THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. — DECEMBER 22, 1865.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND .- The following letter from Mr. John Martin, a weil-known patriotic Protestant gentleman, to the Rev. Dr. O'Loughlin appears in the Dublin Evening Post :-"Kilbroney, Rostrevor, Nov, 16, 1865.

" Dear Dr. O Loughlin, - As next Sunday is the day appointed for the annual collection for the Irish Ostholic University, I send you herein £1, which you will be so kind as to pay in for my account with will be so that indertaking. So long as my Cath lic and the virtues of Irish landlords. The relations follow countrymen are robbed by law for the support must have been affectionate which leave such sympafellow countrymen are robbed by law for the support of Protestant churches, I, as a Protestant Irishman, feel bound, not merely in good neighbourhood, but in justice, to aid them in support of their own church ; and so long as our English masters employ the power of government and the public money for the purpose of educating our youth in English ideas, and not have such devoted tenantry? The question conswindling our people out of both their religion and their nationality; I shall crave permission to contribute my mite to the volunteer treasury of the Catholic University. Your university is a noble effort to vindicate free and national education in Ireland. It is honest and Irish-not an English swindle. Established and maintained by the Irish Catholics, whom English rule has made the poorest people in the world, against the hostile competition of the English Government, the richest corporation in the world, the Irish Oatholic University has to struggle with peculiar and mighty obstacles; but with upright management and with unbending spirit, it will yet | what Providence ordsined triumph over them all.-I am, dear Sir, sincerely "John Martin."

yours, DUBLIN, NOVEMBER 25th, 1864. - The most intense excitement has been created in this city by the intelligence which transpired at an early hour yesterday morning, that James Stephens had, in the course of night, made nis exit from Richmond Prison. By numbers the news was thought incredible, and it was not until it received full confirmation that they premitted themselves to believe it. It is impossible to describe the feelings of amazement which the intelligence created when first it got out, before the means by which the feat was accomplished became known ; and, still, the surprise generally felt at the cleverness and the daring displayed on the occasion is very great. The occurrence has carried dismay into the hearts of the Government party. It has given them a sense of insecurity which they never before felt since the commencement of this business, and they make no secret of the fact. What frightens them is simply this-that the escape was effected by the connivance and with the aid of one or more of the persons in authority within the prison. This opens for them an important question. How far, fact and into how many of the public departments may not this subtle and dangerous spirit of Fenianism have penetrated ? If it has got into one branch of the service why not into others ? May not there be Fenians in the post office, in the customs, and in all the offices ? And if there be, it is plain enough that the Government have much more of a difficulty on hand than they bargained for.

On Monday evening, 20th ult., a large body of Urangemen marched into Dungannon from the direc-tion of Killyman. They proceeded direct to the local Urange lodge (an old grain store sadly dila. pidated, situated in Milltown), where they were joined by the town brethren, who had also fifes and In a few minutes a detachment of the Casdrums. tlecaulfield ' brethren,' marchisg in a very irregular mancer, appeared upon the scene, and, the trio having formed in a compact, long, motley-looking body, proceeded up Park road, turned down Perry street, through Northland row, and by the Killyman road left the town. The local authorities are greatly to be blamed and censured for allowing such insulting Orange demonstrations to take place, and not showing those rowdies that they cannot violate the law with impunity.

An address has been issued to the women of Keery, signed by 'One of Themselves,' calling on them to co-operate with the tenantry on The O'Donoghue estate, in presenting the gallant chieftain with the new title deeds of his property, under the Landed Estates' Uourt. The call is being warmly responded to by the ladies, who, on a former occasion, sub-Boribed a large sum to defray the expenses of the contested election for this borough in February last, and by the women who so enthusiastically received him with laurels in their hands when he was declared the member for Tralee. - Cor. Cork Examiner.

Emigratica still continues from Kerry. Eight emigrants left the Tralee railway station on Thurs-day morulug, November 23d, for America. They the farming population. Numbers leave daily.

A 'Southern Landlord' writes from Ireland to the

THE O'DONOGHUE AND HIS TENANTEY. - To-day we issue a publication of a nature unprecedented in the social history of Ireland. It is the address of the tenantry of The O'Donoghue to the tenant farmers of the country-the declaration that they refuse to be separated from their ' Chief' and landlord, and their appeal for co-operation towards the prevention of that calamity. This address is one which makes us more impressed with the gratitude of Irish tenants seated is the sense of benefits received in the hearts of the Irish peasantry, this renders us the more intolerant of the causes which retard or prevent their universal prevalence. Why shall all Irish landlords veys its own reply: why are not all landlords like The O'Donoghue. 'From his earliest boyhood,' say his tenantry, from his earliest boyhood he has been amongst us. He joined in our rural games; he mingled in our humble sports; and by many a good in joy, brought a feeling of sorrow or gludness to These are the true bases of sympathy and him.' consideration. These are the results of benefits conferred without assumption, and of gratitude conceived without the sense of inferiority instilling its uliquid amari, where rights reciprocated should sanctify

We are far from believing that the relations which have hitherto bound The O'Donoghue and his tenantry in such strict boads are unprecedented in the country-they are not, we believe, unprecedented even in this county, though they, alas? are too infrequent to impress their aspect on the intercourse between pensantry and proprietors over the face of this island that Heaven has made so fair. But they only counsels us more strongly to decorate the happy picture with such distinction as to show other landlords how they may win the affectionate regard of their tenantry, and other tenantry how they should regard good landlords. Patriotism was the natural development of the dispositions which endeared The O'Donoghue to his 'clansmen'-the nation is the amplification of the family. Since his years have made him capable of taking part in the affairs of the country, he has shown an earnestness, a devotion, an identity, with the national feelings, and aspirations which have elevated him to the high position he occupies in the regards of Irishmen, and the eyes of experience will inevitably enlarge ond secure that position. We proudly ask of him, as the descendant of a line of patriots, that he shall be 'kindly lrish of the Irish,' and we recognize the devotion with which he responds to our demand. The days were of our darkest when he attained the age that he might take his place in the ranks of Irishmen, and since then he has given his country no unwilling or ineffective service, nor have we been slow to honor his devotion, and to call on him for renewed exertion, and repeated sacrifice. Of the enthusiasm which took no heed of self we have availed ourselves, and now we ask of him to bestow on our work yet greater labours and uphold with the intelligence, the amenity, the power, which even opponents recognise in him, the cause of faith and fatherland. And shall we leave then unheeded the appeal thus made to us by his tenantry, with a kindliness which speaks to every heart, and a seal which impresses every understanding? The patrimony of G'Donoghue is even now in the Landed Estates Court, and his tenantry have determined upon purchasing and presenting him with the title deeds.

The Northern Whig makes the following remarks on the appointment of Mr. Fortescue to the office of Irish Chief Secretary .: -

" Possessing good sense, good temper, and a reputation for considerable ability, free from personal ostentation or political self-seeking; an Irishman; the popular Protestant representative of a Catholic country, and the popular Protestant landlord of a Oatholic tenentry-Mr. Fortescue deserves, and, we believe, has, the respect of liberal and moderate men of all churches. The practice has been frequent of excluding Irishmen from the lrish-office, as sailors are usually held ineligible for the First Lordship of the Admiralty under the apprehension that too much knowledge of either depuriment may imply incon-veniently decided opinions in regard to it. Yet the prevalent rule has its diead vantrges. English Lord-Lieutenants and Chie! Secretaries become at once the easy proy and the mental captives of the permanent Under-Secretary, and of the tribe of civil, miliwere composed of the more respectable portion of tary, agricultural, statistical, and other official and officious personages who haunt the Castle, and compel the Viceroy and the Minister to see only with their eves and to hear with their ears. Mr. Oh chester Fortescue, as an Irishman and a resident Iriah landtord, will be largely independent of the crotchets of the permanent staff in Dublia and Great George street. We give him credit for knowledge, talent, official experiance, tact, and courtesy, a considerate temper, and fair and equitable purposes -the courage which does not fear difficulties, and the patient firmness which can overcome opposition. -Mr. Fortescue has yet to show that he possesses these essential requisites for, perhaps, the most arduous office under the Crown. Ireland is still the English in the country, the lovers of order, and these who cretary, on the basis of hurried conversations in have a stake in the country? I fear not. I think the intervals of other and absorbing business, or of the island of Jamaica at this moment affords a very confidential letters and official despatches. Yet at present, not only is the Irish Secretary without a seat in the Cabinet, but deducting the merely official, and, therefore, sometimes misleading, experience of Lord Clarendon and Mr. Cardwell, none of the Cabinet Ministers has the slightest knowledge of or connexion with the country. We trust that this evil will be remedied by Mr. Fortescue's admission to the escteric mysteries of that potent Council. The objection that since the Chief Secretary is subordinate o the Lord Lieutenant, and the Lord Lieutenant to the Cabinet, a Chief Secretary in the Cabinet would be both master and servant, is morely formal and trivial, and has been more than once set aside."

GREAT BRITAIN.

ORIGIN OF THE NEGRO MASEACHE IN JAMAICA .- We believe that this condition of affairs began in the mischievous teachings of the Baptist missionaries prior and subsequent to the 1st of August, 1838, the famous day on which slavery ceased. The bitter disappointment which the friends of emancipation have met with in the issue of that measure, so far as Jamaica is concerned, is chiefly attributable to this cause. The exciting and incautious manner in which the Baptists preached to the negrose was the immathetic recollections, and as they show us how deep- diate cause of the rebellion which brake out in 1831, and many on the gallows sought to extenuate their crimes by referring to the instruction they had received from ministers professing to be Christians .-We are very far from saying that the Baptist missionaries directly told, or in their hearts wished, the negroes to murder the whites and burn the estatos : but we hold it as proved that such were the effects produced by their reckless language. Eager for emancipation, and still more eager for dollars, they mingled their religious doctrine with the leaven of Barebones was a Baptist minister, nor is it necessary proof we found that whatever affected us, in grief or sedicious politics, intemperate denunciations of the slave-owners, and panderings to the weak, the childishly weak, intellect of the negro. Foremost in this mad and selfish crussde was the notorious and Rev. Mr. Knibbs, of Falmouth, whe, besides drawing a large direct income from the frequenters of his chapel, derived a large additional revenue from a store or general shop which he opened, and which he was able to secure the patronage of his people. His wile kept a millinery depot for the sable ladies. -From these circumstances the pastor ocquired the appropriate nick-name of 'Maccaroni Kuibbs,' and by it he is still well known by Jamaica people.-When the slaves became free, the Baptist missionaries, instead of urging the people to work at the wages offered by the planters, fixed a much higher tariff, and organised a strike in support of it all over the island. They told the emancipated negroes to let the cane rot in the ground rather than work for less wages than these fixed for them by their ministers. Too many acted upon this advice. Throughout extensive districts the young plants got choked by weeds for want of labor, and so rotted in the ground. It was thus that the downfall of Jamaica began. It was proceeded from worse to worse .-Estate after estate has gone out of cultivation. -Others have been sold for merely a nominal price, but the purchasers have nevertheless found their cheap bargains worthless for want of continuous labor at a the empire. We know his capacity and growing favorable rate. We have spoken with just severity of the Baptists in the aggregate; but it is only justice to say that among the followers of that sect there are some worthy and pious people who, along with the religious teachers of all the other religious denominations in the island, have always honestly and with Christian spirit striven to enlighten the negro in his duty to God and man. We are, however, at present referring to a minority, and to a minority which is not likely to receive many accessions. It has been long ago observed that the most artful and cunning negroes on the estates were chosen as 'elders' and 'dracons' These men have had great power over the Baptist churches with which they were respectively connected, and, like other and greater men, they have as power grew en-larged their ambition. The subordinate cilices of elder' and 'deacon' ceased to satisfy their mordinate self-conceit; they must needs be full-blown parsons, and 'beat the drum ecclesiastic.' In fine they separated from the parent society, and set up independent chapels of their own. Paul Bogle, the murderous arch-traitor, was a pastor of one of these independent meeting houses, and it was within its walls that the rebels, when yet recking with blood, returned thanks to God for having been permitted to destroy so many white people by fire, and sword and musket. In these remarks we do not wish it to te supposed that in the transition stage from slavery to freedom there was nothing reprehensible done except by Baptists Then and since there have been other evil agencies in operation ; but the part played by the Baptist missionaries and their adherents requires that distinctive recognition which we assign to it in the history of the downfall of Jamaica, and the terrible events of last month. - Morning Post.

> It seems that another experiment is about to be tried for effecting telegraphic communication between Europe and North America, by a new route. The failure of the Transatlantic line between Valencia and Cape Race on two occasions has induced the notion that a better and an easier route might be adopted, and it appears that a company has been formed who have obtained from the Banish Government a concession for laying down an electric cable between England, Norway, and North America, by

The Pall Mall Gazette says : - There are unknown | of his own at 49 Holywell-lane, some six years ago. nooks and corners, it would seem, left in England still. Imagine, amidst the hungry rush for promotion in the Church, a parish of sixteen thousand souls left for thirty years without an incumbent, the church wardens preaching every Sunday, the children growing up unbaptized, and the Established Church nearly forgotten. Yet that appears to be the case in Todmorden. Nobody, apparently knows who is the petron, and so the living is unfilled --Nineteen years ago, thinks the Bishop of Manchester, the Vicar of Rochdale might have presented ; but he did not, and the right, if it exists anywhere, now belongs to the crown.

A correspondent of the Standard, who signs him. self a ' Presbyter,' says .---

'The Baptists, as a sect, whether viewed under the form of Baptists or Anabaptists, between whose tenets at one period there seemed little difference, have always been opposed to established rule. It isscarcely necessary to point out that Praise God to more than indicate that all that seek opposite opinious to to those of the Established Church proceed instantly to this sect as her bitterest opponents. While doing justice to the literary exertions of this body India, it cannot be concealed that no sooner do rival in sentiments to authority arise, such as in the case of Mr. Baptist Noel, than forthwith such men seek out the Baptist community for their fullest display. If those unhappy blacks were instructed, as I fear many were, in the extreme doctrines of the Particular Babtiste, then I am not surprised at any atrocities that they may have committed. Man under these principles is the blind agent of destiny, and, if a murderer, believes that he is forced to murder by a higher power. Piscator, when a Calvinist fully admitted this. Viewed thus, these atrocities are in their eyes no crimes; and false teaching has succeeded in destroy-ing all bonds between right and wrong, and has offered equal violation to political, religious, and udicial obligations.'

THE PATRIOT PALMERSTON ; WAS HE SAVED ?- It must be particularly pleasing to a public man to reflect that, after his death, the question of his eternal selvation will be discussed in pulpits and freely advertised in the newspapers. Death may grin horribly a ghastly smile, but it cannot be other than a consolation to know that by the side, and in the style of ' Do you bruise your oats yet ? or, ' Do you double up your perambulator ?' will figure the rather more delicate question, ' Is the great man's soul saved ?' It keeps his memory sweet and wholesome among the survivors, and fills them with a pathetic concern for bim. True, there has generally been a feeling, outside the Inquisition at least, that the state of a man's soul is a thing which concerns no human being but himself; that its ealvation is a matter between himself and the Divine Judge; and that the rest of us, even if we had the wish to sit in the seat of judgment, can never by any possible ingenuity or labour be sure that we have the whole evidence in the case. Of course, this is a sorry squeamishness. Nobody but an indifferent and wicked Gallio could dream of allowing his neighbour to manage his own spiritual bussiness; or, after that business was brought to an end for good or for evil, could refrain from pronouncing sentence of damnation or salvation. There are one or two injunctions in the Bible about judging another, but these, we presume, must be taken for the corrupt interpolations of a latitudinarian age. It is a very useful and interesting exercise to discuss the salvation of any Tom and Harry of your acquaintance, It is even soothing to accost some chance person you may meet in a railway carringe or on the bigh road with the question, ingeniously framed on the playfu? mockery of the streets, ' How's your poor soul?' But the golden opportunity is when some conspicuous public character passes out of the wrld. Here is a soul that is indeed worth talking about-a soul of quality. - Saturday Review.

DORSETSHIRE WAGES .- John Cross, a labourer, was lately charged before the county justices at Wimborne with stealing a hurdle, value Gi., the property of Mr. Thomas Martin. The prisoner pleaded ' Guilty. He said that he had worked about four and twenty years for Mr. Bartlett. He had a wife, who had recently been confined, and seven children wholly incapable of doing anything for themselves. There were therefore nine of them to live on 7s. per week. They were in a starving condition, and us they had nothing to burn he took the burdle. The Bonch asked whether 7s. per week was all the wages he had. Prisoner repli-d that he had received 8s. a way of Greenland. As this route would very greatly other questions, prisoner said that he had tut-work shorten the distance through which submarine occasionally when there was any for him, but he had earned 18. extra. Mr. Bartlett being in the town was sent for. He admitted that the prisoner was a first class labourer, and that when he worked by the day he give him only 8s. a week, but he let him have his thatching and other tut-work, including hedging. Prisoner said the whole of the hedging last winter was 70 lugg. It was true that be got a pound or two extra during the barvest, but that went for a lot of little things they required besides mere food. He asked his master if it was not true that all he had earned over 8s. per week since the hervest was 1s. ? Mr. Bartlett said be did not recollect. He gave him all the tut-work he had. The Bench sentenced the prisoner to 14 days' hard labour -Dorsel Express. A letter from Livepool dated Tuesday contains the following :-- " After a brief stay in the Mersey the now famous or otherwise er-Donfederation crusier, Shenandoab, left the Mersey to day, en route for New York, under command of Osptain Freeman, formerly of the United State ship Resolute. The Shonandoah, since she arrived in the Mersey, has undergone some trifling repairs, necessary after her late raid amongst the whalers in the Arctic sess. Steam was got up at an early hour this morning, and at about twenty minutes past twelve the Shenandoab, with the U. S. ensign figing, steamed slowly out of the Mersey. A large number of people witnessed her departure, and beyond the knowledge that she was a splendid-looking vessel, everybody seemed glad that she was going away so quietly. MARRIED, OR NOT MARRIED - While & couple were being married in Preston church the other morning, the mother of the young lady, who was under age, rushed into the church and forbade the wedding .-The officiating minister at once stopped the service, and though the bridegroom had pronounced the words 'With this ring I thee wed,' declared that no legal marriage had taken place. Since then, however, the matter has been discussed at a meeting of the clergy, and the unanimous decision they arrived at was, that the couple had been properly and lawfully married according to the rites of the Ohurch. The point is a very ticklish one, and will probably have to be setlled in the law courts.

His brother at that time fell into difficulties, and had the brokers put in upon him. He brought over four shells containing something heavy-witness did not know what-and placed them on a shelf in the shop at 16 Milton street. He afterwards took and put them into the cellar at No. 69, and there, it appeared. he left them. Witness knew nothing more about the matter. Ho did not know they were in the cellar when he gave it up seven months ago.

Mr. Wm. Ward, 10 Half Mnon street, said be was a packing-case maker and undertaker. Ho saw the four shells seen by the jury. He believed that he had seen them before. He had them at No. 49 Holywell-lane.

Coroner-How came you to have them then ? Witness-People came to me and told me they were still born children, and asked me to remove. them, and I did so and put the bodies in shells.

Coroner-How did you know that the children vere really still born ?

Witness - By the certificates, sir.

Coroner-Have you got the certificates to show ? Witness-To tell the truth, I had the brokers in and was removing, and I lost the cerlificates. That was the reason I could not bury them. I rook them to the cellar right opposite (No 69, I think) and placed them there. That was a long time ago. Coroner-Did you get these children separately,

or all four at once? Witness-I brought them away one at a time.

Coroner-What doctor's certificate did you get? Witness-It is so long ago that I cannot recollect the doctor's name.

Corouer-Well then who were the parents? Witness-I do not recollect who they were.

The jury returned a verdict ' That the four children in question were found dead in a certain cellar, but there was no evidence to prove whether they were still-born or had been born alive, and if the latter, how they came by their deaths; and that the jury found that the conduct of the undertaker was severely reprehensible, and they request that the attention of the Commissioners of Police may be called to the matter.'

bome scamp, intent on making money at the expense of Mr. Spurgeon's reputation, recently sent bim some tracts, purporting to be written by bimself, which predict the end of the world as likely to come next year. The rev. gentleman indignantly repudiated the authorship, and spoke of it as follows in his chapel on the following .Sunday :-

'You will hear of me in Bidlam when you ever hear such robbish as that from me. The Lord may come in 1866, and I shall be glad to see Him; but I do not believe He will, and the reason why I do not bolieve he will is, because all these two-penny-halfpenny false prophets say He will. If they said that he would not come. I should begin to think He would : but inasmuch as they are all crying out as one near that He will come in 1866 or 1867, I am inclined to think be will not arrive at any such time. It seems to me that there are a great many prophecies which must be fulfieled before the coming of Christ which will not be fulfilled within the next tweive months; and I prefer to stand in the position of a man who knows neither the day nor the hour in which the Son of Man cometh-looking always for His appearing, but never interforing with those dates and figures, which seem to me to be only proper amusement for young ladies who have nothing else to do, and who take to that instead of reading novels, and for certhin divines who have exhausted their stock of knowledge about sound doctrine, and therefore try to gain a little ophemeral popularity by shulling texts of Scripture, as the Norwood gipsies shulled cards in days gone by.'

UNITED STATES.

As a specimen of the class of persons elected as senators at the Fenian Congress, at Philadelphia, we need only name Mr. Stephen J. Meany, formerly of the Irish and Liverpool press, and who was last heard of in connection with attempts to obtain money under faise pretences from exhibitors in the London Exhibition of 1862, and with a case of robbery for which he was awarded 18 months' imprisonment, and underwent, we believe, the full term of sonvice. - Montreal Witness.

AN IRATE FEMALE SHUGGLER. - A Detroit paper says :-- A smell sized French woman was suspected. yesterday of importing contraband stuff into the city, and the authorities proceeded to arrest her for week wages, but he had to pay 1s. per the purpose of searching. The old lady, however, week house rent. This brought it down to 7s. per resisted 'manfully,' and pelted the ollicers with eggs, week for the nine persons to live on. In reply to a basket of which she carried on her arms, until the supply gave out when she resorted to her shoe.only one week of tut-work since barvest, when he revealed a quantity of woollen stockings snugly attached to an under garment. The old lady went up. CLEBICAL DIGNITY OUTRAGED. -" The fighting parson," Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, has had his dignity outraged by the Legislature of that. State. It appears that he has been spreading himself with a stall of finely dressed officers, whom the Tennessee Legislature, as a matter of economy, thought might be dispensed with. Upon this attempt to curtail Brownlow's pomposity that indivi-dual speaks as follows : "Green-eyed envy, disappointed ambition, and a littleness of soul, characteristic of small men, withsmall and dirty objects in view, have prompted these assaults. The chief actors in the play hypocritically. pretended that they sought to economize for the State by getting rid of the pay of staff officers. "After consuming one week in their war upon the Governor and stall, these whiskey bloated mis-creants turned their batteries loose upon the Secretery of State, and consumed another week of the people's time in abusing an officer who has more sense and more patriotism than the whole pack barking at his beels." Secretury Welles is very surcastic in his annual report on the neutrality of the British Government during the late war, and frequently alludes to its. ' neutral tenderness and care' of the confederate cruisers He also states that the most formidable vessel in the service is the iron-clad ' Passacodaway,' a vessel whose funnels are 15 inches thick and which can be propelled at the moderate rate of 11 knots an hour. There are only three or four vessels of this class in the American Navy, and it took three years to build and complete them. The Navy Yard in Western waters, the establishment of which he recommends, as noticed in the President's Message, is intended for the Missippi ann not for the Lakes, as was originally The Secretary concludes by calling attensuoposed tion to the vastly superior iron building resources of the British Government, and admits that some of the private shipbuilding firms in England possess ' more mechanical appliances than are to be found in the whole of the similar establishments in the United States. The Navy has been reduced to a total of 117 commisssioned vessels, 7 of which are in the European squadron, 10 in the Brazilian, 4 in the East Indian, and 11 in the Pacific. A West Indian squadron is also contemplated, and will include 9 vessels. The American Freedman's Aid Commission have issued a circular calling for funds to relieve the suffering freedom and in which they say that unless the requisite aid is supplied ' thirty thousand negroes a will perish this winter in Georgia alone, and forty thousand more in Alabama.'

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Times :-

'It appears to me that the great injury that is done to this unfortunate country by the existence of of such a conspiracy as that under investigation is not fully considered. People (especially in England) are too apt to look at the absurd features of the case and so underrate the real evils which lie underneath. I believe there is not a well-informed or educated Bat these qualities will be worth little unless they parson in Ireland who is not fully impressed with the are associated with political insight and penetration, person in Ireland who is not fully impressed with the belief that any successful rebellion in that country is an impossibility. All such are convinced that the resources at the command of England would probably in a few weeks have stamped out completely the Fenian conspiracy had the expected rising taken place. Is such a conviction, then, calculated to difficulty. Its affairs cannot be intelligently discuss-restore confidence among that large class of people ed through the interposed medium of the Home Segood example of what Ireland might have been, but for the well-timed energy of the Irish Executive. No one I presume, doubts that the insurrection of the negroes in Jamaica will be speedily suppressed, but to what fearful atrocities have the planters and white population in a few hours and days been subjected ! Yet in a civilised European country, within a few hours sail of the two most enlightened European nations, a programme of murder and rapine, not a whit behind that which has been carried out in Jamaica, was that which was to initate the formation of the new Irish Republic; and none know better than those who live in Ireland that, spite of all England's power, wholesale massacres and a fearful destruction of property might at any moment have taken place. I am no alarmist, but, living in a part of the country where a Fenian outbreak was long expected, I cannot close my eyes to the dangers we have escaped. The first rumors of danger were sufficient to drive in thousands from our shores the visitors we so gladly welcome every summer. Yet they would hardly have been the victims; but, with no help at hand and little power of resistance, I know of no country gentleman who even thought of leaving his Those, Sir, in this country (and I am happy postto say they are many) who for the last 20 years have spent their time and their incomes in trying to ameliorate the condition of their fellow countrymen have a right to expect that the Imperial Government will not permit the results of their efforts and labours to be destroyed by suffering a comparatively small number of disaffected individuals to go with impunity through the country, poisoning the minds of an excitable and ignorant peasantry, and urging them to destroy their real benefactors. I am convinced-and I have beard from those most intimately acquainted with the feelings of that class from which the 'rank and file' of this abortive conspiracy have been drawn -that the Fenian organisation would never have takes any hold on the people but for the elemency shown to the members of the Phœnix Clubs, a clemency attributed by these misguided people solely to fear on the part of the Executive. If security is not assured to residents in this country there is no chance of its emerging from the 'slough of despond' into which it has failen. Property has already largely depreciated in value. I heard but the other day of a large farm in one of the best counties in Ireland ard. co. Clare, a woman who has attained the age of ticism' and ferocity. Let it be a subject of rejoicing a targe tarm in one of the best counted in the Fenian movement.'

Sir Robert Peel, we understand, has refused the peerage which the government offered for his acceptance. He judged, and rightly judged, that the title of no new peerage would be fraught with such influential memories, or associated with such peaceful triumphs as the honoured name he inherited. He departed for London on Monday night, baving previously resigned his office. His successor, Mr. C. Fortescue, is expected to undertake the duties of his arduous and important office almost immediately .--Irish Times.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN IRBLAND. - We believe his Excellency the Lord Lieutenaut has determined to appoint a commission to inquire and report on the measures that should be adopted with respect to the cattle plague-that is, to guard against its extension to Ireland, and to prevent its spread, if it should unhappily break out in this country. Fortunately, we have hitherto enjoyed complete immunity from the dreaded rinderpest, and we trust we may continue to do so; but it is not the less necessary to commission of able and practical men is a wise measnre of precaution. We understand that several of with on the subject have consented to become members of the commission. We may add that the Lon. don Gazette of yesterday evening contains a commuthat muriatic acid has been successfully used in the cattle disease. - Saunders.

There is at present living within one mile of Feththe solution of the superstant when in the prime of life.

agency would be required, there would be a diminution pro tanto of the risk of failure in accomplishing the object. By the terms of the concession the company are bound to have the line between this country and Norway completed in twelve months and the whole within three years

We believe that the Baptist missionaries have done very much harm in Jamaica by filling the Negro mind with false notions. A Protestant Missionary, who is in a great measure dependent upon the free gifts of his congregation for his support, who expounds the Scripture and deals in groceries, who chants hymns and enlarges upon the excellence of his shop goods, who deals in honeyed words in the pulpit and in treacle behind the counter, who preaches in chapel against the vanities of this world while his wife is preparing finery in her establichment in order to make money by stimulating the Negresses' passion for gaudy attire ; the missionary who is thus situated, and that it is stated is the general position of the Baptist Missionaries in Jamaica, is exposed to great temptation to pander to the feelings of his congregation and customers. But we shall certainly wait for the clearest evidence of their complicity in the Negro revolt and in the contemplated Negro massacre of the whites on pext Christmas Day before we can bring ourselves to believe them guilty of the horrible crime so freely laid to their charge in this country as well as in Jamaica,-Weekly Register.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, the trial of Capt. Corbett, on the charge of selling the Shenandoah to the rebels, and solisting men for her resulted in his acquittal. The Times says that it cannot affect to be disappointed at the acquittal of Capt. Corbett in the Shenandoah case, the evasion of neutrality laws baving been so executed as almost to defy retribution.

HOME TRUTHS ABOUT NEW ZEALAND .- A real Maori promises to be as great a curtosity in a few venue, if things go on in their present course, as the Mos itself. 'And a good job too,' some will say. But we do not agree in the sentiment, believing that there must be some punishment for the crimes of nations, and that the murder of a people under pretence of war, but in real greed for their goods, is as wicked as the act, multiplied many times over, of the cut-throat who takes the life of an individual for his purse We, a Obristian people, deliberately set one tribe of Maoris to exterminate the other in their own way, and then, with hypocrisy ineffable, Exeter Hall demands aid for the evangelisation of the benighted prepare to deal with the calamity if it should make brethren. Mr. Fitzgerald, an Irish gentlemen of its appearance. The appointment, therefore, of a eloquence and ability-a friend of Mr. Godley, and commission of able and practical men is a wise mea- a warm supporter of the rights of the the nativeshas joized the Ministry as a sort of Home Secretary, our leading citizens who have been communicated but we fear he will not be able to withstand the powerful influences which lust of land and the fury to be rich have set at work, and that the colony will persist in using ' the means which God and nature nication from the British Minister at Munich, stating have placed within our hands,' and which Obatham would denounce now as he did in his death speech. We have made them a nation of drunkards, tainted with disease, and we affect to wonder at their 'fana-

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY OF DEAD BODIES IN LONDOR. - On Friday morning week Mr. W. Payne, coroner for the city of London, held an inquiry at the White Horse Tavern, Cripplegate, relative to the death of four children, whose bodies were found in a cellar, in No. 69 Milton street, under very extraordinary circomstances.

Mr. Richard Baker, ward-beadle, said that he was called to the cellar at No. 69 Milton street, and shown four shells containing the bodies of as many children. The present occupants of the premises had only recently taken possession of the place, and they had lighted upon the children by accident, on a shelf in the cellar.

The place had been occupied until recently by a Mr. John Ward.

Mr. John Ward said that he was a packing case maker and undertaker, and until within the last seven months he carried on his business at 16 Milton scene of operations .- Army and Navy Gazelle. I'ber acted as foreman, and also carried on business (Stonewall), Jackson.

A letter from Lexington, Va., has the following items :

. Gen. Lee may be seen every day quietly walking to his duties at the college or taking an evening ride on his famous iron gray. He has been boarding at the hotel, but his house is now being fitted up in suitable style for the reception of his family. In sadcontrast with the fitting up of Gen. Lee's house is an sid advertisement I see posted on the street, offering for sale the household and kitchen forniture of Gen a min generation in mineral