

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

FRANCE.

According to the *Guardian* correspondent, the Mexican Envoy at Paris has urged upon the Emperor that a delay of five years was still necessary before the withdrawal of the troops from Mexico could take place, unless he was prepared to risk the downfall of all that has been built up with so much trouble and expense. It is asserted, also, that the Emperor assented to this view of the matter. Yet the *Patrie* intimates that 6,000 men may soon be expected to return, and even goes so far as to designate the regiments which are to have precedence. The *Memoire Diplomatique*, on the contrary, thinks this announcement at least premature, and that Baron Seilllard's mission must be regarded as merely the starting point of the negotiation. Altogether, confidence in a very speedy evacuation of the American soil has been shaken in about the same degree as it has with respect to that of Italy; and while rumor has gradually swollen the intended foreign legion of the Pope from 1,200 to 15,000 men, the period for the cessation of the Mexican expedition has again faded into a somewhat remote perspective.

The *Gazette de France* announces that the 59th and 71th Regiments of Infantry, at present in Rome, will return to France about the middle of April.

The Bishop of Arras died this morning, March 5th.

In the course of a recent debate on the question of the Danish Duchies, in the French Corps Legislatif, Mr. Thiers, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that it was a war broke out between Austria and Prussia it would be an impossibility for France to remain indifferent and inactive; his argument being, that she could not tacitly allow Prussia to annex the Duchies, and that she should assist Austria and the Confederation in resisting that shameful act of spoliation.

M. de Lagueronniere presented a petition in the Senate on Tuesday from a person named de Cornol, 'pointing out the danger of hasty interments, and suggesting the measures he thought requisite to avoid terrible consequences.' Among other things, the petitioner demands that the space of twenty-four hours between the decease and the interment, now prescribed by the law, should be lengthened to forty-eight hours; that an electrical apparatus should be kept in the sacristy of each church; and that the parish priests and their curates should be taught how to work it; that the body should, after the lapse of forty-eight hours, be submitted to the last and most powerful electric test; that the solid wooden lid of coffins should be done away with, and replaced by a covering of canvas, to be lifted up at the moment the remains are laid in the grave in order to ascertain, beyond all possibility of doubt, that life is completely extinct, and that what appears to be death is not merely a lethargic sleep.

A rather long debate followed, in which Cardinal Donnet, Archbishop of Bordeaux, took a leading part. He was decidedly of opinion that the petition should not be set aside by the order of the day, but that it should be transmitted to the Minister of the Interior, for further action. Some of the remarks of the venerable prelate produced so great an effect on his auditors as to merit particular mention. He said he had the very best reasons for believing that the victims of hasty interments were more numerous than people supposed. He considered the rules and regulations on this head as prescribed by the law very judicious; but, unfortunately, they were, particularly in the country, not always executed as they should be, nor was sufficient importance attached to them. In the village he was stationed as assistant curate in the first period of his sacerdotal life he saved three persons from being buried alive. The first was an aged man, who lived twelve hours after the hour prescribed for his interment by the municipal officer. The second was a man who was quite restored to life; and in both cases a trance more prolonged than usual was taken for actual death.—The other instances I give in the words of the Archbishop:—

'The next case that occurred to me was at Bordeaux. A young lady, who bore one of the most distinguished names in the department, had passed through what was believed to be the last agony, and, as apparently, all was over, the father and mother were torn away from the heartrending spectacle. As God willed it, I happened to pass by the door of the house at the moment, when it occurred to me to call and inquire how the young lady was going on. When I entered the room the nurse, finding the body breathless, was in the act of covering the face, and indeed there was every appearance that life had departed. Somehow or other, it did not seem to me so certain as to the bystanders. I resolved to try.—I raised my voice, called loudly upon the young lady not to give up all hope; that I was come to cure her, and that I was about to pray by her side.—'You do not see me,' I said, 'but you hear what I am saying.' My presentiments were not unfounded. The word of hope I uttered reached her ear and effected a marvellous change; or, rather, called back the life that was departing. The young girl, survived, she is now a wife and the mother of children, and is this day the happiness of two most respectable families.'

The Archbishop mentioned another instance of a similar revival in a town of Hungary during the cholera of 1831, which he had heard that day from one of his colleagues of the Senate as they were mounting the staircase. But the last he related is so interesting and made such a sensation that it deserves to be repeated in his own words:—

'In the summer of 1836, on a close and sultry day in a church which was excessively crowded, a young priest who was in the act of preaching was suddenly seized with giddiness in the pulpit. The words he was uttering became indistinct, he soon lost the power of speech, and sunk down on the floor. He was taken out of the church and carried home. All was thought to be over. Some hours after the funeral bell was tolled, and the usual preparations made for the interment. His eyesight was gone; but if he could see nothing, like the young lady I have alluded to, he could hear, and I need not say that what reached his ear was not calculated to reassure him. The doctor came, examined him, and pronounced him dead; and after the usual inquiries as to his age and the place of his birth, &c., gave permission for his interment next morning. The venerable bishop in whose cathedral the young priest was preaching when he was seized with the fit, came to his bedside to recite the *De Profundis*. The body was measured for the coffin. Night came on, and you will easily feel how inexpressible was the anguish of the living being in such a situation. At last, amid the voices murmuring around him, he distinguished that of one whom he had known from infancy. The voice produced a marvellous effect and a superhuman effort. Of what followed I need say no more than that the seemingly dead man stood next day in the same pulpit. That young priest, gentlemen, is the same young man who is now speaking before you, and who, more than forty years after that event, implores those in authority, not merely to watch vigilantly over the careful execution of the legal prescriptions with regard to interments, but to enact fresh ones in order to prevent the recurrence of irreparable misfortunes.'

As I have said, the recital of the Cardinal of what occurred to himself produced a profound sensation, and, in spite of all that could be alleged by the Reporter of the petition, the Senate voted for referring it to the Minister of the Interior.

Public attention has been directed for some time to the new disease called *trichines*, with which pigs in Germany are affected, and which has caused numerous deaths among those who have eaten their flesh. Although no deaths have been reported in France from the disease, the Government has taken the subject into its consideration. At the beginning of last year the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works requested the Academy of Medicine to inquire into the matter, and that body commissioned Dr. Delpech, one of its members, to make a report on the documents relating to the disease presented to the Academy, and to add such suggestions as he should deem expedient. The Minister had moreover, determined to send a commissioner to Germany to study the disease, both with respect to its effects on men and on animals. The important mission could not be entrusted to a more competent person than Dr. Delpech with regard to the effect of the disease on men; and the Minister selected M. Raynal, Professor at the Veterinary College of Alfort, to examine the disease as regards animals.—These commissioners are about to proceed on their journey, and they will first stop at Huy, in Belgium, where where the disease is said to have appeared.—It is evident from the preceding statement that the Government, having undertaken to have the disease examined by competent authorities, both in its relation to man and animals, every practical measure will be adopted to prevent its introduction into France, and to arrest its progress should it unfortunately gain an entrance.

The *Gazette de Midi* states that a new torpedo of a more destructive kind than any hitherto invented has just been tried in the dockyard of Castignean, Toulon, with complete success. The torpedo, which was armed with a fulminating torpedo, was lifted three feet out of the water and instantly sunk in consequence of an enormous hole in her keel caused by the torpedo. The success was the more remarkable as the charge of powder was only six pounds, but it is of a new invention, and more powerful than any yet tried.

Dr. Pusey, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Ben Public*, 'has been making some stay in France, and has had long interviews with some of our Bishops. From Bordeaux he accompanied the Cardinal Archbishop on his confirmation tour, and it is said that he was more than once moved to tears by the scenes which met his views. At Orleans and at Paris he had discussions with Mgr. Darboy and Mgr. Dupanloup on abstruse questions of theology. It appears that it was Cardinal Donnet who advised Dr. Pusey to pay a visit to Pius IX. May he follow this advice, and may this man who has brought so many souls within the Church's pale, yield to a word and blessing from Pius IX., and enter it himself at last.'

It appears by the report of the inspector of elementary education at Paris, that between the years 1861 and 1863, Protestant schools have increased from 63 to 78. The 19th *arrondissement* contains 5 schools to 206 Protestants; the 14th *arrondissement* has 35 schools to 140 families. Hence it is to be observed that the number of schools is out of proportion to the requirements of the Protestant population, and that the Protestant children who dwell in the poorest quarters are the objects of their school propagandism.

Two actresses were quarrelling here—as even actresses will do at times—a few nights ago in presence of a third; they got very violent, and finally approached the question of age. This was too much for the youngest, and she came out with language more forcible than flattering, more 'pagan than parliamentary.' Suddenly she paused in her *bravura* of bad words, and turning to the witness said, 'Oh, *ciel!* what have I done? what have I done?'—Abused her, called her such names. I never knew who was my mother, and she might be? Picture to yourself the feelings and expression of the injured one.—*Paris Letter*.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Government have ordered Priz to quit that country immediately. As Garibaldi's indiscreet and unbecoming Lord Palmerston and led to the red buccannier's forced relinquishment of his anticipated triumphal tour through England and Scotland, lest he might let out too much of the truth and convict the Queen's late Prime Minister of falsehood, perfidy, and complicity in the revolutionary proceedings in Italy, so Priz's speech at Lisbon, where the traitor has been treated by the aristocracy and the mob as the Nizard rebel and revolutionist was at Stafford House, have alarmed the Portuguese Government lest the whole truth about the Iberian conspiracy in the Peninsula might get out; and the Conde de Reus must transfer his person to Paris or London, notwithstanding the attempt of some of the Freemasons and Revolutionists in the Chamber of Deputies to induce the Government to rescind their order.—*Weekly Register*.

ITALY.

Piedmont, Florence, March 2.—On the 1st of March the Italian military establishment was reduced entirely to a peace footing.

In to day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the Minister of Justice, in reply to a question of Signor Macchi, said that the Government had lately sent a diplomatic note to Obervalier Nigra, the Italian Ambassador at Paris, requesting that steps should be taken for the release of the Italians confined at Rome for political offences.

The Chamber of Deputies is still occupied with a discussion relative to the question of granting supplies in anticipation of the budget. In the course of the debate, Deputy Farini attacked the decree postponing the conscription for 1866. The army, he said was being reduced to 180,000 men; the framework (*cadres*), alleged to be complete, was not so, because both officers and sergeants were wanting; Italy was not in a condition to resist a sudden attack. General Pettinengo, the Minister of War, replied with some bitterness, and declared that, at any moment, 200,000 men could be brought into the field; that these could immediately be increased by more than 100,000 of the second category, having served six or seven years, and being consequently old soldiers; that within a month the remainder of the reserve could be called out; and, in short, that Italy could quickly muster an army of 400,000 men.

On Saturday the Premier, General La Marmora, delivered a speech, in which he described the actual position held by the Cabinet in respect of several important questions. The telegraph tells us that he denied the charge of having shown too ready a compliance with the wishes of France, and said:—'The French and Italian Governments have each their own views respecting the future, but the Sept. Convention shall be faithfully carried out. With regard to the appointment of the Pontifical debt, that question forms the subject of present negotiations with France.'

General La Marmora then proceeded to give certain explanations respecting the Pontifical Legion, which he said would have no connection with the French Government. He rejected the advice which had been offered that Italy should break off diplomatic relations with Spain, and concluded by stating that no political negotiations were at present being carried on between Austria and Italy, nor had the Italian Government come to any decision respecting the commercial relations between the two countries.

Rome.—The continual arrivals of foreign recruits for the army of his Holiness have introduced a new and easily distinguishable element into the population of the Eternal City. Every Saturday the French steamer brings 150 or 200 Flemings, Dutchmen, Swiss, or Germans to Civita Vecchia, whence they are forwarded by rail to the capital and lodged in the convents of the Santi Apostoli and Genesio Maria. Around these despoils hovers swarms of Jews, bag in hand, anxious to transfer to the Ghetto, at as low a price as possible the *degrèes* of these champions of the Church, as soon as they don their dark frock coats, waistcoats, trousers, and caps, for the grey uniform of the Papal Zouave Regiment, which seems to be the favorite one for which they volunteer. Five francs are not much for a complete outfit, but that is the price at which the 'Israelite' speculators usually succeed in carrying off the *spolia optima* of the recruits, who are, generally speaking, able

bodied young men, and sufficiently well-dressed.—When armed and uniformed, these new Zouaves are sent from Rome to Velletri, the present headquarters of the regiment, where Colonel Alet will soon find his force more than doubled, as the foreign recruits already arrived in Rome amount to nearly 1,600.—*Cor. of Tablet*.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes a letter from Rome stating that Baron Meyendorff will shortly leave that city for Lithuania, in order to take possession of the lands which the Czar has bestowed upon him as a recompense for his diplomatic services. The same journal announces that Cardinal Antonelli has issued a circular announcing that the Pontifical army is complete, and ordering all recruiting for volunteers to be stopped.

A letter from Rome (says the *Post*) has the following:—The army of the Holy See amounts at present to 10,000 men, and by Easter will reckon 12,000, including the legion of French soldiers now in course of formation at Antibes. The young men who arrive from Belgium and Holland all enter the battalion of Zouaves, which now numbers 1,350 men. The Minister of Arms has ordered the mounting of a third battery of artillery. The Pontifical Government is convinced that with this force it will be able to preserve order and to prevent any revolutionary movement on the Roman territory.

We read in the *Gazette de France*:—Some extracts taken from an old military regulation relating to the practice of flogging in the Pontifical army, have appeared in certain journals, some of whom have published them through ignorance, others in bad faith and with an object which they did not affect to conceal. That part of the regulation alluded to has been done away with. The practice of flogging has existed in all armies. It exists still in the armies of several European states, and in the army of England, the land of liberty, while it has long been banished from the Roman code of discipline. It is well known that the Pontifical army was composed in former times, almost exclusively of Swiss regiments. The discipline of these regiments whether at Rome or elsewhere, was, by the very terms of their engagement, beyond the control of the Government by whom they were hired. It was thus that this military punishment was kept up at Rome by the Swiss regiments, nor had the Pontifical Government the right to express any opinion about it. The Swiss regiments have been disbanded since the revolution of 1848, and with them the practice of flogging in the Pontifical army has disappeared. The soldiers who form it are dressed and drilled *à la Française*, and their discipline is French; French regulations are posted up in the Roman barracks and there is no more flogging in the Roman army than there is in the French.

AUSTRIA.

Five hundred thousand head of horned cattle are about to be sent from Austria to England.

Pest, March 3.—An Imperial Rescript, in reply to the addresses of both Houses, was read to-day in the Upper and Lower Houses of the Hungarian Diet. The Emperor expresses satisfaction at the acknowledgment of the Diet; that certain affairs are common to Hungary and Austria, and expects that further negotiations would lead the Diet also to acknowledge the necessity for a revision of the laws passed in 1848.

RUSSIA.

DEMOCRACY AND DESPOTISM.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of *Le Nord* gives an account of a banquet at the Marine Club of Oronsadt, at which were present General Galt, United States Minister, and Mr. Curtis, United States Consul. Various toasts were drunk, and mutually complimentary speeches were delivered, the general effect of which was, according to the correspondent, 'like the Americans, the Russians have had to struggle, not only against rebels, but also against the intervention of the Western Powers of Europe. Both have triumphed. This community of destinies has added an additional link to the chain of agreement and friendship which binds the two nations.'

JAMAICA.

A correspondent of the *Times* writes:—All is quiet at present, but serious apprehensions of further outbreaks are entertained both by the Government and the intelligent classes. Not that any general uprising is feared, for there is no evidence whatever of anything like organization among the masses for the purpose of revolt; but owing to the grave misapprehensions of the negroes with regard to the object of the Royal Commission, partly induced by the mistaken representations of a portion of the British press, local disturbances are very likely to occur that may lead to the most disastrous results.

The statements of the friends of the negroes in England with regard to Jamaica affairs are rendered highly mischievous by the misinterpretations of the ignorant negroes, who put the most extravagant construction upon the sympathy of their friends—such as that the land is now free for all to take whatever they want; that Governor Storks is sent out by the Queen as their particular friend to secure higher wages for them and other advantages; that Governor Byre is to be sent home in irons, to be hung, &c. The effect of such wild notions upon an ignorant negro peasantry may be easily imagined.

Sir H. Storks has issued a notification warning the people against any outrages, and that it will be his duty to employ all the power at his command to suppress any disturbances immediately. The Outdoors are also requested by his Excellency to send in a weekly report of the state of their respective parishes, and to note specially any spirit of dissatisfaction that may appear.

The Royal Commission is progressing with its investigation, and a general feeling of satisfaction prevails in the community with the marked impartiality and thoroughly business-like manner in which its proceedings are conducted, and a willingness on the part of all (with but few exceptions) to abide by its ultimate decision.

Some excitement at present prevails in Kingston and Spanish Town, owing to the proceedings of the Special Commission for the trial of the political prisoners in the former and the inquiries of the Royal Commission in the latter, and extra precautions for the maintenance of the peace have been deemed necessary.

The progress of the Royal Commission in their work of investigation in the Jamaica revolt is reported in the *Herald's* Kingston correspondence.—Abundant evidence, it is said, had already been produced to show that the affair was not merely a sudden and unpremeditated outbreak, but a deliberately planned and organized rebellion, with the ultimate design of murdering, or driving from the island, all the whites.

A strong feeling in favor of annexation of Jamaica to the U.S., is manifesting itself among the people of that island.

THE BAR LIFE OF O'CONNELL.—*Stealing a Calf*.—While engaged at the Cork assizes defending a boy for stealing a calf, O'Connell was much amused by the tone of defiance in which the farmer's wife from whom the calf had been stolen, resisted his efforts to shake her evidence on the cross-examination.

'How did you come by this calf, my good woman?' he asked.

'What! that you, was the pert reply.

'Oh, I have a reason for asking.'

'Honestly, then; that's more than the boy who took it can say.'

'Oh, of course, you wouldn't have it any other way,' said O'Connell. 'But how did you get the calf?'

'To buy it, I did.'

'Where did you get the money?'

For some time she resisted any and every attempt

to give an answer to this question, and when O'Connell repeated the question for about the tenth time, and insisted on an answer, she convulsed the court with laughter by shouting out:

'Ah, you know all the rogues of it, but you don't know the honesty of it.'

While attending the Cork assizes in 1821, O'Connell defended a noted Rook named Lucy, who was indicted for many grievous outrages. On entering the Record Court, O'Connell took his seat next to Joseph Devonshire Jackson, who was retained with him in many important record cases.

'There were you all day, O'Connell?' inquired Jackson: 'we wanted you here very much.'

'I could not get away from the crown court,' replied O'Connell. 'I was engaged in defending Lucy.'

'What was the result?' asked Jackson.

'I acquitted him.'

'Then, observed Jackson, you obtained the acquittal of a wretch who is unfit to live.'

'Well, my friend,' replied O'Connell in solemn tones, 'you will, I am sure, admit if his crimes render him unfit to live, he is still more unfit to die.'—*By J. R. O'Flanagan, Barrister, M.R.I.A., Author of 'Recollections of the Munster Bar.'*

Pugnacious Ram Cat.—O'Connell acquired great fame, or at least uneenviable notoriety, for his skill in abuse; and certainly his epithets, if not elegant were sure to be remembered. But it was in the heat and contest of a *nis prius* trial that his powers were most successfully exercised. On one occasion, while conducting a case, he was greatly annoyed by the attorney opposed to his client, who was distinguished for his pugnacious propensities. He looked exactly what he was—a blustering bully, he perpetually interrupted O'Connell, and apparently for the mere purpose of irritating him. Dan bore it good humoredly for some time, till at last, provoked at the continued worry, he roared out in his loudest tone:—

'Sit down! you saucy, snarling, pugnacious ram cat!'

The effect was electrical. Judge, jury, counsel, court, roared with laughter, while the object of his rebuke was actually rabid with rage; unable to utter a word he foamed with passion, and the sobriquet of 'ram-cat' stuck to him for the rest of his career.—*Id.*

A Murder Case.—At one of the Cork assizes O'Connell defended a prisoner indicted for murder. The principal witness was fastening the rope round his client's neck, and unless he could be broken down, the prisoner was sure to go up. One material circumstance which told strongly against the party indicted was the fact that his hat was found near the scene of the murder. There was point-blank swearing on the part of the witness that the hat belonged to the prisoner, whose name was James.

'Now,' said O'Connell to the witness on cross-examination, 'You are quite sure about this hat?'

'I am,' replied the witness.

'Let me look at it again,' taking it from the witness and examining it carefully. He then looked inside, and spelled J. A. M. E. S. 'Now do you mean to tell the court and jury this name was in the hat when you found it?'

'I do, on my oath,' replied the witness.

'Did you see the name then?'

'I did—surely.'

'This is the same hat, no mistake about it.'

'Och, no mistake—'tis his hat.'

'Now you may go down,' said O'Connell triumphantly. 'My lord, there is an end of this case—there is no name whatever in the hat.' The result was a prompt acquittal.—*Id.*

Cattle Stealing.—O'Connell successfully defended a man tried for cattle stealing. The prosecutor swore that he had lost a valuable cow, and the prisoner was found in the field where the beast had been killed. The point made for the defence was that the indictment should have been different—as for stealing beef; for when the animal was dead, she ceased to be a cow—and the court ruled the point good. The grateful culprit came to thank O'Connell and as it had transpired in the progress of the case that the slaughtered quadruped was the fattest of the drove, O'Connell was curious to know how the cow-killer selected the best, as the night was pitch dark. Having made the inquiry, the acquitted man said:

'Well, counsellor, I'll put you up to it. When you go to steal a cow, mind and take the one that's furthest from the ditch. The poor thin creatures always goes to the ditch for shelter, while the fat bastards roam outside.'—*Id.*

On one occasion when Sergeant, the present Lord Chief Justice Levey, presided as associate judge, a criminal case was tried before him at Cork for larceny of coins and other objects of antiquarian interest. Shortly before, Sergeant Levey had been attending a meeting for the conversion of Jews, and O'Connell one for emancipating Roman Catholics. During the trial the coins were produced in order to be identified; many were of the Holy Land, others of the city of the Cæsars. The judge desired to see them.

'Hand his lordship the Jewish ones,' said Dan, 'but give me the Roman.'—*Id.*

A better example of O'Connell's insinuating address, the following anecdote affords. Shortly after joining the Munster circuit he was travelling in a chaise which he shared with Harry Deane Grady. It was after the rebellion of 1798 had left its sad traces of disorganization, and for several years many parts of Ireland were infested with highway robbers. The Kilworth mountains—a wild and lonely tract of country extending from Kilworth towards Olophoen—formed a famed rendezvous for most daring freebooters. While staying at the inn of Fermoy, a few miles on the Cork side of the dreaded mountain road, O'Connell and his circuit companion were discussing the propriety of procuring a supply of ammunition for their protection. A corporal and four privates of a cavalry corps clattered into the hall of the inn where the two barristers were standing. The opportunity struck Grady as most favorable, and addressing the corporal he said in his blunt way:

'Soldier will you sell me some powder?'

The non-commissioned officer felt his dignity hurt. He replied: 'Sir I don't sell powder?'

'Then will you have the goodness to buy me some?' asked Grady.

'I am no man's messenger but the king's,' said the dragoon.

Grady said O'Connell in a low tone, 'you have offended the man's pride by calling him soldier when he is a corporal. Leave him in my hands.'

After a long pause, during which Deane Grady retired, O'Connell said: 'I did you ever see such rain as fell to-day, sergeant? I am glad the cavalry had not the trouble of doing escort duty for the judges. It was suitable work for these yeoman.'

'True enough, sir,' replied the dragoon, evidently pleased at being addressed as sergeant. 'We were lucky to have escaped these torrents of rain.'

'Perhaps, sergeant,' continued Dan, 'you'd have the kindness to purchase for me some powder and ball. You can judge what size will suit these pistols. We are starting for the Kilworth mountains, and may fall in with Brennan or his gang. You, of course, could have no difficulty in obtaining ammunition while we civilians might find some.'

'Sir,' responded the corporal, 'may I request your acceptance of what I hope will suffice you. My balls will just suit your pistols, and don't spare the powder, for you may meet some of these skirmishers among the mountains.'

'Dan,' said Grady, when O'Connell triumphantly displayed a liberal supply of the munitions of war, 'you'll get on, and no mistake—the Blarney for ever.'

They did not require the supply, however, for they never were started by the presence of a highwayman. Deane Grady's prophecy was fulfilled, for O'Connell soon got into practice. It is stated that during the

first year he received £56, during the second £150, in the third £200, and the fourth £300.—*Id.*

Singular Case.—O'Connell was engaged in a fishery case on the Munster circuit, which resulted in a verdict for his clients in a singular way. The plaintiff, for whom O'Connell was counsel, claimed as assignees of a company, who had established a salmon fishery in the Blackwater, near the Youghal. The original proprietors were Danish merchants, and the fishery was called by them 'The Lax Weir.' O'Connell's clients set up nets for the purpose of taking salmon, which were objected to by the defendants as illegal. At the trial the defendants brought forward witnesses, who proved that the fishery in question was always called 'the Lax Weir,' and that the counsel argued that the plain and natural meaning of the word *lax* was an answer to the plaintiff's case, for it was absurd to contend that a close weir, such as the plaintiff sought to establish, could ever be called a *lax* one. O'Connell, however, found that in the language of the north of Europe *lachs* or *lax* means a salmon, and replied that the *Lax Weir* of the Danish company was thus neither more nor less than a salmon weir, and, as our informant adds, 'by the well-timed production of this bit of philosophical knowledge the learned counsel obtained a verdict for his clients, and for himself a great and sudden growth of his infant reputation as an advocate.'—*Id.*

The *Courier des Etats Unis* publishes the following family statistics concerning Brigham Young and the chief elders of the Mormon community. Young himself has 185 wives; Silas Roeder, his second in command has 129; Jeremiah Stern, 111; Job Billingson, 93; Julius Hoffman, 92; Gideon Ruffin, 84; and Habakkuk Oroszky, 81. The eldest of Young's wives is forty-nine years of age; the youngest, fourteen. He has lost by death twenty-eight wives.—Silas Roeder, being unable to remember the names of his 129 wives has numbered them. His No. 1 fifty-nine years of age; his No. 129, seventeen. Almost every member of the Mormon Church has two or three wives. Young has had 245 children, of whom but 86 boys and 138 girls survive. Nine of his daughters are married to Jeremiah Stern, and three to Silas Roeder.

The New York *Ledger* contains the following truthful remarks. They are from the pen of Fanny Fern:—'How often have I seen a face loitering at a church threshold, listening to the swelling notes of the organ, and longing to go in, were it not for the wide social gulf between itself and those assembled—I will not say worshippers—there. And I know it that clergyman inside that church spoke as his Master spoke when on earth, that he would soon preach to empty walls. They want husks, they pay handsomely for husks, and they get them, I say in my vexation, as the door swings on its hinges in some poor creature's face, and he wanders forth to struggle, unaided as best he may with a poor man's temptations. Our Roman Catholic brethren are wiser. Their creed is not my creed, save this part of it:—'That the rich and the poor meet together, and the Lord is the Maker of them all.' I often go there to see it. I am glad when the poor servant drops on her knees in the aisles and makes the sign of the cross, that nobody bids her rise, to make way for a silken robe that may be waiting behind her.—I am glad that the mother of many little children may drop in for a brief moment before the altar, to recognize her spiritual needs, and then pass out to the cares she may no longer lose sight of. I do not believe as they do, but it gladdens my heart all the same that one man as good as his neighbor, at least there—before God, I breathe freer at the thought. I can sit in a corner and watch them pass in and out, and rejoice at every one, how humble soever, feels that he or she is that church, just as much as the richest foreigner from the cathedrals of the old world, whom they may jostle in passing out.'

DORMANT AND ATTAINED PEERAGES.—Several of the most ancient and historic of our Peerage dignities are under attainer; otherwise the Earl of Stamford would be Marquis of Dorset; the Duke of Buccleuch, Duke of Monmouth; the Earl of Abergeenny, Earl of Westmorland; Captain Charles Stanard Eustace, Viscount Balinglass; and Mr. Marjomon Ferrers, of Baddesley Clinton, might prove his right to be Earl of Derby by a creation older than that of the Stanlees. In course of time it may fairly be anticipated that these attainders will be reversed, and that other extinct or dormant titles may be restored to the extant Peerage. The earldom of Wiltes has a collateral heir-male in Mr. Scrope, of Danby, the male representative of the house of Scrope; and the barony of Scrope of Bolton appears to belong to Mr. Henry James Jones, heir general of the same illustrious race; Mr. Lowndes, of Chesham, and Mr. Selby-Lowndes of Whaddon, are co-heirs to the baronies of Montacute and Monthermer; Sir Brooke W. Bridges is, in all probability, entitled to the barony of Fitz-Walter; Lord Dufferin is undoubtedly the senior heir of the Earls of Clanbrassill; Colonel Kemeys-Tynte has established his co-heirship to the barony of Wharton; Mr. Austruther-Thomson, of Charleston, county of Fife, is heir general of the St. Clairs, Earls of Orkney and Lords Sinclair; a Dilton is unquestionably in existence, the rightful Earl of Roscommon; and a Fitz Patrick who ought to be Lord Upper Ossory; and Mr. O'Neill, of Shaness castle, is the heir general of the Lords O'Neill, as well as the possessor of their wide spread estate.—*Sir Bernard Burke's Dormant and Extinct Peerage*.

A SINGULAR STORY.—The Louisville *Democrat* says:—'On the 5th February last, Micht King, about seventeen years of age, was killed at Oakland, Ky., by being struck on the head with a stake which was drawn from the ground by an unruly horse. Two days after the fatal accident, and when the body was about to be buried, the relatives of King thought they noticed evident signs of life, and it was kept for several days. A report got into circulation, at the time, to the effect that the body had come to life.—After keeping the boy several days it was removed to the lower graveyard and placed in a vault, where it now is, and it has been visited by hundreds of our citizens. The body retains its natural appearance, is limber and warm, after being dead and in the graveyard one month. We have heard no reason assigned for this strange phenomenon.'

That the institution of marriage is going into disrepute, the statistics of nearly every city and state demonstrate. This is particularly the case in large cities. A correspondent writing from New York to a Western Journal gives the following as a result of his observation. He says:—'There have been no marriages of consequence or what may be termed 'high life' this season, nor anything like the usual number among the middle classes. Now and then we see wedding cards, or a bride at the opera or evening parties, but the number is astonishingly small.'

The Stomach prepares the elements of the bile and the blood; and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly, Liver Disease is the certain result. As soon, therefore, as any affection of the Liver is perceived, we may be sure that the digestive organs are out of order. The first thing to be done is to administer a specific which will act directly upon the Stomach—the mainpring of the animal machinery. For this purpose we can recommend Hoodland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. O. M. Jackson, for Jones & Evans, Philadelphia. Acting as an alterative and a tonic, it strengthens the digestion, changes the condition of the blood, and thereby gives regularity to the bowels.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers generally. John F. Henry & Co., General Agents for Canada, 303 St. Paul St., Montreal, O.E.