There is a paper published in Dublin called The People, which is understood to be the organ of the Fenian Brotherhood. This organ in a leader says:-On Monday night, in the Rotunda, the people of Dublin gained a glorious moral triumph. made manifest to the world that there is one thing above all which Irishmen will never tolerate, - and that is a felon-setter acting the part of a patriot. No shallow notions of false tolerance will ever prevail on them to be guilty of base time-serving like this. The true significance of the meeting was plainly and simply this; the Irish people believe that Mr. Sullivan has more than once acted the part of a felon-setter; that he has been the cause of arrests and State prosecutions; that shortly after the M'Manus funeral he committed this crime in an especial manuer, when he printed in his journal the names of a committee, and denounced them as memhers of a secret society, manipulating the list, too, in such a mancer as to call special attention to certain parties. The people further bear in mind that, when he took an action against the proprietor of the Irishman for libel, he swore that in certain inflammatory articles, evidently revolutionary in their tendency, he only referred to 'a ministerial crisis.' The people believe that throughout his career as a politician and journalist be has ever proved shuffling and mendacious. They believe, in a word, that he is the worst possible specimen of that worst possible sort of thing-a pretended patriot. Believing all this, they cannot endure his presence at a public meeting. They think it a mockery, which tends to bring patriotism into disrepute. Believing all this implicitly, they felt outraged by his presence on Monday night, and by The O'Donoghue's utter want of tact and good feeling in introducing his name with praise when commencing a speech. Accordingly, giving full swing to their just wrath, they hurled from their presence him and all his abettors. Such, we assert, was the true significance of the people's conduct on Monday night.

The news from Ireland (much more satisfactory than when it tells of Rotundo meetings and of Fenians and Goulahs), is of sundry Orangemen, sentenced to a mild, short imprisonment, by Mr. Justice Hayes for offensive conduct against the Party Procession Act; also of a debate and division among the celebrated guardians of the Ballinasloe Union, in which a majority of one gave one more decision in favor of common sense and good feeling. Also, of a very useful and praiseworthy decision of the Lord Lieutenant, who has reprimanded and removed to another station a sub-inspector of the Constabulary, named Boyce; the Sub Inspector Boyce's fault was, that he "thought it his duty" to obstruct a Catholic Priest, the Rev. Mr. Corcoran, who came to the barracks to administer the Sacraments to a dying constable.

ILLEGAL DRILLING AND FEDERAL ENLISTMENT IN IRELAND .- To the Editor of the London Times .- Sir, -Many of your English readers are not aware to what extent illegal drilling and Federal culistment are carried on in the southern parts of Ireland. In the counties of Tipperary and Limerick especially nearly every young fellow able to carry arms is regularly drilled and exercised with imitation wooden rifles by discharged soldiers, pensioners, and others trained in the use of arms. The drilling is carried on in different places each day to avoid detection. Every vessel going to America is crowded with these young men. Their passage warrants are handed to them free of expense on embarcation, and the men numbered and told off into messes before going aboard. The consequence of all this is that recruiting parties for our own army now hardly get a man, where hundreds were to be got before, and those who would enlist are afraid to do so. At present our army does not require recruits to any extent; but I venture to affirm that should a war arise, we need no longer look to Ireland to fill up the gaps in our army, unless the Government takes prompt steps to prosecute those who are now openly breaking the law. Should you consider the above deserving of notice, may I request the insertion of it in your valuable columns?

> I have the honor to be, Sir, MILES.

Nine young men of respectable appearance, and to whose good character the most unimpeachable teatimony was borne, were yesterday arraigned at the Fermanagh Assizes for having taken part in an Orange procession. They pleaded 'Guilty,' and threw themselves upon the mercy of the Court. No discourse was bire, our set lost of the deceased disturbance had been occasioned by the procession, Prelate's life - his charity for the poor, his zeal for and even the prosecutors had interceded for them. Judge Hayes, however, after commenting severely them down, said he felt bound to award a substantial punishment, and sontenced the culprits to three months' imprisonment.

Although very little is heard about the romantic project of the Cork gentleman who proposed to raise an Irish brigade for the service of the Danish monarch, it is by no means abandoned. Its details, according to the Cork papers, are being energetically worked out, and applications for sanction and ac ceptance have been addressed to the King of Denmark. The reply is expected to be favorable.

The Cork Constitution after quoting the Times' correspondent on the dog nuisance subject, says:-If ever a tax was acceptable, it would be a tax that would make the owners of the dogs feel the inconvenience of them; for though the tax, even if it amounted to 10s, would not be the fiftieth part of what some sheep-breeders have suffered, it would be awaited by the Nuns and the Sisters of Charity, acmore than, except where they were kept for poach-companied by the papils of both communities. The ing, the masters of the mongrels would like to pay. Unless, however, our members move, the marauders will multiply, and the destruction will go on. Mr. Gladstone may say that he has no machinery for the collection of such a tax, but if he do not choose to employ the police, who are employed for so many purposes not more foreign from their natural occupation, why not employ the officers of Excise? And if he appropriated a portion of the proceeds to re-munerate them for their extra trouble, these by no means munificently paid gentlemen might have no objection to undertake it. What are representatives for if they cannot serve us in things useful? Every man who loses a sheep by the depredations of those dogs suffers a wrong against which a tax such as has been repeatedly recommended would have secured him, for the tax would not be twelve months in operation until either of the destroyers would have disappeared, or the number would have become so small that there would be less difficulty in tracing the delivquents, and making their owners

Upon the motion of Colonel Dunne, and with the consent of the Government, a Select Committee of the House of Commons has been appointed to inquire into the complaint that Ireland is charged, in contravention of the provisions of the Act of Union. with more than her fair share of taxation .-Colone: Dunne's speech was very able and made out a strong prima facie case, and Gladstone stated that whereas in England the rule has been to reduce or remove such fiscal burdens as fall chiefly upon the labouring classes, and to tax the rich, in Ireland the practice has been the opposite. The evidence, when printed, will no doubt furnish abundant topics for discussion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Conversion .- Mr. Basil Chambers, M.A., of Liverpool, has just secoded from the Church of England, and joined that of the Untholic. It is understood that Mr. Chambers intends taking Orders in the Catholic Ohurch, - Court Journal.

The destruction of property at Kagosima by the British bombardment is estimated at £1,000,000, and kind, is easier to put than to answer; but we will 1,500 persons were killed, - Sun.

rential feelings of regret. Foremost in the ranks of the mourners, as was well their place, stood the Catholics. Others may have admired in the deceased Prelate, the brilliant orator, the polished gentleman, the man of elegant scholarship and classical tastes. But the Catholics had, in addition to these, yet deeper claims, which the bereavement of a Father involves. As a priest, and more still, as a Bishop, he had done much for them. At the time he was made Bishop in 1838, the Oatholic Church in Scotland Jwas just beginning to come again into view, rising, as it were, above the surface, and provoking by her reap-pearance the passionate bigotry which had exhausted itself in endeavors to accomplish her destruction. The Hays, the Camerons, the Pattersons, had been engaged, so to speak, in the laborious work of trenching and digging anew the foundations, and in erecting that unseen portion of the building, on the solidity of which the security of the whole superstructure depends. Bishop Gillis came at a time when such a mind as his was needed. He came to adorn and to develop. With his great powers of eloquence he combated, and reduced to forbearance, if not to reason, the old bigotry which strove vainly to oppose him. He developed the grandeur and greatness of the Church in the arts, in the sciences, and in the majesty of her worship; he drew around his pulpit by the strength of his eloquence men from the first ranks of the learned professions, and held them there, night after night while he convinced them that Catholic belief was no 'mummery.'-What Bishop Gillis seems to have aimed at was, in his district, to reinstate the Cutholic Oburch in all her former splendour. His conceptions were far in advance of his age. Had his lot been cast a century hence, his career might have been no brighter, but his heart would have suffered less from the bitterness of his appointed hopes. As it is he has gone from amongst us, leaving us many grand designs, which may be yet developed to his honor in the light of a more advanced day. A few paces distant from the cottage of Greenhill, where he died, stands the Convent of St. Margaret, a community which will be for ever associated with his name. To him it owes its existence in Scotland, and of his elegant tastes the convent itself will long remain a monument. This ther his body was conveyed on the Friday after his decease, and on the Saturday morning the Office of the Dead was chanted by the local Clergy of Edinburgh, and a Mass of Requiem offered up by the Vicar-General, the Very Rev. A. Macdonald, of Dundee. Nothing could exceed the simplicity and beauty of this ceremony. The plain chant requiem, so complete with hope and with sorrow, the tearful Sisterhood kneeling around the bier of him who had been to them as a Father, had in them a something far more touching than even the solemn rights on the day of burial. Through the kind indulgence of the Nuns, the chapel of the Convent was opened on Sunday to all who might wish to enter and pray for the repose of the soul of their Bishop. The solemn public obsequies were fixed to take place on Tuesday March 1st, in the Church of St. Mary's, Broughton street. The Right Rev. Dr. Murdoch, Bishop of the Western District, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr Macpherson, as Deacon, and the Rev. Mr. Gordon, as Sub-Deacon; the Vicar-General acting as assistant priest. There was also present the Right Rev. Bishop Gray, Dr. Murdoch's coadjutor. Nearly all the Clergy of the Eastern district were assembled round the bier of their Bishop, and the Church was crowded in every part with a sorrowful and pious congregation. The gorgeous cosin, on which were were laid the mitre and crosier, rested upon a splendid catafalque surrounded by a blaze of light from huge silver candelabra. At the corners of the bier rose four alabaster vases with spirit lamps which threw the changeful flickering of their flame fitfully on the rich purple velvet of the cossin and its heavy studding of gilt nails. The windows of the church were darkened, so as almost wholly to exclude the light of day. The sanctuary and galleries were draped with black. The scene was one of imposing grandeur, as through this twilight gloom, the silence unbroken by a whisper, the voices of the choir broke in with the solemn opening of Mozart's requiem. At the conclusion of Mass, the Rev. Father Grant, S.J., delivered the funeral oration, taking for his text the words 'Though he is dead, he yet speaketh.' The discourse was brief, but set forth with much elothe Church, his patience under suffering, his humility and kindly dispositions, and concluded with a pathetic farewell in the name of all present, in the name of the whole Church on earth, which now introduced him to the Church in Heaven, whence came the cheering words, 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors.' The absolutions were then given by Bishop Gray, the Rev. Mr. Strain, Rev. Dr. Macpherson, the Vicar-General, and the Right Rev. Bishop Murdoch, after which the coffin was removed to the hearse, amid the solemn strains of the Miserere.' The crowd which filled the space in front of the church, and all along the route of the procession was immense, and the behaviour of the assembled multitude testified to the respect in which Bishop Gillis was held by men of all creeds. His last resting place was to be his well-loved Convent of St. Margaret, and thither the long funeral procession now directed its course, passing on its way, for the last time, his own door. Inside the gate of the Convent, the cortege was coffin was borne to the vault prepared for its reception, while the Nuns chanted the Misercre. After a space the plaintives notes of the Benediclus were sung, and the mouruful procession quitted the vault, leaving him there to await a glorious resurrection,

whom in life he had cherished and loved so tenderly and so well. -R.I.P.BROTHER IGNATIUS. - The Monastery established in Norwich by Brother Ignatius and his friends is styled the 'Priory of SS. Mary and Dunstan.' The solemn dedication of the priory took place in private, Brother Ignatius-who, it must be stated, is very polite and courteous to every one-baving apparently an aversion to the presence of representatives of the press as such. During the past week the English Order of St. Benedict has been permitted by all sections of the Norwich public to lead a more quiet life, that supervision exercised over the admission of strangers having apparently freed the Monastery from unwelcome intruders. The charge made for admittance is to a great extent nominal, all who are supposed to look with a friendly or even a neutral eye upon the proceedings of the English Order of St. Benedict being apparently made welcome without payment. Although the weather has been extremely inclement this month, Brother Ignatius sits in a room without a fire, goes bareheaded, and traverses muddy and snow-covered streets with feet protected by rough sandals only. In fact, every possible austerity is practised by him and the brethren, who have received a few additions to their order of late. It was at one time proposed to establish a nunnery also in Norwich, but it is understood that this project has been abandoned or postponed for the present from a want of the necessary funds.

watched and prayed over by the Holy Sisterhoud,

THE PALMERSTON MINISTRY -Its Fall Foreshadowed. -The House is tumbling down. Lord Palmerston's popularity is waning, and the probability is that, before midsummer, we shall be in the throes of a general slection. What is the cause of this? What can induce the Opposition, with an unpopular leader in one House, and a lethargic leader in the other -so lethergic, indeed, that he rather shirks than solicits office-to wish to oust the aged Fremier at the present moment? The question, like most of its

classes, and among the members of every religious mainly traced to his dash,—to the belief, long prepersuasion throughout Edinburgh, deep and revery valent, that he was equal to any small rential feelings of regret. that the Powers of Europe, nay of the world, were convinced that, as far as England was concerned, he was omnipotent. He had only to raise his linger ly in it, -to be always keeping up armaments and armies without using them when the push camethis was sorely calculated to impair a prestige based on such assumptions as we have named. It has ceased to be a surmise, -it is known to be a factthat if the Premier had his own way, England would have rushed into the Danish quarrel, and we should now have been at war with the two most successful members of the Bund. Two obstacles intervened the refusal of Lord Palmerston's colleagues to march with him through Coventry on such an errand, and the private wish of the Queen that peace might be preserved between nationalities with both of which abe is in her family ties so closely connected. Lord Palmerston, thus fettered and all but handcuffed, was powerless to act; and to make his humiliation deeper, the Queen, on the eve of Parliament meeting, sent for Lord Derby, who remained with her at Osborne just before the commencement of the session. If the Premier had proved restive there was his successor. If he could not coerce his colleagues, there was no other party-there was no other Ministers on whom he could fall back. When the curtain rose on the Parliamentary drama, Mr. Disraeli, knowing how matters stood, was surcustic and insulting; and Lord Derby, in the other House, revelled in the discomfiture of his rival. Was this to be wondered at? What is called the popular branch of the Legislature consisted fully as much of the Conservative as of the Liberal element; while in the Upper Chamber the head of the house of Stanley was 'monarch of all he surveyed.' Then came the question about the production of the Danish papers, the Opposition leader every night becoming more andacious, until, taking advantage of the Premier's absence from an attack of gout, Mr. Disraeli coolly told the House of Commons that the name of Lord Palmerston, derided abroad, was only terrible at home. This, it will be admitted, was not a very legitimate mode of warfare. Such a system of attack is almost unknown amongst the leading politicians of our day, and it is only worthy of notice as showing that the time was supposed to have arrived for storming the citadel. In a week after, an encounter, bitter and personal, between the present and proximate leaders of the House of Commons took place, and never, perhaps, in his life, did the noble Viscount so overflow with bile. His blows were hard and heavy, and he achieved a verbal triumph, followed, a few nights after, by a motion relative to the calling, or rather the non-calling, out of the yeomanry this year, which resulted in a majority of one .- European Times.

We extract the following from an Edinburgh pa-

"AN OLD KIRK."- A good deal of talk has been occasioned in Edinburgh circles during the week by the decision of the Lord Chancellor in respect to the famous case of the old Trinity College Church. This litigation as been going on for nearly a score of years. There have been decisions of various kinds in the Courts of Sessions, and discussions without end respecting the case in the case in the Edinburgh Town Council. The church, along with an hospital, were tounded by the plous Mary of Gueldres in the fifteenth century, and at the Reformation the property fell into the hands of the magistrates of Edinburgh. In 1848, the North British Railway required the site, and the church was removed, the railway paying £17,000 as compensation. The possession of this fund occasioned no end of talk in the Council and among the community, and the varrious sects fought over it with such vigour as only sectaries can at times display. Antiquaries, too, had a hand in the pie, and insisted that the original church should be restored, and, with a view to carry out this scheme the stones, the veritable old blocks, that had constituted the original building, were preserved, and used to be seen in a safe corner lying all numbered and labelled, waiting the time when they were to be recomposed into a place of worship.

The Chancellor has upset all these schemes, and plans, and decisions. Lord Westbury, as is well known, bears no favour to the Court of Session, and takes every opportunity of snubbing the judges. In the statement of his views last week, he rather outlid himself in his sneers at the judges of everything connected with the principles of law. The Chancellor directs that the £17,000 is is to be spent in the erection of a church, as near as possible to the site of the old one, which church it is expressly directed, may not be a reproduction of the old one, but is to be a suitable building, erected according to a plan approved of by the Court of derstand and use words about which they k Session. This gets rid of the old stones at nothing, as for example the word indult, once, and also disposes of all pretensions to elaborate architectural adornments. The Chancellor estimates that the church may be built for £7,000. This leaves a large residue, which he directs shall be appropriated in the extension and maintenance of the hospital, a portion of the endowment of which had practically fallen into desuctude.

As we have said, the decision has occasioned great irritation in most Edinburgh circles. Indeed, it is as gall and wormwood to the great majority. The individual who is most thoroughly jubilant is the famous Veterinary Professor, Mr. Dick whose views the Chancellor happens to have completely homologated, and who is said to have been particularly demonstrative of his satisfaction.

THE COMPARATIVE NAVAL STRENGTH OF ERGLAND AND FRANCE .- In Parliament last week Col. Sykes -acting on Mr. Cobden's repeated counsel, and supplying in some measure his unfortunate lack of voice -demonstrated from the budget of the French Minister of Marine for the present year, that the French navy is a little more than a third the strength of our own-that we have 592 vessels (of which 506 are screw or paddle-steamers, and 25 iron-clad) against the 214 on the French navy list. We have 170,000 seamen, and a reserve of 14,000. France has not 35,000 in all. Our naval expenditure for the year is ten millions and a half pounds, and that of France is little more than six millions. The Star remarks on this that no delusion can be more wild than that which attributes to France even an approach to the naval strength of England.

Shirs in Commission .- A statement made up to 1st of December shows that at that date we had 157 sea-going ships in commission, all steamers - namely 10 line-of-battle ships, 5 iron-cased ships, 44 frigates and corvettes, and 98 sloops, small vessels, and gunboats. To these are to be added 44 harbor guardships, stationary ships, &c., 5 of them steamers; 18 surveying, troop, and store ships, all steamers; and 43 tenders, 35 of them steam; making the total fleet 262 in number. There are still to be added 11 guardships of the coast-guard, all steamers, and 63 tenders and cruisers, 17 of them streamars; making the total fleet and constguard, including cruisers, 336. This number is 9 more than on the first of December, 1862, but of sea-going ships the increase is only 2; for though there was I more iron-cased ship, and 6 more sloops, small vessels, and gunboats, there were 3 fewer line-of-battle ships, and 2 fewer frigates or corvettes .- Times.

The Great Eastern steamship, which, after passing through so many phases of good and ill-fortune was purchased at public auction for the sum of £25,000 has been chartered for the conveyance of the Atlantic cable, which it is confidently expected will be ready for submerging by the summer of next year .- Observer.

The hearing of appeals in the House of Lords in endeavor to supply an answer, and leave others to the Alexandra case was fixed for March 11th.

They are Hamburg steamers sent out by German when the storm threatened, and it disappeared. He merchants to warn homeward-bound German vessels delighted the 'country gentlemen' by his pluck, and of the European war, and to recommend that they he awed our enemies by his preparations. But to should run for the nearest neutral port. When na-be always on the verge of war without being actual-tionality is doubted, the vessel is hailed, and if she proves to be English, no further communication is made. If the ship accested is found to be German, a large board is immediately exhibited over the stenmer's side, on which is painted, "Denmark at war with Germany;" and should the weather be favorable, further news is exchanged. There is no reason to believe that there is now any Danish war ship in the Channel .- Wilmer & Smith's European Times, March 5.

Another Hoax .- The London correspondent of the Nottingham Journal writes :-

Some of your renders will, doubtless recollect the splendid hoax about the 'profound author of the Scriptores Priapici, and the great King Nebuchadnezzar, which was played off by some cruel wag upon that learned gentleman, the editor of the Morning Advertiser. A somewhat less unsavoury, but still more laughable joke has been perpetrated upon a personage of cognate capacity, the editor of the Cambridge Independent. It is also in the shape of a letter, which has evidently been inserted without the smallest suspicion of its mulu fules. It runs as follows :-

LENTEN INDULTS.

Sir,-Tractarians, English Church Tuionists, or (to speak unreservedly) Romanisers, are much in the habit of asserting that their pernicious doctrines and practices were those of the early Church, and they talk glibly of the 'authority of Councils,' and 'primitive tradition.' Now, Sir, to those who hold that the Bible, and the Bible only, is the standard of religion, so that every one can find out what is Uhristianity for himself, it matters not what early Obristians thought or did; but as it is always satisfactory to defeat an enemy with his own weapons, 1 beg to send you an extract from the decree of the First Lateran Council of Pompeli, A.D. 246, a Council which is not often quotes, but whose authority I have never yet heard impugned, even by the most violent writers. The following extract clearly proves that these Lenten ludults were not only unknown, but were actually condemned at that early period. I have preferred sending you the original, as were I to attempt a translation, I should probably be accused of a misrepresentation. The educated laity of Cambridge can read it and interpret it for themselves. At any rate, I defy the Tractariaus to give it any other meaning.

Dec. Concil. Pomp. xvii., cap. 4, sec. 12 :- Quam scriptores inepti et qui linum denario scribunt in ignobili charta nuntiorum de omnibus que non intelligere possunt, dicunt, et quum verbis utuntur de quibus nihil noscunt, exempli gratia, 'indultum'tum justum est eos illadi ab illis quos objurgant.

This proves as clearly that Indults and other mummeries were alien to the spirit of the early Christians, as you, Mr. Editor, showed in answer to Mr. Knowles, that the canons of 1603 are unauthorised relics of Popery.

I would advise those of your readers to whom Latin is a dead tongue, to read an able article on the subject in the July number of the 'Quarterly Journal of Palmontology; it is also ably treated in Mr. Thomas Carlyle's elequent and exhaustive 'Defence of the Nicene Creed.' Further arguments will also be found in St. Augustine's treatise Contra Fidem, vol. II. p. 666, and in Whewell's Platonic Dia-logues, vol. II. dial. 3. The latter learned author conclusively proves by the system of the inductive philosophy that innovation and superstition are the invariable precursors of Prelacy, Priestoraft, and Pantheism. Numbers, sir, may be against us, but it is cheering to know that we still have learning on our side. I trust that you will never cease to expose the poisonous principles of embryo Papists. If all had behaved as you and your Protestan: correspondents have done during the last six weeks, I have no doubt that true Church principles would have been much more popular than they are at present. I trust it will not be long before pseudo-Churchmen, who contradict the Prayer Book and break its rubrics, are brought to see that they have no right to consider themselves so much superior to those who behave more consistently. - I remain, sir, yours,

A GRADUATE ie exanisite absurdity wh line of this truly delicions 'sell' is doubtful; but his agony of mind may be imagized, if not described, when some kind friend explained to him the true meaning of the 'Decree of the Council of Pompeil'-' whereas foolish writers and penny-a-liners talk in a certain low newspaper about things which they cannot understand and use words about which they know is right that they should be made fools of by the people they abuse.

. The interpretation of this somewhat unusual expression has caused great difficulty to the commentators. The best critics, as Buckle, Schlegal, Tupper, and Jones, take it to mean certain eccentric ritualists who flourished at that period.

† The boldest Tractarian will not dare to dispute the authority of this Father, as his works have been edited at Oxford by Dr. Pusey himself

GREAT MATCH AT NEWMARKET FOR £1,000. - An extraordinary mutch has been made, which may be considered one of the most novel in the history of the Turf. Sir Joseph Hawley and the Earl of Westmoreland have accepted a wager of £1,000 that they transmit a message by horse and jockey 30 miles within the hour, and they are allowed to employ any number of horses and as light jockeys as they please. It is stipulated that the message must be a written one. It will be seen that each mile will have to be completed in two minutes, and considering that the best Derby time recorded is Blink Bonny's (2 min. 45 seconds) and Kettiedrum's (2 min. 43 sec.) Sir Joseph Hawley and Lord Westmoreland will have to employ some good cattle, bearing in mind the inevitable stoppages which must occur for change of horses and jackeys. One of the backers of time offers to lay £5,000, with the condition of £1,000 forfeit. The match is appointed to come off at one of the Newmarket autumn meetings.

TRADITIONS. - The registrar of Dunbar, Haddingtonshire, had to record in his bill of mortality for 1962 the death of a seaman who fought under Nelson at the Nile and Trafalgar; of a joiner who was apprentice to Andrew Meikle, the inventor, and assisted at the erection of the first thrashing mill in Scotland; and of a domestic servant, aged 97, who remembered conversing with her grandfather, who attained nearly the same age, and who used to give an account of his witnessing the entry of William and Mary into London in 1688; her father was present at that of the Pretender into Edinburgh in 1745. She was in service in Edinburgh with a family where Burns was a frequent guest. Last year was very fatal to aged persons in Scotland. In Hamilton, in a population a little over 14,000, the deaths of 25 persons were registered whose united ages amounted to a number greater than that which designates the year of grace in which they died.

ILLEGITIMACY IN SCOTLAND. -The Scotch registrate continue to complain of the immerality of the people, but note also the prevalence of the practice of subsequent legitimation of children by the marriage of the parents. In the report just issued an Aberfruitful land) were rendered legitimate by the mar ling a blow, or to talk of reprisals against Great Bririage of their mother to their father before the year | tain for acts which the British Government has neiclosed. The registrar of Tradeston, Glasgow, registered 107 illegatimate births in 1863, and in more pent.

CRUISERS IN THE BRITISH CHANNEL.-It appears | than half of these instances the mother and father that suspicious looking steamers industriously ply jointly subscribed the entry; 12 of these couples among the homeward bound fleet, inquiring of each were subsequently married before the year was out were subsequently married before the year was out. reply being 'English,' put up their belms and haul of,' without giving any explanation of their business.

The registrar of another Glasgow district—that of Bridgeton, who registered 200 illegitimate births in they are Hamburg steamers. ton or other factory workers; 38 of the rest were domestic servants. The Berwick registrar states that toll marriages are the exception now, and in a few years will be among the things that were. - London Times.

> THE EDINECKGE "WITNESS."-This well known journal, the principal organ of the Free Church of Scotland, and long edited by the late Hugh Miller, is defunct. 'Had hope of human reward,' says the Witness in its closing words, ' been our spring of action, we should have cherished a miserable delusion, and been fated to experience a mortifying disappointment. 'Cursed be the man that trusted in man.' The Scotsman says, 'Especially should have been added, in clerical man-for with men in general honesty and independance, though they have their pains, have in time their reward; the peculiar misfortune of our departed neighbour consisted of trying to use these qualities in a position with which they were incompatible, and among men to whom they were inconvenient and unpalatable. We have been the servents of the Church alone,' are the Witness's last words. If it had served its country as faithfully as it has served its sect, its service would not have been so unprofitable, its clients so ungrateful, nor its would-be masters so unkind."

Application had been granted for a commission to examine the Pasha of Egypt and other witnesses at Cairo, relative to the steam rams seized in the Mersey.

A hospitable gentleman one day informed his but-ler that six clergymen were to dine with him, and desired him to make due preparation. 'May I ask, sir, deferentially replied the butter, whether they are 'igh or low church?' 'What on earth makes you ask such a question?' 'Because, sir, you see, if they're igh, they drink; if they're low, they ent.'-The London Saturday Review says that.

UNITED STATES.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD DISCOUNTENANCED .-The Fenian is the title of a paper published at Chicago as the organ of the Fenian Brotherhood. In its second number, just issued, is a long account of an interview between a committee of the Brotherhood and the Roman Gatholic Archbishop of Chicago. The latter discouraged the enterprise of the "brethren" of the order, and the colloquy wound up

Com.-Well, Bishop, is there no way in which our society can be made in consonance with the laws of the Church?

Bishop - Your object is illegal, and until you abandon that object nothing can be done. Com .- Our object is the overthrow of British rule

in Ireland. Must we give up that?

Dishop -I have said your object was illegal. Com.-Must we consent to abandon our intention of striking the British government if an opportunity should offer?

Bishop-Yes; even the British government.

Com.-We have spoken of Poland. The national government of Poland is one of the most inscrutable secret societies which has ever existed on the face of the earth. It condemns a man to death, and immediately he is found stabbed to death in some mystsrious manner. No man even knows the names of those who comprise the government, and yet the Archbishop of Ireland, who is most opposed to us, in his letter to the Polish committee in Dublin, apologises for the small amount he sends to aid the cause of Poland. The Cardinals, and even our Holy Father, the Pope, offer up their prayers for the success of the Poles.

Bishop-If they are secret they will fail. Nothing good ever came from secret societies.

Com .- We are detaining you lorger than we expected. Allow me to ask the question : Must we, in your opinion, give up our idea of over-throwing British dominion in Ireland, in order to be reconciled to the Church?

Bishop-The British government is a legal government, and it is a crime against the Church to attempt to subvert the existing state of society. Com .- Then we are to understand that the British

Whether the editor has yet learned to appreciate government in Ireland is a legal government, and it a crime against the Church to attempt to overthrow the government in Ireland? Bishop-Well, yes.

This decision closed the interview.

FEDERAL FREIING TOWARDS ENGLAND. - The recent news from Europe has been received with unmitigated delight by that amiable section of the people of this country who hate Great Britain as ardently as they love the Union, and to please whom Mr. Soward threatened to hold the British Government responsible for all the damago inflicted upon American commerce by the Alababama and the Florida. They rejoice that the Danes and the Germans have come to blows and indulge in a romantic, but possibly baseless, vision of a general European war as the immediate consequence. Crowns are to be melted up for old metal; the purple robes of Kings and Emperors are to be trailed through the gutter; thrones are to be converted into material for bonfires; the old nationalities of Ireland, Poland, and Hungary, but not of the Heutarchy, are to be restored : Republican institutions are everywhere to be established; and such a dia of battle is to be kept up for the next twenty years in the Old World, that America is to be left to its own devices, without danger of foreign intervention and, more agreeable than all, Great Britain is inevitably to be dragged into hostilities with one or more of the great Powers of the continent, in which event Federal capitalists and shipbuilders are to fit out privateers for the foes of Eugland, and sweep British commerce from every sea and ocean of the globe. 'We should not be human,' says one of these sweet-tempered observers of European politics, if we did not feel some little satisfaction at the prospect. As soon as England is at war we shall commence building vessels for the Emperor of China, and the English flag will be driven from every sea, as ours has been.' The spite of this writer blinds him, and the class to whom he appeals, to many little facts that ought to be taken into the account before England or the world can accept his conclusions as positive certainties. The federal Government has 12 war ships now in commission which it cannot send to sea for want of sailors. The capture of the Alabama and the Florida was a duty orgently demanded of the Federal navy, and the Northern people would have been almost as much delighted with either achievement as with the surrender of Richmond or Charleston; yet the Federal navy was incompetent to the task, or, at all events, unsuccessful in accomplishing it. Gught it not to strike these over-senguine Anglo-maniacs that the British navy might not in the case supposed be quite so powerless as that of the United States; that the enterprising and skilfal people who built the Florida and the Alabama for 'the Emperor of China' might be able to build 40 or 100 better vessels for the British Government and that their commanders might make yery short work both of the ships and the necks of any pirates bailing from Federal ports who should venture to come within 100 miles of them? It would be consistent with the dignity of the American Government and people to devote their energies to the capture of the ships that so disturb them; but it is deenshire registrar mentions an instance in which neither consistent with dignity, nor reason to four children, all born in 1863 (for Scotland is's continue to whine over their losses without strik-