TENURE AND IMPROVEMENT OF LAND IN TRELAND. In the session of 1860 an act was passed to amend the law relative to the tenure and improvement of land in Ireland. From this bill great results were ed would remove many of those difficulties which embarrass the land question in this country. It appears, however, from a parliamentary paper issued on he motion of Mr. Magnire, that the act has been a complete dead letter. It fell powerless the moment it was passed. In no one of all the counties of Ireland has there been a single statement of tenant expenditure lodged with the Olerk of the peace. Consequently there have been no 'orders' by the chairman of quarter of sessions, or any 'appeals.' Not a

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THE VALUE OF LAND IN TIPPERARY .- Recently, in that favored part of the county Tipperary known by the name of 'The Golden Vein' some tenant right anxiety that exists in that locality for the possession of land. The subjoined statements are made upon well-informed local authority, and are somewhat as-tonishing in the face of all the outery about distress and want of money amongst the agricultural classes. A farmer named Burke, holding from A. L. Sadlier, s farm of forty acres of land, near Shrough, under a lease for lives, at two pounds per acre, sold his 'interest' in his farm. The in-coming tenant gave him eight hundred pounds. Another farmer named Morgan O'Brien, who held land at Emly, got from one John O'Neil, a man in apparently humble circumstances, £950 for his interest in his small holding .-Those two acres have reference certainly to very luxuriant land. At Kilmallock, county Limerick, about the same time, the interest in a farm, held under a lease of lives, at 55s per acre, was sold by Mr. M. Hartigan at a public auction, for £875. Adjacent to the town of Pipperary, the interest of a tarm of but fourteen acres, held at two pounds per acre, under the Smith Barry trustees, was in the market .-No lease was in existence, and a farmer named John Guinness gave £250 to the out-going tenant for the privilege of being declared successor. The soil must be rich, indeed, and the circumstances surrounding these several localities very inviting to induce such large premiums of ' Penant Right.'- Clonmel Chrenicle.

LANDLORD AND TENANT. - The Morning Star in a notice of Dr. Hancock's most lame and impotent pamphlet on the condition of Ireland, says, what is to bring about this better understanding between landlords and tenants? Is it to be allowed to grow up spontaneously and develop itself? On some esnates in Ireland the plan has been introduced of all permanent improvements being made by the landlord, who receives five per cent on the outlay as an addition to his rent. Where this has been tried it works well; but where landlords are unable or unwilling to adopt such a system, it is but just that that the tenants should have the right to compensation for necessary permanent improvements. It is idle to say that the tenant ought to make an agreement to this effect on taking the land. The competition for land prevents this, and the tenant takes possession trusting to the hundred uncertainties of the law. Whilst we wait for this better understanding the land lies unimproved, yielding perhaps half the produce which it might do if properly farmed .-Bills to remedy this evil have been introduced session after session by men of all parties, but up to the present time no good has been done. The representatives of conflicting interests in Ireland have battled over these acts stage after stage, while the more disinterested members of the legislature have been in fact uninterested in what they look upon as a tiresome Irish question. An excellent review of these legislative attempts has been given in a work recently published on Ireland, by Father Adolphe Perraud, in which he has devoted a space to this subject occupying in the English translation 126 pages, well worthy of perusal. From this, among other matters, he argues that Ireland ought to have a separate parliament. Without agreeing in this view, we must say that it is high time our legislators took up the subject with some idea of its importance .-They are auxious to remedy the imaginary evil of the London police being ruled by those who pay them. They are up in arms at a proposed viaduct across Ludgate-hill, or a railway terminus in Finsaffecting the welfare of a large portion of the king- increase as to its means, and dwindle as to its over without comment. - Duily Telegraph.

Judicious Disposal of Paupens. - There are at this moment some seven hundred pauper inmates in the Tralee workhouse. About a seventh of those consist of well growing healthy lads and girls many of whom have been brought up in the establishment, and a few stout adults who have spent some time therein and all are likely to remain permanent burthens on the rates. An intelligent guardian suggests sending them to Canada. One year's support of a praper in the workhouse, will fully cover the cost. - Tralee Chronicle.

The following, from the Dingie correspondent of the Trules Chronicle, is further evidence of the grievous inequality of Poor Law taxation :- 'The crushing rates and taxes threaten to sink many struggling housekeepers into the rank of mere paupers. Several houses are untenanted and promise to remain so, thereby lessening the taxable area and inereasing the rates on occupiers. The collecting of the next rate will give the coup de grace to several. On the 23rd April last a rate was struck on Dingle union of 5s Gu to the pound, and the 8th of last Aug. another was struck of 42 9d to the pound, making in eight months a rate of 103 3d to the pound. Add to this the remaining taxes for the past twelve months, and you have the as ounding fact that the entire falls little short of 75 per cent. per annum direct taxation on this miserable town.'

Government has given a reward of £50 to James Kelly, of Derrymaister, who resisted and captured one of an armed party who entered his house on the 21st February last. His landlord, Mr. Packenham Mahon, added £20 to the donation. The government gave a free passage to Queensland to his ne-Roscommon Messenger.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF POLICEMEN. -On the 1st May as Constable M'Coy and Sub-constable M'Donald were returning by the sea shore, at a place called Poulunarkeen [the most dangerous part of the west coast of this county] they observed two men named Byrne and Duffy engaged in taking sea-weed, when the former, in reaching for the sea-weed, fell into the sea, it being 40 feet deep at this place. The tide re- as "Popery." That hideous hydra which John coding at this time carried the unfortunate man out Knox and his Apostolic brethern of the "Solemn with it (he not being able to swim) when the subconstable gallantly jumped in, clothes and all, and tally and finally exterminated north of the Tweed, on rising to the surface was dashed against the rock, where he received several bruises and cuts, and had his watch broken. On recovering he struck out to the drawning man, who was in the act of sinking. M'Donald succeeded in catching the man by the head, and was bringing him ashore, when the drowning man seized him by the arm and waist, and both sank again. When they rose again Constable M'Coy cought the sub-constable by the shoulder-strap and dragged both ashore. Were it not for Providence and the gallant conduct of the constables, this man would have been drowned, and left a widow and five orphaus to mourn his fate.—Clare Journal.

The Protestant Archbishop of Dublin recently proposed a plan for 'synodical action and convocation of the Irish Church,' but in reply to Mr. A. Seymour, Sir G. Grey, in the House of Commons, announced that Ministers would not advise her Majesty to summon any such convocation.

ago, the House of Commons -acting, after long besitation, under compulsion of a sense of justice and decency-with great reluctance, because it stirred expected. It provided compensation to tenants for fierce passions and exasperated powerful interests improvements, and arranged a code of laws for land-lord and tenant, which the House of Commons deem-lord and tenant, which the House of Commons deemresolution, referring to a vastly important subject, and expressed in terms unusually solemn and dogmatic. And now, this very week, a return ordered by the same house at once reminds us that that resolution has never been acted on, and proves that the evil which it condemned to removal or reduction exists still, only unameliorated but aggravated. In March, 1835, the House of Commons, on the motion of Lord John Russell, resolved—"That any surplus in the revenues of the Established Church of Ireland, stop has been taken to apply the provisions of the which may remain after providing for the spiritual act, and it is, after two years, as inoperative as if it had never been passed.—Irish Times. Christians; and that no measure upon the subject of titles in Ireland can lead to a satisfactory and final adjustment which does not embody the princitransactions have occurred which will prove the ple contained in this resolution." Now for the present facts of the system then condemned, but still unhung. The number of persons belonging or professing to belong in any manner or degree to the Established Church of that country is returned as 691,872; but as this [if the return is made on the same plan as its predecessors] includes the Wesleyan branch of the Methodists, amounting to more than 100,000, the actual number of adherents of the Established Church must be taken as something less than 600,000. As the population of Ireland is close upon six millions we thus see that the church is kept up for the benefit of one-tenth of the population, and as a consequence, to the injury and insult of the other nine-tenths. Next the number of members of the Established Church is rapidly decreasing. In 1834 the number was 853,000, or less the Wesleyans, 763,000-so that between 1834 and 1861 [these being the dates of the two ecclesiastical censuses in Ireland], the Irish Episcopalian Protestants have decreased by more than 150,000, or more than 20 per cent. These figures are important in connection with the fact that the defenders of the Irish Estab. lishment base their defence mainly upon its being a missionary church"-established not to meet the want of Protestants actually existing, but to do the work of calling Protestants into existence. Well, the Irish Established Church has been maintained for that purpose for more than three hundred years; it was known to former generations that, with all its means and appliances—spiritual, social, and political, gentle and forcible - it had never received the assent of more than a tithe of the population, that tithe, too, being chiefly made up from an exotic population; and now we learn that that little is being annually made less. The annual revenue of this church, we are informed by the return, is £580,418 12s. 3d. This is just about £1 per head for each of the nominal adherents, men, women, and children, of the Irish Established Church. church of Scotland has about double the number of adherents, and not much more than a third of the endowment. The church of England has 20 times the number of adherents, and only about six times the endowment. The Irish church, in short, is, in proportion to its members, by far the most richly endowed church in the world-and always remember that in its fundamental principle, as a church of one religiou established in a country of another religion, it is as much without precedent or parallel in fact as it is without desence in reason. But, further of the revenues, are they decreasing like the adherents? On the contrary, while the adherents are dwindling away, the revenues are growing greater-while the sheep are disappearing the shepherds are waxing fatter. The new return, which is meagre also in several other respects, does not give the revenues, though it gives the number of adherents, for more than one year; and it would have been comparatively little service to give the revenues, as the adherents are given, for 1834, seeing that the tithe commutation act and other measures, if they did not materially affect the revenues made such changes as to render comparison unsafe. But in 1843 an estimate was laid before the House of Commons, from which we learn that the revenues of the Irish church were at that period £552,573. From this return it appears that they are now £580,418 - besides, we suspect, large accumulations in the hands of the Ecclesinstical Commissioners. Thus, while the establishment has lost 150,000 of Christian souls, it has gnined 30,000 of pounds sterling. What profiteth bury, but are not troubled about reforming the law it a church to prosper in the things of this world, common effort of the benevolent public. Such unonly, and and tenant in Ireland a question vitally and decay in the things that belong to the next to animity is too rare in our social system to be passed

Mr. O'Reilly on an early day is to move the follow-lng resolution: - That the system of establishing State schools, under the name of model schools, in the provincial towns in Ireland, is opposed alike to freedom of education and sound economy, and that it is the opinion of this house that no more such steps should be taken as would lead to the gradual that the cheapest way of getting rid of the burthen, withdrawal of all grants to those already in exist-and providing for these helpless young paupers, is by ence, due regard being had to the interests of perwithdrawal of all grants to those already in existsons employed therein as teachers.'- Star.

> The house of Maurice Regan, a farmer, residing at Caherconnell, within a few miles of Abbeyfeale, was set on fire a few nights ago, and entirely consumed, with all it contained. Regan and his family, who were in bed at the time, narrowly escaped being burned to death. A man named Timothy Wren was arrested by the police, and committed for trial by Mr. Galway, R.M. It appears that some short time ago, Wren threatened the farmer with either killing his cattle or burning his house on account of Regan's son assisting a bailiff to make a distress for non-payment of rent on the farm of the prisoner's father, and also for purchasing some of the stock at the auction. Freeman Cor.

> The Tunm Herald, speaking of the exodus, says :-This exodus of the people from Mayo and from this county (Galway), is becoming every week more ex-tensive. Whether for good or for evil, the st eam continues to swell and flow on uninterruptedly, and the emigrants may now be reckoned by hundreds from some localities'

A Dundalk paper says :- ' No less than one thousand emigrants passed through Dundalk last week ment gave a free passage to Queensland to his neon their way to America and Australia. They are
our Foreign Minister. So this poor young Englishphew, John Kelly, who assisted in the capture. -rushing out of the country as if to avoid some terriman, smitten with a sore disease, languishes in Piedble disaster.'

> GREAT BRITAIN. CATHOLICITY IN DUMBARTON. - Of all the dragons, and other horrid monsters that ever infested this earth, though such animals have been proverbially tenacious of life, none has ever been so hard to kill as "Popery." That bideous bydra which John League and Covenant" were supposed to have tois again rearing its head and showing its horns on every favourable spot in Scotland; and the ridiculous remnant of the Solemn League, yclept the Scottish Reformation Society, stands aghast at the apparition, and howls dismally through all its mouths. Fifty years ago it would have been diffi-cult to muster fifty Catholics in the whole shire of Dumbarton. For many a long year the only place they could procure where the Holy Sacrifice might flesh. If is theirs, they arge, by the law, and they occasionally be offered up, was an old shed which a sporting gentleman of the neighborhood had erected for the purpose of keeping his game cocks. But year after year, with the most self-sacrificing devotion, these few poor Catholics put every penny they could possibly spare of their hard earnings into left in the prison of Salerno for months until the ada common fund for the purpose of building a church. And God blessed their efforts. A piece of ground that Earl Russell has too much at stake to quarrel, which was but a few short years ago the happiest And God blessed their efforts. A piece of ground that has been help it, with an Italian Ministry. But we country for man to live in, has become the least de- Co., J. Co year 1830 the present church was opened. Till then are amazed at the ingratitude of Turin. Here at sirable in almost every respect, of every place on & Son.

The Church Establishment, Nearly thirty years | the Dumbarton Mission had been stiended by the late Rev. Mr. Gordon, of Greenock, of whom the old Catholics still love to speak with affectionate reverence; and long after that the whole of Dumbarton shire was under the care of one Priest. In 1850 another church was opened at Dumtocher, seven miles from Dumbarton; and about three years ago was built the beautiful Church of Our Lady and St. Mark in the Vale of Leven. In each of these places there is now a large congregation. In Dumbarto n the Catholics number about a fourth of the entire population. The church has been enlarged and beautifully decorated, but is still too small by one half. A Mission by two of the Passionist Fathers from London has just been brought to a close, which has been productive of a great amount of good in Dumbarton. During the three weeks that the Mission continued sixteen hundred persons approached to the Sacraments. Many who had but very seldom been at Mass for sixteen or twenty years have now endeavored to make their peace with God; and some who had even apostatised have by means of this Mission been brought back to the Faith. The simple and familiar, yet powerful and truly elequent dis-courses of Father Aloysius, were indeed well calculated to impress on the most hardened sinners the necessity of amending their lives without delay; while the lucid explanatory lectures of Father Alban showed them in the clearest manner the proper means of doing so .- Weekly Register. THE SISTERS OF CHARITY .- Sectorias jeniousies,

and the enmities of contending theological factions, have always exempted one form of religious betterolence from the universal condemnation which they have heaped upon the works of all whose faith was not like theirs From the time of the Founder of Christianity, to succour the fatherless and widowed in their affliction has been recognised as the pure and undefined religion before God and man. So, even in the bitterest days of fanatic discord, men have paid a tribute of respect to those whose lives are passed in the relief of human misery. Sickness is of no creed, sorrow belongs to no denomination, and want is the attribute of no doctrinal tenets. The sun shines alike upon the wicked and the good; and the universal benevolence of nature knows no distinction of persons or difference of class, faith, or nation. And it is thus that the charity which aids all equally, which needs no testimonial save the presence of misery, no certificate except the evidence of want, approaches most closely to the Divine love and goodwill towards men. Of all bodies which can claim the high privilege of belonging to the sacred communion of mercy, there is none deserving of more honour than that of the Sisters of Charity. Throughout the Christian world these boly women are known, loved, and bonoured. Wherever there is pain, anguish, or decease, there they are to be found, ministering to its relief. Amiust the horrors of war pestilence, or famite, their calm, quiet presence, their sweet pale faces, their tender cares, their gentle smiles, and gentler words, have given comfort to the dying and the sick. . . It is therefore with extreme pleasure that we have noticed the kindly endeavour of the English Sisters of Charity to provide some small protection for the infant children of the poor in Westminster. No sect need grudge them their well earned success; there is work enough and to spare for all to do, in gathering in the harrest of our pauper children. In the densely-crowded quarters of this vast city, where, to quote a well-known phase, the infants of the poor graduate in the university of the streets, there is a constantly-increasing multitude who grow up, God knows how, amidst want, sin and shame. To rescue some of these little ones, whom the Saviour loved, good and pious women have founded an asylum, where, during the absence of their parents at their daily toil, they can be kept out of harm's way. If ever there was a work which appealed to human sympaths, it is that of this Westminster mission. We are not surprised that persons of all creeds and classes should have joined to aid the good work by raising contributions for its prosecution. The names of the patronesses of the bazaar which has just been held, for the aid of this Westminster asylum, include persons whose belief is known to be far different from that of the ladies whose cause they have sought to promote; and even the most bigoted of Churchmen can hardly think unfavourably of an object to which a prince of the royal blood has consented to give his sanction, in conjunction with the Traffords, the Petres, and the great Catholic families of England. We are glad that a purpose which all sects could commend, should for once have been promoted by a

The Sisters of Charity having proved their zeal and self-devotion in hospitals and camps, have come to labour among our most destitute poor, to assist the sick, and comfort the dying. They now ask for help to camble them to gather under their roof many little little children who would otherwise be left to perish. They have, at the present time, thirty-six children under their care, of whom, unfortunately, no less than eleven are suffering from scarlet fever. Their earnest appeal to the generosity of the public was not in vaiu, so far as could be judged from the attendance yesterday, the names of the ladies holding stalls, and the number of valuable and curious articles offered for sale having attracted a large number of distinguished visitors. - Morning

THE CASE OF MR. BISHOP .- What would have been

the outery in the Liberal press, what the indignation of her Majesty's Ministers, it Mr. Bishop, instead of being foolishly and almost unwittingly mixed up with a conspiracy against Victor Emmanuel, had suffered for intriguing against the Necpolitan Bourbons? To judge by what took place when Ferdinand was King, and Neapolitan prisons were not half as full of political prisoners as they now are, war would have been the inevitable result. Admiral Mundy, instead of entertaining La Marmora, would have been called upon to bombard St. Elmo, and the subversion of a dynasty would have been the mildest expiation of the affront put upon the Civis Romanus. Unhappily Mr. Bishop has gone on the wrong tack. He has many friends with the losing cause. He has permitted himself improdently to be drawn into the meshes of the reactionary-i.c., the Royalist-net, and, therefore, he must suffer without a protest. Gentle solicitation is all that can be expected from montese dungeous for six months without a trial, and is then condemned, in the face of the Neupolitan law, to ten years at the galleys. The felon's doom is commuted for a sort of political imprisonment, and that is the extremity of Piedmontess mercy. We fancied the present Government had some claim upon Turin; that their vannted sympathy, their constant encouragement, their moral aid, had placed Victor Emmanuel under some considerable obligation; that if at this moment he is ruler over 22,000, 000 Itulians, he owes his augmented power principally to English statesmen. At least, this is the proudest boast of the Liberal press and Liberal speakers. "See," say they, "the influence England has acquired in the Italian poninsula" Mr. Bishop has tested this influence to the full. Lord Russell has begged hard for him, but Victor Emmanuel is obdurate. They may knock off the iron that chains him to a felon, but they will not give him his liberty. They will have their pound of will hold him, according to the terms of their pro-clamation, "alive or dead," for all that Lord Russell may entreat or threaten. We own we are not very much surprised at this. We recollect that two English engineers, entirely innocent of any crime, were

least was an opportunity of showing some consideration for the feeling of Englishmen. Policy as well as feeling might have dictated acquiescence in the request of the English Ministry. But no. There could be no fusillations in the Capitanata if the Englishman escaped scot free; there could be no strength within if there were any display of deference to a foreign power. And Mr. Bishop, in spite of Earl Russell's remonstrances, is still a prisoner. It is only fair to say that the Italian Government is not especially severe towards Englishmen. There is M. de Christen, a gallant soldier, convicted on notoriously false testimony. He, too, is immured in Nea-politan dungeons, and his sentence to ten years has also been commuted for a less harsh imprisonment. But how does this merciful Government deal with their prostrate enemy? Eighteen months after his confinement, and six months after his conviction, he parole at Rome; and that some hundreds of friends, accomplish. We sympathise deeply with Mr. Bishop in such hands. We cannot so school our feelings so arrogantly set us at defiance. We may learn from it the respect and influence which our "moral aid" has earned for us from the men who now sway the destinies of Italy .- Morning Herald.

STEAMERS FOR THE CONFEDERATES .- We (Liverpool Post) learn that another batch of the swift Clyde vate : steamers has been purchased during the past week on account of the Confederate Government.

The Duke of Devonshire has determined on giving to the tenantry on his Irish estate, at the next rent audit, the same liberal aflowance which he made to them last year, viz, to holders of land, whose rents do not exceed £100 per annum, a reduction of twenty per cent., and to holders above that sum fifteen per cent .- Cork Examiner.

The Liverpool Mercury of the 21st uit., referring to the calamitous less of the Anglo-Saxon, contains a proposition from a gentleman of Edinburgh, to place a Floating Telegraph Station of Cape Race. He sacs: 'As vessels will always call at Cape Ruce on account of its being a thousand miles nearer Britain than New York, and as it is an exceedingly dangerous locality, would it not be possible to maor a floating light house of wood or iron, say from 20 to 40 miles off the coast, connected with the shore by telegraph, the hearings of the same being laid down in the chartz, by which ressels would be easily abic to make it? He also proposes to diminish the risk of vessels coming into collision with the light-house, to protect it with floating breakwaters, and to provide a powerful steam whistle and air trumpet for use during fog.

about Neology in - College. One of the Deans preached a most outrageous sermon last Sunday. Not contenting himself sweeping away the Pentateuch be would wipe out the whole P ble, and reduce the creed to 'I believe in God the Father, maker of heaven and earth.' Some thirteen men wrote a very civil and police protest to the Master, begging that preacher preached again. The master took it well, bed; thereupon several of the fellows rose up, and, less degree. The Rev. W. G. Clark, one of our Tu- sent North to his friends. tors, preached a very objectionable sermen in chapel several Sundays ago, which was to show that the Bible is not infallible, and contained this remarkable sentence : - 'That it was a casket which, among some precious jewels, contained many a stone which might be picked up on any shore. I believe this is only the thin edge of the wedge of infidelity. His sermon was unquestionably very plausible and duates are only too ready to believe in what he SRYS.

UNITED STATES.

More than one chameless outrage has of late been perpetrated against Catholic churches, principally by New England troops, though we regret to see that the crew of one of our ships of war behaved very badly not long ago on the Mississippi. It is almost useless, we suppose, to protest against such outrages as some of our military commanders appear to consider 'loyal'y' and earnestness in the cause a clonk for all sins. But, surely, we are fast losing all idea of the principles of civilized warfare, when property devoted to religious purposes is no longer held eacred. - Pittsburgh Catholic [Union.]

Speaking in favor of the recognition by the Amarican Republic of the same Spanish provinces, whose oppressed and dissatisfied people are authorised, whenever they can, to rise and break their fetters.— This was the great principle of the English revolution. It was the great principle of our own, Vattel, if authority were wanting, expressly supports this right. Our revolution was mainly directed against the mere theory of tyranny. We had suffered com-paratively but little, we had in some respects been kindly treated, but our intrepid and intelligent fathers saw in the usurpation that was to follow .-They rose, they breasted the storm, they achieved our freedom. I am no propagandist. I would not force upon other nations our liberty if they do not want it. But if an abused and oppressed people will their freedom, if they seek to establish it, we have a right, as a sovereign Power, to notice the fact, and to act as our interest requires. Moreover, if Spanish America be entitled to success from the justice of her cause, we have no less reason to wish her success from the horrible character which the Royal arms have given to the war. He who has looked into the history of the conduct of this war is constantly shocked at the revolting scenes it portrays -at the refusal to treat, on the part of the Royalists, on any terms with the other side; at the outrage of women, the violation of flags, the instigation of slaves to rise against their owners; at acts of wanton and useless barbarity."

Two Year's Work .- There is no civilized country on earth which is in a more deplorable condition to day than that known as the United States of America. Dismembered as a nation by sectional war, and driven to the verge of anarchy in these Northern States by the imbecility and tyranzy of those who have control of the machinery of government, that

earth which is recognized as civilized. The cause of this unfortunate state of things is so plainly written in the facts of history that it is needless to recite them here. But in considering our situation as a people, the inquiry arises to our mind, how long is this state of things to last and are the American people, after a few years of prosperous existence as a nation, ready and willing to become the degraded equals of extinct nationalities? It would seem from their apparent indifference to transpiring events that the American people are ready for the yoke of a master. It is true that many of us are deceived by appearances. Patriotism has been invoked and appealed to for the ostensible purpose of preserving the integrity of the Republic from the effects of civil war, but when the patriotic ardor of the people impelled them onward to the field of battle and of slaughter, the proclamation goes forth from their is threatened with a new trial for participation in servants in control of the Government that the bond the storming of Callato. It happens unfortunately by which the States are held altogether as one is of for the credit of his accusers that on the day on no binding force upon rulers, and that in disregard which he is accused of this feat at Callato he was on of the stipulations of that bond, the people who are freemen, shall become slaves. Unconditional sub-Englishmen amongst the number, can be found to mission is required of free Americans to the bebests prove the alibi. But what of that? Where there is, of power. A despotism is established by the seraccording to Mr. Layard, a corrupt administration vants of the people in supercedure of the constituof justice, with demoralised juries, the great thing is of course to keep the bird encaged; and this, by book or crock the Piedmontese Government will property by the gracious permission of a few of their fellow-citizens who, but a few years ago, were their equals before the law and their inferiors in every atfor our countrymen as to measure our sympathies by tribute of manly dignity. "What a fall is this, my their politics, and revile or applaud them according countrymen." Once we were freemen, both by natheir politics, and revile or applaud them according countrymen." Once we were freemen, both by natasthey may happen to be Liberals or Tories. And ture and by constitutional compact. Now neither we cannot understand the sneers with which Lord by nature nor by constitutional recognition are we Normanby's generous support of an unfortunate prisoner in a foreign goal was greated in the House of are denied to the American people, and they, Peers. Piedmont owes the present Government as if it were legitimate to be under the control much, if Italy owes them little. It is the height of of a master, consent to become the subjects of usurp-ingratitude that, in a matter of so little moment as ers of power. Such is the change wrought in the the detention of one siling prisoner, Pledmont should American people in two years of subjection to a partisan Administration of the Government. What are the hopes of the future from this glance of the past? Not much to our perception .- Dubuque Herald.

General Rosecrans, a few days ago, received the following pertinent letter from an indignant pri-

'General: I have been in the service 18 months, and have never received a cent. I desire a furlough for 15 days, in order to return home and remove my family to the poor-house.

The General granted the furlough .- Louisville Journal.

THE FUTURE. - It requires no prophetic vision to foresse the result of the present war. That it will terminate in the complete independence of the Southern Confederacy there can, we think, be no doubt in the mind of any rational man. We have nothing but contempt for the opinions of a party or leader who insists that the Union can be restored by the protongation of hostilities. It is the worst kind of hypo-crisy to deceive the people holding out hopes that can never be realized, and of this hypocrisy the North has been made the deluded victim. Some of these leaders may have really believed that the South could be forced into the Union, but the majority never labored under such a delusion - Metropolitan

MURDER OF CAPTAIN MCMANUS. - A murder was committed on Thursday night, the 28th ult., in the camp of the 71st Pennsylvania. It seems that Captain McManus, of Co. E, 69th New York, was visiting Capt Phillips, of the former regiment, and in rumpet for use during fog.

NEOLOGY AT CAMBRIDGE.—A Correspondent of the about Captain McMahon of the 71st. The latter Record says :- There has been some commotion being in his tent close by, it is supposed, heard the conversation; and at once appeared in the tent in his night dress, revolver in hand, and saying, 'Sir, you have been talking about me to night, imme-diately raised the pistol and fired before any one could interfere. The ball entered the breast near the heart, and death ensued in about an hour afterward. McMahon attempted to fire a second time, they might be excused attending chapel when this but was prevented by a lieutenant who was present. When the news reached the 69th quite an exciteand expressed his warm sympathy and approval; but ment was created, and it was with great difficulty a large body of them in the College with whom the the mob of soldiers could be restrained from taking preacher was popular, got up a counter protest on summary vengeance. The deceased was much estremed by his fellow officers and soldiers, while his auntierer is represented to be of a quarrelsome distaking the Dean's part, said they would resign their position who has not won the respect or cateem of offices if the master did not reprimand the signers of any of his associates. The affair has thrown a the first protest. I am sorry to say these doctrines gloom over the camp and all are discussing it. The are spreading among many men here, in greater or body of deceased is being embalmed, and will be

The Imposton Parket, -The person named R. Demerat, who obtained money under false pretences, by topresenting himself as being a distressed priest NJ, at the instance of R-v. J. D. Howles, the Catholie clergyman of that place, who at once pronounced him an impostor, and had him taken in charge by the authorities, to prevent soundal and annoyance to elequent; and, coming as it did, from a man of such his flock. The story generally circulated heretofore, rank and importance in the College, popular as well, that the would be priest robbed Father Bowles of his it is not to be wondered at that many undergra- watch, chain, clothing, etc., thrus out to be erro-duates are only too ready to believe in what he neous, olthough he had, previous to paying a visit to Burlington, fleeced a clergyman at Bristol, Pa., of many valuables. He is represented as being an intelligent man, well calculated to deceive, and versed in many of the modern languages. When controlled with Father Bowles, at the hearing before the Mayor of Burlington, he was unable to either respond to certain interrogatories put to him in Latin, or to find and read the psalms of the day in the officium divinum. He finally acknowledged that the entire story of his being a priest was a selfcoined fabrication, and that he was willing and anxious to return the stolen property. This was done upon an opportunity being afforded, and the surprise and wonder incident to the singularity of the case subsided .- Mount Holly Heruld.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER from its great celebrity in the South America and West Inindependence Mr Canning was eventually the first dian markets, for which for twenty years it was exto acknowledge, Henry Clay laid down arguments clusively manufactured, has been extensively imitatdian markets, for which for twenty years it was exwhich he little thought would ever be quoted against ed in this country. Now, however, the original arti-his own darling Republic:—"! maintain that an cie has been introduced, and as it bears the distinctive mark of the proprietors may be readily distinguished by its externals from the simulated preparations. The internal tokens of genuineness are still more unmistakable, for 'Murray & Lanman's Florida Water ' has the odor of the fresh tropical flowers and plants from which it is prepared, and exposure to the air increases the delicacy of the aroma, instead of producing a sickening effluvia as is the case with collet waters scented with strong essential oils. Agents for Montreal, Devins & Bolton, Lamplough

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