HOW 18 IRELAND TO BE GOVERNED ? To the Editor of the Weekly Register. Sis,—To statesmen who have the responsibility of office this is a grave question? I shall in this letter,

. . .

with your leave, supply the answer. First, the way of governing it-if the union is to be maintained, and it is to be productive of benefit to both parties, concerned, England and Irelandmust be a new way. A way has been tried for three centuries, but, instead of unity and peace, and prosperity, it has produced nothing but strife and mutual haired. Force and fraud on the one side has been met by wrath and retaliation on the other .-The attempt on the part of the stronger to make Ireland an English province, and to eradicate the Irish race, and the Irish (the Catholic) faith, naturally fanned the very flame it was intended to extinguish. Never was failure more complete than that which it has, for 300 years, been the lot of the British Crown to experience. The hatred of the mass of the Irish people towards the rule of Britain was never more intense than at this hour. All hope seems latterly to have died out that any good can come to them while they are connected England. This wide-spread belief is simply the fact and our refusal of credence to it will neither alter nor overthrow it. Now, no one at all versed in English and Irish history can have any difficulty in tracing out the origin or cause of this hatred of Ireland towards England. The choice offered all along to Ireland has been Protestantism, the religion of its persecuting master, or Catholicism, the religion of its people. To the honour of God and of the country its choice has been the latter. It has been for this choice, this herioc virtue, that sanguinary penal laws and state disabilities have been its terrible lot from the age of Henry VIII. downwards

Irish hatred of the English race has had a cause, a root, and a growth, supplied to it by England. It is fair neither to the people on this side the channel nor on the other to put it, as some would do, upon the difference of race. Had the race on each side been the same, and the conduct of England the same, namely, a persistent attempt by fire and sword and confiscation, to make the Irish people renounce their own religion, which they held in their conscience to be the only true one, the hatred would have been the same-perhaps more implacable than it is. A key, then, is given to legislate beneficially for Ireland, if statesmen will employ it - if they will cast away the prejudices and wicked aims which have corrupted their principles of government, and set about the work on the principle that the Irish people, though they may lawfully be regarded as British subjects, cannot by any law be made to nonour or love a power which dishonours and hates its religion.

While it is patent to every Catholic of Ireland and of the Empire, that England cherishes a spirit of fatal animosity towards his creed, he will never be brought nor can he be expected, to have any reverence for her laws and government.

The avowed principle of Cromwell, when he landed his troops in Dublin Bay in 1649, was to substitute English and Scotch settlers in the country for the native Irish inhabitants. To carry this point it was necessary to enlist in his sanguinary enterprise the powers of an adverse religion as well as an adverse army. His settlers and soldiers were both to be of his own gloomy fanatical creed. The Irish were to be massacred without mercy, as the Canaanites were of old. Their right to the soil which had given them birth was to be forfeited, on account of their being Irish or Irish Catholics. There was no injustice, no barbarity, no cruelty, whi h they were not, for that crime, doomed to experience, from the time that Cromwell's bands took possession of Dublin. And is had been well if, with the end of Gromwell, the ruinous effects of his reign had ended. But these, though stripped of their more atrocious toatures by his death, lost none of their desolating properties. The cancerous legacy of civil and religious rapine and rancour which he left to the Irish nation was so large that time seems but little to diminish it. It is an inexhaustible fund, guarded and consecrated by a State Church.

If statesmen see a wrong in England or Scotland they set about directly to remedy it. They never say it must go on; they never allow that it cannot be cured. But, as regards Ireland it is quite different. The same statesmen will descant for years on Irish wrongs; yet they act as if remedy were impossible. Parliament has vast powers. In the theory of the constitution it is said to be 'Omnipotent,' yet those powers are paralysed when measures for the relief of rish subjects are required. To what is this owing? I should say chiefly, if not solely to the Cromwellian legacy. Till the British Government wipes out and Catholic subjects of the British Crown, harmony estween the two countries there never can be. No Legislative measures, however well meant, can really attach Ireland to England till England has ceased to be a head centre of a religion in Ireland set up and kept up, not for the benefit of the poor and ignorant, but for the simple purpose of Protestantising the country. The aim which British rule in Ireland has from first to last had, and which took a most hideous and terrible form in the time of Cromwell, must not be merely modified or changed, it must be reversed. Its direction has been to put down the religion of the people of Ireland, the Catholic religion, and to put up the religion of England. The notion of 'stamping out' the religion or the Celtic race in Ireland must be not only abandoned, but it must be made clear to the people that it is so, and execrated by the Government. The unjust robberies of Irish properties which were perpetrated under Cromwell, and secured to the usurpers by legal' (we should say lawless) documents, must be left to be corrected by that Providence which, sooner or later, averges the cause of the injured and oppressed. It is beyond the reach of any statesmanship to dig up and relay the foundation stones of a fabric two hundred years old. But it is not impossible to cease to go on with the structure. It is not impossible to say that the government will no longer be anti-Irish, anti-Catholic, in its spirit and acts; that it will no longer be party to a State support of a religion for a minority of the Irish nation; that it will no longer ignore or disparage the religion which constitutes the religion of four fifths of Ireland.

Again, it is not impossible, by promoting labour for the poor at a higher value, to keep them at home, and restore them the means of content. It is not impossible to make poor law relief when the poor, and the lame, and the homeless, are driven into the workhouses, be accepted and looked upon as a mercy. rather than a misery. Nor is it impossible, if there is the sincere purpose, to make the holding and ren-anting of lands in Ireland the same as in every other part of the globe-a bond of union between the landowners and the land-holders of the soil.

Again, it is not impossible to cease to carry on a war with the clergy and people of Ireland on the subject of education. Secular education, in the form that article has been hitherto pressed upon Ireand by the British Government, is, in the eye of the Catholic, not a plant to be put into a flower-pot to decorate the cottage with, but to be cast into the hre. Why will the Government, except that it is doomed to cut its own throat, persist in forcing that upon Ireland, while, it shows, it can leave England and Scotland, and all the other British dominions to determine the education of the people who belong to

While the sytem of governing Ireland has such flagrant defects, and is so full of injustice and onesidedness, troops and police may suppress insurrection and rebellion among the people, but there can never be content or prosperity, or anything but hat taed of English rule:

The crops of Westmeath are said to be most pro

GREAT BRITAIN.
CONTROVERSIAL DISTURBANCES AT PLYMOUTS.-A Mr. Murphy has for the last fortnight been amusing the lewd, and shocking the good. Protestants, how? ever alien, and exciting the Catholics of, Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport, by his fifthy blasphemy. He is an emissary of the Protestant Electoral Union, and gives himself out as a convert from Romanism, hat the ignorant assurance of his statement clearly shows that be has learnt his lesson from Exeter Hall

compilations only. He is ignorant of Latin, and according to his own fashion speaks on the scapular, transubstantiation, and, of course 'the confessional.'

At all lectures but the last, admittance free, the entertainment consists entirely of a mixture of low sarcasm and lewd talk, ending with an impromptu farce of badgering any modest and fervent Catholic who dares to beard the monster on the platform.

A book is produced, a Oatholic one, and a passage selected which the audience has been well prepared to misunderstand, and by shouts, laughter, and disgust, the Catholic is made to depart, ill-treated, but declared defeated, together with all his Church .-Thus is all prepared for the climax - the lecture on the confessional, to which the admittance is six pence, by paying which females declare they frequent the confessional, and males that they are more than 18 years of age.

By this lecture he generally succeeds in disgusting everyone, and losing his influence, and the cause of the Electoral Union. If tolerated so long he is, at least, after this expelled for ever from the hall or room. Sometimes Catholics and Protestants combine to kick out this corrupting miscreant long before the lecture. Stone house, of Devon, however, and the 'Plymouth Mercury,' are not so easily disgusted. The miraculous obedience, too, of the Irish here to their pastors, permitted Murphy to finish his published course uumolested, but a well-filled purse made him too bold, and in the height of his success he declared he would lecture one more night on the Infallibility of the Pope,' admittance free. 'Our clergy have not forbicden this night, at all events, said the unwilling sufferers, 'he shall not be left alone again, but we will drag him off the platform.'

Thus, on Wednesday evening, the 6th inst., they went early, but St. George's Hall was already packed, and on the right hand side was a compact body of marines near the platform, because the attendance of police had been refused from Plymouth, Devonport, and even Stonehouse. Few Irish thus entered the hall, but a large excited crowd of them

remained outside the building.

As soon as the subject of the lecture was announced, Murphy's stentorian voice was drowned in the echo from the other end of the hall, which continued too long for him to consider himself safe .-He called on the Protestants of the country to 'turn them out,' and Sergeant-Major Saunders and some marines tried muscular force, but in vain. A Catholic, too, jumped on the platform, and said he knew the lecturer too well, and if they would listen first to the lecture, he would afterwards give them and the rest of the audience something of Murphy's

antecedents. This troubled the sham apostle not a little, and in vain he asked where they had met before. However, as all were waiting for him he began again, but his voice was again drowned, and it was per ceived that the angry faces were now dangerously

near the platform. 'Protestants, turn them out!' shouted Murphy. Marines, form in a body! ordered the same Sergeant, with scabbard uplifted, and down they came with sticks and unfastened belts in battle array, and gave and received fearfully, as some became disarmed or found some of their foes armed for Murphy's benefit. Military discipline in the end triumphed, and the Irish were driven out of the room, but not out of the building. The Infallibility, however, and the Cross were vindicated, the lecture declared to be over, so with three cheers for the Pope, recommended by Mr. M'Oarthy (who during the whole time had | this action of the law would induce the House to alone tried to keep those outside in bounds,) all left heartily pleased, and playfully carried their peaceful leader on their shoulders to his residence.

This, of course, has been much exaggerated by the opposite side present, who thought their deserts had come. However, the hall and, consequently, Stonehouse is shut now to Murphy; it is hoped that Devonport is not committed to give him a hearing; Plymouth is too genteel for him; Liskeard seems to hate and tear his presence, and a survey of Bodmia showed him he had better send one less known to lecture in his place. Thus we hope to lose this pest soon and for ever. Of course, those of an Ebenezer Chapel were not only not disgusted with such a man every trace of that, so far as is possible, and bases | but delighted with him, and so invited him to preach the laws she makes for Ireland on principles of re- last Sunday for them in their chapel, and in the spect for the people's sentiments and habits as Irish afternoon in the Stonehouse market (private property) close by. The Catholics agreed to keep quiet, however, and there was no riet.

The moral good it has done is already showing itself in sympathy with Catholics, disgust of Murphy, and not a few earnest inquiries as to the Catholic doctrine and practices. The head of the Stonehouse police is undergoing a persecution from the disappointed bigots who have succeeded in getting a favorable sentence passed on the conduct of the marines on the night of the fray. No general notice, however, has been taken of the active assistance of the marines on other occasions, given in the hall, or of the fact that Sergeant-Major Saunders was Murphy's agent, and receiver of all his correspondence down here.

The suppressed excitement on Sunday, found vent in a singular way. About half-past nine that even-ing it was rumored that some persons had attacked the cathedral tower, and in a few moments the convent, cathedra!, and bishop's house were surrounded by hundreds come to defend this beautiful and most prominent ornament of the whole neighbourhood of Plymouth .- From a Correspondent of Weekly Register.

THE FEELING IN MANCHESTER .- The great struggle for the separation of Ireland from the United Kingdom has been begun at length, in a form bolder, if not more judicious, than that of shooting policemen from behind a wall, or stabbing Orown witnesses in the back. The attempt of which we are now intormed even exceeds in hardibood the late capture of a fishing smack in the Bay of Fundy, and the subsequent descent of a martial picuic party on the island of Grand Menan, hitherto the only positive achievements accomplished under the Fenian flag. We do not hazard much in venturing to predict that it will have as prompt a termination as that which befel the former enterprise. But the Fenian mind will perhaps consider a difference in its favour to have been already established, in the fact of its having been attended by a certain amount of bloodshed. There is too much reason to fear that a considerable number of loyal and innocent lives will be found to have been sacrificed in the raid upon Canada, which is however, very imperfectly reported by the mail of the 2nd June. An imposing air is imparted to the proceedings of the mauraders by the statement of their having captured a place designated as ' Fort Erie ;' but if we are correct in gathering from the account that the locality thus described is 'a small undefended village,' no slight part of the apparent wonder disappears. A body of Canadian volunteers had, however, with an alacrity which is not the less laudable because it seems to have been somewhat rash, hastened to try conclusions with the intruders, and we learn with regret that many of them were stated to have been killed. We shall wait with some curiosity for the symptoms of one effect of the Fenian raid. It will not shake the British power, or seriously alarm any portion of

The reception given to the marauders by the popula-tion of Canada will be of use in removing a very undesirable misapprehension. Among those who have assisted in repelling the invaders will be found, we confidently expect, a just proportion of Irish collonists, whose conquet throughout the whole trouble has proved them perfectly capable of living loyally, as well as happily and prosperously, under British rule. The action of the American government seems also, from the imperfect accounts which we possess, to have been substantially all that might have been expected from an honest and friendly nation; and it will not, on the whole, be a disadvantage for the world that the Fenians have tried the conquest of a British Province and satisfied themselves of the prospects of success.-Manchester Guardian, June 14th.

CATHOLIC INNATES OF PRISONS IN ENGLAND .- A highly inflaential and numerous deputation, including nearly thirty members of Parliament, waiting on Sir George Grey on Monday to induce the Government to take steps either to render the present Prison Ministers' Act more effective, or to introduce a measure, compelling the justices and visiting boards to appoint chaplains, or open the prisons to the free access of Catholic divines, for the purposes of affording religious instruction to Uatholic iumates. The following is the list of the leading members of tha deputation :- Lord Petre, Lord Dunraven, Lord Howard, Lord J. Browne, Hon. C. Langrishe, Sir John Gray, Sir H. W. Barron, J. F. Maguire, G. Barry (Cork), Mejor Gavin, and Messrs. M'Evoy, Synan, O'Reilly, Blake, O'Brien, The O'Conor Don, Cogan, Corbally, Dillon, Murphy, The O'Donoghue, Sergeant Armstrong, Bagwell, Pim, Monsell, Russel, Moore, O'Beirne, Stackpoole, and Sir Colman O'Logblen.

The O'Conor Don introduced the deputation, and, after calling attention to the provisions of the Prison Ministers' Act, pointed out that in many instances that act had been inoperative. Alluding to the re-turns that had been furnished, he showed that only in eight prisons in England Roman Catholic chaplains had been appointed; that in fifteen out of the forty one prisons to which the return applied no alteration at all had taken place in the condition of the Roman Catholic prisoners and that in them the law had been set at defiance. He next adverted to those prisons in which the law had been partially attend. ed to, and in which a priest was permitted to assist the prisoners without a special request on the part of the prisoner, but showed that this permission was granted under such restrictions as practically to render it almost useless. In one prison in Middlesex, where over 200 Roman Catholic on an average are confined, the priest is permitted to visit, but can see only one prisoner at a time, and his visits restricted to a few hours each day, so that practically he can do little good. He showed that various attempts had been made to induce the local authorities to take advantage of the powers they now had as to the appointment of Catholic chaplains, but all without result, and, therefore, that it was idle to expect that a permissive act could accomplish all that was required. In conclusion, he pressed on the Home Secretary the necessity either of making the appaintment of chaplains compulsory in all

cases where the number of prisoners justified that, or otherwise the passing of an act empowering him to make rules as he thought advisable regarding the appointment of chaplains in the county and borough jails.

Several members of the deputation supported the O'Conor Don.

Sir George Grey felt deep interest in the question and quite sympathised with the view of the deputation. The returns showed that the administration of religious instruction to prisoners facilitated discipline and otherwise did much good. He would wish to hear the whole question fully put before the House prior to pledging himself to bring in a compulsory measure. The House would not have passed a compulsory clause when the Permissive Bill was adopted. Perhaps the good results that followed reconsider its views and take steps to make it act uniformly. He was not opposed to that idea-on the contrary, he would wish to see the law in action in all prisons, but he would not at present pledge himself to introduce a bill.

The O'Conor Don pressed Sir George to be present at the debate, and he promised, if possible, to do so and express his views.

The doputation seemed much pleased with their reception.

The question will be brought before the House by the O'Conor Don .- Freeman.

TROOPS COMING. - The Times of the 11th ult. states that the troop thip Oronles left Portsmouth on the 9th, with the 87th Royal Irish for Gibraltar, and disembarking the 87th at that place would embark the 2nd Battalion of the 23rd Royal Weich Fusiliers for Quebec. From the latter place she is to convey another regiment (the 16th probably) to Jamatca, and finally return to England with the 6th regiment, now stationed in that colony.

The Inverness Courier, a Scotch paper, has the following: In 1854 a gentleman named Donald Macleod, a farmer, if we mistake not, lost a pocket pook in Portree containing all his money, and being unwilling to meet his creditors penniless emigrated to the United States. There it appears he has been successful in amassing a fortune, and having now after a lapse of twelve years, returned to his native land, he has given instructions to pay with interest all claims against him.'

CHILDREN IN ENGLAND IRON MILLS. - Sad Stories f Suffering .- A correspondent of the Pall Mull Gazette, who has visited some of the iron furnaces in the 'black country' of Staffordshire and Worcestershire, tells these sad stories :-

In the mills and forges boys of all ages, from eight and upwards, may be found, amid the labyrinth of machinery and the coils of heated iron, engaged by day and night in tugging long, red hot seething bars. Their activity is very great, owing to the nature of their work, which requires rapidity of movement, and contrasts strangely with their otherwise jaded and worn appearance. In addition to the labor of dragging along iron, each of these little fellows has to ran, in short stages, a distance of more than eleven miles every day, in an oppressive atmosphere, thick with dust and steam. Owing to the quick and un-certain movements of the hot iron bars in their passage through successive rolls before having time to cool, the occupation of these boys is attended with some danger, a serious burn being almost an every day occurrence.

Standing in the midst of an extensive forge a few ears ago, I was alarmed by a cry of terror at the farther end of the works. There was a general rush to the spot, and I shall never forget the horrible and sickening sight that met our view. A large rod of seething iron in coming from the rolls had somehow wisted aside, and had litterally pierced through the body of a little fellow some ten years old. For a while the roar of the machinery was suspended, and two or three brawny puddlers carried the hapless creature home; but when the first thrill of horror had passed away the wheels were again set in motion

and all went on as before. The lives of these boys are almost entirely spent in the forges, except the hours allowed to sleep. They have their meals there, and in the snatches of leisure it is their playground. In most of the works is the arm or basin of a canal the water of which is kept in a chronic fever, and in which, despite its inky color, they delight to bathe, both in winter and summer. So constant are they in their ablutions that they often come out parboiled, like a washerwoman's thumb. Some of the proprietors of these works have the colonists, except the handful of unfortunate people provided night-schools for the instruction of the whose property has been seized by the brigands. It children in their employ; but as a rule, they are in will not, we venture to think, disturb the relations mind and body neglected, and the densest ignorance between this country and the United States. But prevails. They have no home training, most of their between the all but extinct disposition to sub houses being locked up all day, the parents and all

fatigued at night, nothing but bed or a carousal in the Fox and Dragon is acceptable.

Returning bome late one evening, I saw two little children, a boy and a girl, lying asleep upon a door step, which proved to be that of their own home. — On awaking them they told me they were waiting for their mother to come out of the neighboring tavern, and open the door. They had no father and had been hard at work all day. The boy worked in a forge, and the girl in a foundry, and the mother in a jappaning factory, and though thus separated all day there seemed no bond of affection to bind them when they met together.
West of Dudley is a strange wild region known as

the 'nailing district,' composed of scattered hamlets, to all the houses of which is attached what appears to the stranger a blacksmith's shop. The manufacture of wrought nails is, and has been for a century or more, the great staple industry of the district. It is carried on by the nailors in their own houses few trades of the district does the employment of women and young children assume a more objectionable form than in this. The women seem to have lost all traces of the modesty of their sex, and from childhood are addicted to swearing, smoking-resembling as far as possible the other sex in their habits and deportment even to the wearing of their coarse flaunel jackets. They mostly marry very young, often at fourteen, and seldom later than eighteen or twenty. With such women for mothers, it is not difficult to judge of their children. From tenderest ages, often from five or six years, they are trained to that round of labor in which their lives are doomed to be spent. The first stage is ' blowing the beliews,' and next they are taught to forge the smaller kind of nails.

The hours of labor are dreadfully prolonged, often exceeding sixteen hours per day; the rate of re-muneration is very low, and the homes are consequently wretchedly poor. Entering one of them lately, I saw the father, mother, and eight sons and daughters, all toiling in a small, ill ventilated dirty hovel. It was growing late in the evening, and l inquired, 'Is it not time to cease your day's work?' Oh, noa, maister,' rejoined the mother; 'we've a noit's work afore us yet, or there'll be no bread o' the loaf o' Sunday.' It was Friday night, and it was, as I learnt, a practice to work from Friday morning until Saturday afternoon, without having more than short snatches of rest for meals. While I lingered a little fellow, who could not have been more than eight, fell from his work apparently exhausted, but his father, on observing it, threw at him a hammer handle, telling him with an oath, to recommence his work. He took no part in our conversation, having, like his two eldest daughters, a short pipe in his mouth, which seemed to him and them ' the calumet of peace.'

This is by no means a solitary case. Hundreds of such instances are to be found of little boys and girls just emerged from babyhood, ill-fed, ill-clothed and overworked, trained amid vulgarity and vice, and in the densest gloom of ignorance. Were it not for Sunday schools 1 shudder to think of the future of these hapless children. Their lives could only be compared with those of the heathen in his blindness, on whose behalf Exeter Hall is pleading so eloquently during this month of May. I visited a Sunday school in the nailing district a few Sundays ago, and found there a multitude of these little Christian savages. They were lustily singing a hyma as I entered which is very popular in the district, rather, I suspect, because it goes to a lively tune than because any of the children can heartily appreciate the sentiment of the words:-

" I thank the goodness and the grace Which on my birth have smiled, And made me in these Christian days A happy English child.

"I was not born a little slave To labor in the sun And wish I were but in the grave And all my labor done.

A sad feeling came over me as I looked upon the crowd of wan pale faces and worn frames, and com pared that scene to the burden of the song of praise, and I could not belp wishing from my heart that the contrast was somewest more striking between 'a little slave' and these 'happy English children.' In other branches of the bardware and metal trade the evils of child labor effually abound, especially in the founderies, japan works and timplate factories, but, as a rule, they are less aggravated in the large

Mr. Edward Greenland, who managed the Leeds Banking Company up to the time of its disastrous into the creek, holding an inquest each time, until stoppage, was on Tuesday committed for trial on the charge of making files returns of the issue of cases out of the same body (1) notes. The magistrates agreed to accept bail, but fixed the amount at £10,000. It was intimated that an application would be made to a Judge in Chamders for a reducation of the ball.

establishments than in the smaller workshops.

## UNITED STATES.

Though 'Limited Liability' has done much good. it has done much harm also. It has produced an almost unlimited amount of rascality and knavery in the City, and brought upon the character of British commercial men a shocking reproach which it will be difficult to wipe out. And for this the law which applied limited liability to banking is mainly responsible. If banks had not so readily advanced the money of their depositors to float bubble schemes, so many reckless speculations could not have been set in motion by unprincipled schemers-and if bank directors and shareholders were responsible to the last shilling they possessed for the liabilities of the concern, they would have been more cautious in their advances .- Weekly Register.

LOOK TO THE SABBATH BOOKS -The New York correspondent of a Georgia exchange has the follow-

ing:"But the most noticeable publications that are brought out are those designed entirely for children. Through these a big crop of hate and persecution for 'rebels' is being printed, precisely as abolitionism was sowed thirty years ago. I remember then finding abolitionism in my school-books. One of my little boys got a prize at school the other day; it was a book entitled 'The Soldier Boy.' The frontispiece contains an atrocious libel, representing a Confederate soldier attempting the life of a Federal soldier who had given him a drink of water. It narrates with approval all sorts of outrages perpetrated by 'The Soldier Boy,' and his friend upon Southern sympathizers' or 'traitors.' The book, in short, is an abominable tirade against the South, and yet is permitted to be distributed to the school children in this most conservative quarter of the South There is no instruction in it, only a spirit of malice against the South and the Copperheads." Commenting upon this subject the Cincinnati En-

quirer says :- "We advise our Democratic friends to look closely to the kind of school-books that are put in the hands of their children. True, this is most unwarrantable even in politics; but how much more unjustifiable and wicked is the same sort of trickery when practised to embitter the youthful mind against the never failing truths of the Oatholic Church. Scarcely a school-book in general use in the United States but is filled with prejudice against or misrepresentations of our holy religion.".

Urica, N.Y, July 5. - The extensive machinery South of this city, were totally consumed by fre,

PORTLAND, Me., July 5 .- The fire has completely wept through the city, from the foot of High street. t. North street, destroying everything in its track so completely that the lines of the streets can hardly betraced in a space of one and a half miles long by a. quarter of a mile wide; it appears like a forest of chimneys with fragments of walls attached to them. Perhaps 50 buildings were blown up to check the progress of the flames, but the inhabitants could. scarcely do more than flee with their families to the upper part of the city, saving such goods as they could carry away. Every vehicle in the city was employed in removing goods.

The Upper side of Free street is swept clean to

India street, except two buildings on the corner of India street. Wood's marble hotel, the Freeman. House, the American House, Elm House, International House, Commercial House, Sturdenant House, and Kingsbury's Hotel, are all destroyed. Congress street, from Chestnut street to the Observatory is cleaned on both sides. Not a building is standing on Exchange street; Federal street is entirely destroyed, as is Cumberland street, from Pearl st. to-the Hill, on both sides. Union, Plum, Temple, Lime and Silver streets are entirely cleaned, and Franklin, from Pree to Oxford. All of the wholesale and most of the retail shoe stores are destroyed.

A steam and hand engine came in from Saco, and hand engines from Biddeford, Gardiner. Brunswick, and Hallowell.

A despatch from the Mayor of Portland to Mayo Lincoln, says; thousands of our people are homeless and hungry; can you send us some bread and cooked provisions. The response has been prompt and liberal as the time would allow. A large quantity of provisions, in charge of J.B. Smith the well-known caterer, was forwarded by the 3 o'clock train, and further supplies will go to-night.

Two thousand tents have also been forwarded by the U.S. authorities. General contributions of money to purchase supplies are being received by Mayor Lincoln, who wil see that it is properly used. The Adams Express Company offer to take free of charge any contributions for the sufferers by the Portland fite.

New York, 5th. - Lamieran, the alleged absconding bank cashier, underwent an examination for extradition on Tuesday; enticed the Deputy Marshal into a hotel, where he was drugged, and Lamieran made his escape.

AN INTERESTING SEQUEL TO A HASTY DIVORCE. -A correspondent of the Volkstreund, writing from the Indiana Prairie, April 30, relates the following .

In Sullivan county a young married pair, who had been united in the bonds of wedlock about six years having become somewhat mutually disagreeable of late, the husband in his anger hastened to a lawyer and took steps to obtain a divorce from his wife. One day he came home to his wife and said to her, Betsy, i have fulfilled your wish. You said you wished you were separated from me. Here is the decree of divorce. His wife was at first surprised, but far too indignant to betray any emotion. She said she was ready to leave; she only needed to pack up her goods. She wished he would be present to see that she took nothing except what was her own. He stepped into the adjoining room with her, where the bureau and clothes-press were. The wife proceeded in silence to take out the clothes, when suddenly her eyes fell upon a small dress, and, quite overcome she broke out in convulsive weeping. husband, hitherto an indifferent observer, remarked her emotion and discovered the cause. It was the dress of their only child, a little daughter of three years, who had died almost two years ago. The husband was no less affected by the sight than his wife. He embraced her with emotion, begged her pardon again and again, tore the decree of divorce iato a thousand pieces, hastened to the clerk's office, took out a new marriage license, and was married I immediately to his late wife.

'CROWNERS.'-We thought the 'Crowners' of Canada knew how to make the most of this office, but it seems that their brethern across the lines know a thing or two not yet dreamt of in Canada. The Rochester Express thus exposes the manner in whichthe Buffalo Coroners manage to do so much business :'-A citizen of that place, (Buffalo,) who was in town a few days ago, upon being twitted of the number of bodies found in Buffalo Oreck, defended his beloved city thuswise: - ' You don't suppose that . every time there is a Coroner's inquest in Buffalo some new murder or death has occurred? If so you aremistaken. The Buffalo Coroners are enterprising, and know how to value a corpse, and when they get one they hold an inquest and then 'chuck' it back.

THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF JEFF. DAVIS, - Surgeon George E. Cooper, U.S.A., who has made a. pecial examination of the physical condition of Jeff. Davis, in compliance with directions from the President, reports the following as the result of his examination :--He is considerably emaciated, the fatty tissues hav-

ing almost disappeared, leaving his skin much shrivelled. His muscles are small, flaccid and very soft, and he has but little muscular etrength. He is quite weak and debilitated, consequently his gait is becoming nervous and irregular. His digestive organs, at present, are in comparatively good condition, but become quickly deranged under anything but the most carefully prepared food. With a diet disagreeing with him, dyspeptic symptoms promptly make their appearance, soon followed by vertigo, fever, spinal and cranial neuralgia, an erysipelatous inflammation of the po terior scalp and right side of the nose, which quickly affects the right eye-the only sound one he now has-and extend through the nasal duct into the interior nose. His nervous system is greatly deranged, being much prostrated and excessively excitable. Slight noises, which are scarcely perceptible to a man in robust health, cause him much pain, the description of the sensation being as of one flogged, and having every centient nerve exposed to

the waves of sound.

Went of sleep has been a great and almost the principal cause of his nervous excitability. This has been produced by the tramp and the creaking boots of the sentinel on the post round the prison rooms, and the relief of the guard at the expiration of every two hours, which almost invariably wakens him. Mr. Davis states that he has scarcely enjoyed over two hours of sleep unbroken at one time since his confinement. Means have been taken by placing matting on the floors for the sentinel to walk on, to alleviate this source of disturbance, but with only partial

His vital condition is low, and he has but little recuperative force. Should he be attacked by any of the severe forms of diseases to which the tide water region of Virginia is subject, I, with reason, fear the result.

HEAVY BAIL .- Jefferson Davis' counsel have agreed to demand an immediate trial at the June Court, or if a postpon ment is insisted upon, they will demand that their client be released upon bail, which he is prepared to offer to the amount of Ten Million Dollars, if necessary. James T Brady, of New York, is retained as counsel in the case, and is at Fortrass Monroe in daily communication, with him, together with O'Connor and Shes.

The New York World truly says that no rightminded American can read these reports without a blush of shame, and adds, 'Since the eloquent pen of Mr. Gladstone, near a score of years ago, concentrated works of Rogers 4. Co., at Willowvals, five miles the indignation of the civilized world upon, the barbarous treatment inflicted by the Bourbon rulers of together with their contents, early last weamened together with their contents, early last weamened there has been no such revelation as this of the promoting. It was clearly an incendiary fire. (Insuthere has been no such revelation as this of the protality to which men may be tempted by political passions; and it is intolerable that the scandals of Ischiasions; and it is intolerable that the scandals of Ischiasions; and it is intolerable that the scandals of Ischiasions; and it is intolerable that the scandals of Ischianearly double that amount.

Boston, 5th.—The terrible fire in Portland excites and San Elmo should be paralleled in the sacred.

mising, and despondency has given place to the most will it revive the all but extinct disposition to sub- houses being locked up all day, the parents and all Bosrox, 5th.—The terrible are in Portland excites and san him sended in the san house being locked up all day, the parents and all Bosrox, 5th.—The terrible are in Portland excites and san him sended in the san house sended in the san him sended in the san hi To the finite of the i County of the interference of the i County of the interference of the interference