predicted to-day that their work would be completed by the middle of April. If the Senate should not then be in session, it is thought the President will call it together for the purpose of acting on the result of the Commission's labors. The Commission is now engaged in considering the Fisheries question, and there is a rumor prevalent that this matter will be adjusted by allowing the Americans to fish in all Canadian waters, irrespective of the three mile limit, on the payment of a sum of money to be agreed on