

FURTHER GOVERNMENT PRECAUTIONS.—We are glad to be able to state that the government have decided on ordering several additional forces to Ireland, not in consequence of any outbreak being anticipated, but with a view to restoring confidence, affording increased security, and making ample provisions for the maintenance of the peace.

ESCAPE OF JAMES STEPHENS.—We publish to day the report of the Inspectors-General of Prisons to the Lord Lieutenant in reference to the escape of James Stephens from Richmond Bridewell, which will enable the public to say who is responsible for that untoward event. The conclusion we have arrived at, now that the whole of the facts are before us, is that the blame must be imputed to the ex-Governor, whose injudicious arrangements afforded an opportunity to the traitor or traitors within the prison to effect the release of the Fenian Chief.

On closing the special commission for the Fenian trials, the Dublin Judges highly eulogised the proceedings of the Grand and other Jurors, and claimed that the whole course adopted had been marked with moderation and justice, and would be fully approved by the country.

A proclamation was posted about the city yesterday, offering an additional reward for the arrest of Stephens. The sum of £1,000 will be given for such information as may lead to his arrest, and an additional sum of £1,000 to the person by whom he is arrested, with a free pardon to the informer, if he should have been concerned in the escape of the prisoner; also, £500 for information against any person by whom he has been harboured.

Men in all kinds of disguises are on the watch night and day, and among the customers adopted by some of the force on 'special duty,' is that of the Irish Americans, very many of whom are at present in Dublin, with plenty of money to spend, and having no apparent occupation but walking about. They generally lodge in the liberties and in the streets leading from Thomas street and James's street, where are also located large numbers of men who had been residing for some time in England and Scotland, and who, like their Hibernian-American friends, have no occupation in the way of work, but, notwithstanding, are by no means in want of funds.

Had Garibaldi been an Irishman and done in that country what he did in Italy he would have been hanged, quartered, and beheaded. This shows how jaundiced eyes can view objects. With us, Garibaldi was a hero, a great general, a demigod, but an eye that has no beam in it could see in him but a filibuster, a politician, a coward, and the greater the coward the louder the boasting when there is no danger ahead.

By what I hear, it is a matter of great surprise that none of the Fenians insisted upon being tried under Earl Russell's political dogma, viz.—'That any oppressed nation, any people or country, who were dissatisfied with their rulers, be they Kings, Queens, or Emperors were full liberty to disclaim them in the most summary manner, and to choose a new ruler or adopt any form of government pleasing to themselves.' Upon this it is observed that the Fenians have not gone as far as Z or last letter of the alphabet of this doctrine. And now people want to know is Earl Russell's teaching to be set aside, and are the Fenians so severely and cruelly punished because they did not pick up their lesson fast enough and go the whole hog.—I am, Mr. Editor, respectfully yours,

ASSAULT.—On Tuesday night a wretched-looking poor fellow had been singing from door to door through the streets of Callan. His appearance excited the sympathy of many, and obtained for him several 'coppers' as he went along, until he reached Bridge street, where, unfortunately, having been questioned in some way, he unfortunately gave his name as Nagle. Upon this he was immediately charged with being a relative of the informer Nagle, and was set upon without further pretext in a most brutal manner, and pumelled unmercifully.

THE FENIAN CONVICTS.—The Dublin correspondent of the Tipperary Free Press says:—A friend of mine happened to be a passenger by the mail steamer to Holyhead which conveyed the prisoners convicted at Cork to their destination at Pentonville, and his description of their appearance was saddening. Arrayed in the convict dress, their hair closely cropped, their beards shorn off, they were put on deck handcuffed in pairs, and shivering in the cold morning air. I saw some of those men in Green street. Underwood O'Connell was a fine specimen of a soldier, with a manly, yet unobtrusive bearing; but none, I am told, could recognise, as he stood in the hideous uniform of the prison, the graceful bearded fellow who entered the dock so proudly in Green street to be identified by the scoundrel informer.

On Monday, at his residence, Paradise-row, Darlington, died the Rev. William Hogarth, D.D., Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, in his 81st year. He was seized with paralysis on Sunday afternoon, and the sad announcement was made to the congregation assembled in St. Augustine's Church, which adjoins the deceased's residence, on the evening of that day, and prayers were solicited for his lordship's recovery, but he gradually sank and died on the following day as stated. Dr. Hogarth had been out on Saturday apparently in his usual good health. He was educated at St. Cuthbert's College, Ushaw, near Durham, and was for many years, prior to his coming to Darlington in 1837, pastor of the Catholic Chapel at Cliffe, in Yorkshire. He was installed on the 1st of September, 1852, as Bishop of Hexham in the Catholic Church of St. Mary West Clayton street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, he having chosen it as his cathedral. The decease of the reverend prelate will be deeply felt, not only among his own flock, but generally by all classes and denominations. He was remarkable for his urbanity, kindness, and mildness of disposition, self-denial, and liberality.

DEATH OF THE LORD BISHOP OF HEXHAM.—It is our painful duty to announce the death of another member of the English Catholic Hierarchy. The venerable Bishop of Hexham is no more. The following paragraph appeared in the Times of Wednesday:—

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Since 1829 there has been an increase of priests in Great Britain to the extent of 1,122; of chapels, &c., 123; of monasteries, 58; of convents, 135; of colleges, 10.

'Is it true,' he writes, 'we who honour Mary, love Christ Jesus less than you who honour her not? And again, since the Madonna was cast down in the Church of England, is Christ Jesus loved more than the old Saxon saints loved him? Or again since the established Church of England ceased to teach devotion to Mary; or rather began to forbid it, has Anglicanism given birth to a race of saints who loved Christ Jesus more than Teresa, and James, and Ignatius, of modern Spain, — more than St. Philip, St. Charles, St. Aloysius, and St. Magdalen of Pazzi of modern Italy — more than Francis of Sales, and Vincent of Paul, and Marguerite of modern France — more than the uncounted martyrs of the Roman Catholic Church, in these latter days, in China, in Japan, and on the seas? ... And to say one word of these our own days, is it true that the factory child of England, who certainly is never guilty of the crime of honouring Mary, loves our Saviour more than the convent child of Ireland, who, morning noon and night, when the bell reminds men of the Word made Man, kneels to say 'Hail Mary'? It is true that the peasants of England in their mazes or at their fields, know more of Christ Jesus and love Him better than the peasants of Spain and Italy, who come from their work with their hearts in their hands, thinking of the crown of thorns of his scourging, and of his crucifixion? And to mount a little higher, is it true that the clergy of England, the consecrated class of England, can point to a larger number of hearts burning with love of our Blessed Lord than the Roman Catholic Church sees in cloisters and her sanctuaries? We wish we had space for more extracts, especially for one from p. 42 of singular beauty. But we must refer our readers to the sermon itself; it will be a valuable addition to our libraries even when the occasion which has brought it forth shall have been long forgotten. To add to its present interest, it is sold for the benefit of poor children.—The Lady Chapel, and Dr. Pusey's Peacemaker. (The Substance of a Sermon Preached in St. John's Church, Islington, by Father Gallwey.

The Queen opened Parliament in person on the 6th. The speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. It opens by announcing the approaching marriage of Princess Helena, and regretting the death of the King of Belgium, it says foreign relations are satisfactory and the recent meeting of the French and English to confirm the existing friendship. It rejoices that the American civil war has been successfully terminated, and that the people are wisely repairing ravages: abolition of slavery calls forth cordial sympathies and congratulations. It is also satisfactory to state that the slave trade on the African coast is reduced to very narrow limits.

The correspondence relative to injuries to American commerce by cruisers under the Confederate flag will be laid before Parliament, satisfaction is expressed at renewal of diplomatic relations with Brazil and regret at the Spanish and Chilean difficulty but good offices England and France been accepted.

Treaties with Japan and Austria are referred to with satisfaction. Deplorable events in Jamaica are referred to with regret and the measures taken in the matter are detailed. Proceedings still in progress in British North America for Confederation are watched with interest, and great importance is attached to the object.

Great concern was expressed for the cattle plague and deep sympathy for the sufferers. The Fenian conspiracy was referred to as adverse alike to authority, property and religion; but the authority of the law has been firmly and impartially vindicated.

Reference was then made to sundry local measures, including reform. A warm debate ensued in both houses on the course of the government in regard to the cattle plague. Amendment censuring government was moved in the House of Lords but withdrawn and address in reply to the speech was passed.

In the Commons, Mr. Walker gave notice that on the 16th he should ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether any, or what representation had been made on behalf of Her Majesty's Government to the Government of the United States, with reference to the Fenian organization in America, more especially with regard to the employment of American officers, and the issue of bonds by the so-called Irish Republic.

In the debate on the address, in response to the Queen's Speech, the O'Donoghue enlarged upon Irish grievances, and moved an amendment to the address, declaring it to be the duty of ministers to examine into the cause of Irish dissatisfaction and remove them. After a general debate on Fenianism, in the course of which it was charged that the conspiracy was of American origin, and that Seward was the real head Centre, the amendment was rejected by 245 to 25, and the address was agreed to.

The cattle plague was the leading topic in both Houses. The Morning Herald believes the existence of the Ministry depends upon the way it deals with the subject.

Mr. Potter in the House of Commons moved for a copy of the correspondence relative to the removal of Mr. Gordon from the magistracy in Jamaica, and the circumstances connected with Morant Bay lockup case. Motion agreed to.

The Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury has called a meeting of the English and Irish bishops, with such of the colonial bishops as are at present in England, at Lambeth Palace, on Monday next. The subject of Ritualism will be submitted by the Bishop of London and other matters of interest to the Church will be discussed.—Saxons.

The entire cessation of the cattle plague in Edinburgh was announced at the meeting of the Town Council on Tuesday, on the authority of Professor Dick. The fact is important and gratifying, not only in itself, but as indicating that the disease exhausts itself—the measures of prevention and of 'stamping out' not having been more rigid in Edinburgh than in many other places. The vastness of the loss, however, that may be incurred before the disease runs its course in a district where it at once makes entry, is indicated by the fact that about four-fifths of the cows in Edinburgh when the disease broke out have died or been killed.—Scotsman.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IN FOUR DAYS.—Present Condition of the Cigar Ship.—The present condition of the Wianan's Cigar Ship, now building in London, and of which accounts were published a long time ago, is thus described by the London Morning Herald:—

The general form of the cigar ship has been, as her name shows, compared with that of a cigar pointed off at both ends instead of one. A more honest, but, perhaps, more effective illustration is that of the unpleasant but favorite plaything of street boys, the 'tipcat.' Most of our landmen readers will be more or less familiar with this simple but ingenious instrument of annoyance, and if they will fancy a Brodignag 'cat' of slender make and tapering to an absolute needle-point at either end, they will have before their eyes the exact representation of the hull of the cigar ship. This hull which, is, of course, hollow, and is formed of iron, supports a perfectly smooth and even surface, presenting upon the upper side a small deck, occupying about half, or something less, of the extreme length, the tapering extremities projecting beyond it at either end. Unlike the hull itself, this deck is not exactly the same at each end, presenting a wedge-shaped front towards the bow, while at the stern it is rounded off American clipper fashion. Above the decks are to be seen the funnels, companion-houses, &c., but neither mast nor rigging of any kind whatever, the only means of locomotion possessed by the cigar ship being her engines, for which she can, according to estimate, carry coal enough for five days consumption. Her extreme length is about two hundred and fifty feet, and greatest diameter about sixteen feet, tapering gradually, as we have said, to a point almost as fine as that of a needle. The amount of accommodation is therefore extremely limited; and we believe it is not proposed to make any attempt at carrying cargo of any description, but to confine the vessel strictly to the passenger trade. Even then it is difficult to imagine, after due allowance for saloon and sleeping apartments, stores, berths for crew, &c., what space can be left for engines estimated to work up to two thousand horse power. The means of propulsion employed are two large screws, one at either end of the vessel, and placed within a very short distance of the extreme points, or at a distance of about one hundred and twenty feet from the machinery. These propellers are to be of great diameter and sharp pitch—the one pushing, the other pulling the vessel, and each showing half of its surface above the water. The estimated extreme speed is about twenty-seven miles per hour. A short distance from the propeller, and nearer to the centre of the vessel, is the rudder—one at each end—a broad iron plate like a rudder, or rather steering paddle, of the ancient galleys. These are also rather more than one hundred feet from the steering apparatus. Such is the general external appearance of this remarkable vessel, now almost ready for launching—

In the water her line of flotation, according to the model of which we have before spoken, is exactly parallel with her longitudinal axis, the sharp point at either end being just level with the surface. Allowing sixteen feet as her extreme diameter, she will thus be raised in the centre eight feet above the water's edge; or with two feet more of bulwark, ten feet in all. We are free to confess that, with every possible desire to believe in the good qualities of a vessel which promises to bring us our American news in some three or four days, and to limit that dreadful channel business to within the hour, we are at a loss to understand how, under these conditions, the cigar ship purposes to keep aloft. In perfectly smooth water we can imagine that she might, it successfully ballasted against the chance of rolling over and over, as would be of course her natural tendency, make something very like the estimated speed, though with what degree of comfort to the passengers, deprived by the construction of the vessel of all light or ventilation except such as can be obtained from the deck by means of skylights and windails, and with two enormous propellers of severe pitch lashing the water at either end, is another question. The advantages, too, of being cooped up in such extremely close quarters, with an engine of this enormous power, may also be open to question, even under the most favorable circumstances. But the real difficulties of the cigar ship, as of most others, must commence with the first symptoms of a breeze. Imagine a vessel of this construction travelling at the rate of five and twenty miles an hour—the minimum rate, be it remembered, for the New York passage, on account of the consumption of coal—meeting in mid-ocean one of the westerly gales now careering across the Atlantic. In front of her is a wall of water twenty feet high, travelling at the rate of a dozen miles an hour. Between them meet at a speed of forty miles. There is no 'bow' to lift her over the obstacle. Right into it she plunges, like a harpoon into a whale's back, the whole force of the blow being met by the propeller, which, however severe may be its pitch, cannot present anything very much better than an almost flat surface to the shock. What chance the blades would have of surviving any very long succession of such shocks is a matter of simple calculation, and one into which the engineers have no doubt fully entered.

LONDON WORKHOUSES.—The revelations of work-house mismanagement increase in number and in revolting characteristics as the days go by. Lambeth has been pretty thoroughly exposed both by the 'amateur casual' and by the commissioner from the Daily News. Other places are, however, as bad and as cruelly ill-managed. Stepney, for example, appears from a report in the Times to house its casual paupers in a set of lofts over some old work-shops. They are brought in through the office, bathed, and sent up a ladder into the loft. When they reach the top the blanket is dropped for the new comer, and in a state of nudity the poor wretch makes his way to a row of beds packed close together, side by side, where they lie for the night covered simply with an old blanket and a rug. The rule is the same both for men and women, the only difference being that the women are forced to lie two in a bed, while the men do so at pleasure for the sake of warmth. There is no supervision during the night, so that the quiet and the helpless, the young and the old, are at the mercy of the sturdy ruffians, who are thrust out from the neighbouring parish of Poplar, where the workhouses is governed by the police. Little wonder is there that the commissioner—Mr. Farrall—who is not usually abrupt in his manner, should have told the guardians bluntly, that their wards were 'shocking, shocking indeed!' and still less that the guardians should jealously keep their proceedings quiet by turning reporters out of the room.

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We have reason to know that the experiments made under the direction of the Cattle Plague Commission on the protective influence of vaccination against the cattle plague have shown that this protective influence does not exist. The further action of the Government in taking steps to arrest the progress of the pestilence cannot fail to be now looked for with anxiety.—Times.

A meeting had been held in London of persons interested in the submarine telegraph cables, presided over by Earl Shaftesbury, to consider the merits of the Macintosh system for constructing cables, and to procure its adoption. It is claimed for Macintosh's system that it is so superior that 80 per cent more signalling power can be obtained than in the late Atlantic cable, that the cable is strong enough to sustain 20 miles of its own length in water, and that three cables under the new system can be constructed for the cost of one such as the Atlantic Co's. A proposition was moved for laying a cable direct from England to the United States via Falmouth and Cape Cod. The meeting adjourned to a future day.

FENIANISM AMONG THE LIVERPOOL DOCK LABOURERS.—The dock labourers have been for some time suspected of Fenian proclivities, and as they number some three or four thousand the authorities have been on the alert, no doubt contemplating any information of this suspicion with a little anxiety. We understand that there is not the slightest doubt a great number of the labourers have become tainted with Fenian principles, and that several cases are known in which the Fenian oath has been administered. A Fenian meeting was to have been held in Liverpool at the latter end of last week but the police were on the qui vive, and the brethren for once acted discreetly, and the gathering did not take place.—That the dock labourers should be imbued with Fenian sympathies there need be no surprise, and less apprehension of the potency of their combination.—Liverpool Daily Post.

A REPENTANT JURY.—Mrs. YELVERTON OWEN MORRIS.—The Edinburgh jury who found that the Saturday Review had not libelled Mrs. Yelverton have it seems, repented of their verdict. Nine of them now severally ask for a new trial, on the ground that they gave their verdict under an erroneous impression of the law of the case, and that since they read the judgment of Lord Jerviswoode in the public papers a judgment which some of them say they did not bear at all when delivered, and others aver they heard only very indistinctly—they have felt convinced that they did Mrs. Yelverton injustice, and that they would now give a verdict in her favor. It is stated by the Caledonian Mercury that on the morning after the trial several of the jurors who had read Lord Jerviswoode's charge in the papers expressed themselves as having given their verdict on a misunderstanding. They had thought that his lordship had told them the press had special privileges of criticism of individual life and character not enjoyed by the general public, and they had voted accordingly. Their charge, therefore, was great when they found the charge as printed conveyed no such meaning. It is also known (says the Mercury) that the chief subject of debate in the juryroom during the first three hours, and before the jury came out saying they were equally divided, was on this one point, and that during the second three hours no other subject was discussed. Indeed, the jury actually addressed a note to Lord Jerviswoode, asking him to repeat in writing what he had said in court on the law of libel, and his lordship replied, saying that he could not comply with their request. He would, he added, readily repeat it in court if they chose to make their appearance. Curiously enough, having gone so far two or three of the jurors, who were supposed all through to be against the pursuer and in favor of the defenders, succeeded in persuading the others that it would lock very foolish were they again to go into court in short, if they did so, they would subject themselves to adverse criticism on the part of the press, hence the verdict, and the attempt now made to overturn it.

UNITED STATES. For six months during the last year says the La Crosse Democrat, (Wis.) was confined in a filthy damp cell, in the jail of Mahaska county, Iowa, a man by the name of Benjamin A. Smith, for no other crime than being a Democrat. This victim of political hatred says, that during his confinement, he was allowed no fire and in almost every respect was treated as a dog. We should like to hear Benjamin sing 'My country 'tis of thee.' We think he could do it—with the variations.

A Connecticut paper says that under the head of 'stationary,' in the accounts of the State Senate, for the spring session, last year, were liquors to the amount of \$300 which were dispensed to the members of that body in the ante-room of the State House.

Now that the war is over, bigotry and intolerance are beginning to crop out as of yore, almost always instigated and promoted by New England men, or their descendants. The great and ever present object of Puritan hatred and persecution, is and has successively been the Catholic Church, Native Americanism and the whole hybrid progeny of Know-Nothing villainies, assailed Catholicly, and locked in a deadly conflict with the unchangeable Church of Ages. Their 'Smelling Committees' are being revived in our midst. We wish them joy of their investigations. The worthy champion of this worthy cause has ransacked the whole abundant vocabulary of blackguardism to spit his venom upon innocent women.—Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

Some years ago nothing could exceed the violence of the United States press in denouncing Louis Napoleon and Austria for securing peace by suppressing the liberty of the press. We suppose the protest will not be less violent at the following general order.—'Headquarters, Army of the United States, Washington, Feb. 17th, 1866. You will please send to these headquarters as soon as practicable; and from time to time thereafter, such copies of newspapers published in your Department as contain sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the Government in any of its branches, and state whether such paper is habitual in its utterances of such sentiments. The persistent publication of articles calculated to keep up a hostility of feeling between the people of different sections of the country, cannot be tolerated.—This information is called for with a view to their suppression, which shall be done on these headquarters only. By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

PHENOMENA IN THE OIL REGION, A BURNING WELL.—Orious and interesting phenomena in the Pennsylvania oil region are thus reported by correspondents of the Meadville Republican:—The great burning well presents a most magnificent sight. Imagine a space of perhaps forty feet square sending up a solid sheet of flame nearly sixty feet in height. It lights up the country for miles around, so that one can see to read a newspaper four or five miles distant. The heat of the fire has started vegetation to growing, and grass can be plucked there as green as that found in summer time. The well is owned by parties in Rochester, N.Y., and was struck some four weeks ago. It commenced flowing oil and water with a very strong force of gas; and two weeks ago last night, the men going to supper, the well took fire it is supposed from the engine, and has been burning ever since. The flame when first discovered was coming out of the driving pipe, and was not more than three or four feet in diameter; but after two or three days, the driving pipe was melted off two or three feet, thus allowing the gas and oil to separate before reaching the top; and spread over a surface 30 or 40 feet square; it has burned ever since. Some times the flames reach a height of one hundred feet, and produce an effect which no pen can describe or pencil do justice to.

We have reason to know that the experiments made under the direction of the Cattle Plague Commission on the protective influence of vaccination against the cattle plague have shown that this protective influence does not exist. The further action of the Government in taking steps to arrest the progress of the pestilence cannot fail to be now looked for with anxiety.—Times.

A meeting had been held in London of persons interested in the submarine telegraph cables, presided over by Earl Shaftesbury, to consider the merits of the Macintosh system for constructing cables, and to procure its adoption. It is claimed for Macintosh's system that it is so superior that 80 per cent more signalling power can be obtained than in the late Atlantic cable, that the cable is strong enough to sustain 20 miles of its own length in water, and that three cables under the new system can be constructed for the cost of one such as the Atlantic Co's. A proposition was moved for laying a cable direct from England to the United States via Falmouth and Cape Cod. The meeting adjourned to a future day.

FENIANISM AMONG THE LIVERPOOL DOCK LABOURERS.—The dock labourers have been for some time suspected of Fenian proclivities, and as they number some three or four thousand the authorities have been on the alert, no doubt contemplating any information of this suspicion with a little anxiety. We understand that there is not the slightest doubt a great number of the labourers have become tainted with Fenian principles, and that several cases are known in which the Fenian oath has been administered. A Fenian meeting was to have been held in Liverpool at the latter end of last week but the police were on the qui vive, and the brethren for once acted discreetly, and the gathering did not take place.—That the dock labourers should be imbued with Fenian sympathies there need be no surprise, and less apprehension of the potency of their combination.—Liverpool Daily Post.

A REPENTANT JURY.—Mrs. YELVERTON OWEN MORRIS.—The Edinburgh jury who found that the Saturday Review had not libelled Mrs. Yelverton have it seems, repented of their verdict. Nine of them now severally ask for a new trial, on the ground that they gave their verdict under an erroneous impression of the law of the case, and that since they read the judgment of Lord Jerviswoode in the public papers a judgment which some of them say they did not bear at all when delivered, and others aver they heard only very indistinctly—they have felt convinced that they did Mrs. Yelverton injustice, and that they would now give a verdict in her favor. It is stated by the Caledonian Mercury that on the morning after the trial several of the jurors who had read Lord Jerviswoode's charge in the papers expressed themselves as having given their verdict on a misunderstanding. They had thought that his lordship had told them the press had special privileges of criticism of individual life and character not enjoyed by the general public, and they had voted accordingly. Their charge, therefore, was great when they found the charge as printed conveyed no such meaning. It is also known (says the Mercury) that the chief subject of debate in the juryroom during the first three hours, and before the jury came out saying they were equally divided, was on this one point, and that during the second three hours no other subject was discussed. Indeed, the jury actually addressed a note to Lord Jerviswoode, asking him to repeat in writing what he had said in court on the law of libel, and his lordship replied, saying that he could not comply with their request. He would, he added, readily repeat it in court if they chose to make their appearance. Curiously enough, having gone so far two or three of the jurors, who were supposed all through to be against the pursuer and in favor of the defenders, succeeded in persuading the others that it would lock very foolish were they again to go into court in short, if they did so, they would subject themselves to adverse criticism on the part of the press, hence the verdict, and the attempt now made to overturn it.

UNITED STATES. For six months during the last year says the La Crosse Democrat, (Wis.) was confined in a filthy damp cell, in the jail of Mahaska county, Iowa, a man by the name of Benjamin A. Smith, for no other crime than being a Democrat. This victim of political hatred says, that during his confinement, he was allowed no fire and in almost every respect was treated as a dog. We should like to hear Benjamin sing 'My country 'tis of thee.' We think he could do it—with the variations.

A Connecticut paper says that under the head of 'stationary,' in the accounts of the State Senate, for the spring session, last year, were liquors to the amount of \$300 which were dispensed to the members of that body in the ante-room of the State House.

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