

Why should Ireland require a different law to regulate the relations of landlord and tenant from that which prevails, and on the whole works well in the rest of the United Kingdom? This is the question which, as Mr. Chichester Fortescue allows, must receive a satisfactory answer before his own or any similar measure can prudently be adopted by Parliament. The State, however, is not bound to shut its eyes to facts, still less to considerations of natural equity, which render the English Common Law on this subject inapplicable to Ireland. That law is itself founded on an assumption, and that assumption is that landlord and tenant are equally free to strike their bargain, and possess what Mr. Fortescue properly calls 'an hereditary confidence' in each other. The general rule is that, in the absence of an express contract, an outgoing tenant may remove anything that he may himself have attached to the soil, and which can be detached from it without injuring the freehold, but has no claim to compensation for permanent improvements. The custom is that such improvements are in this country made by the landlord, and that when they are made by the tenant he is permitted to reap the benefit of them. In Ireland, as every one knows, it is far otherwise. The general rule there being the same, the custom is nearly the reverse. Owing to the excessive competition for land, to the want of independence in the tenant class, the applicant for a farm can rarely obtain a lease or agreement, and has little chance of inducing the proprietor to lay out money on improvements. If draining or fencing is done by the farmer, it is done entirely at his own risk, and Lord Naas's belief that no reasonable proposal for future compensation has ever been refused by an Irish landlord is perhaps warranted by the fact that proposals of this kind, being notoriously hopeless, are never made. Such, then, is the state of things with which we have to deal, and the first point to be decided is whether it justifies, not a legislative sanction of the doctrines advocated by the Tenant-right League, but an alteration of the legal presumption against the claims of dispossessed tenants without a written security for the value of their improvements. We are disposed to hold that it does, and that Mr. Fortescue's Bill, amending Mr. Cardwell's Act of 1860, deserves a favourable hearing from the landed interest of Ireland.

The main object of this Bill, as described by Mr. Fortescue, is to promote the use of written contracts between landlord and tenant, by making it the interest of the landlord to insist upon having one. Hitherto the responsibility of neglecting this precaution has been thrown on the weaker party, who was seldom in a position to make his own terms, and, failing to do so, might be ejected without compensation. A partial remedy was provided by Mr. Cardwell's Act, which enabled a tenant to recover the value of improvements to which, after due notice, his landlord should have consented. Experience, however, has shown that the requirement of notice, and other precautions introduced for the protection of landlords, practically render this part of the Act a dead letter. Irish tenants do not care to enter into a long correspondence on the objections raised by an agent, knowing that if these are removed they may still have to encounter great delay and difficulty in obtaining from a court of justice a very inadequate assessment of their outlay. The present Bill removes all such obstacles by directly throwing the onus of requiring an agreement on the landlord's side, and dispensing with notice and preliminary adjudication as conditions of compensation in default thereof. It enacts that compensation shall be paid in proportion to the increased letting value of the land, and that if the parties cannot agree it shall be fixed by a valuer to be appointed by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, subject to a final appeal to the Chairman of Quarter Sessions. No claim is to be allowed beyond £5 an acre in amount, and the limitation of time is 41 years for building and 31 years for agricultural improvements. Another clause takes away the right of distress, where it is not expressly granted in a written agreement. There are also provisions facilitating the investment of capital by landlords in the improvement of land, under the statutory powers of borrowing already in force, and encouraging beneficial leases, by extending the leasing powers of proprietors with tenures of limited duration.

There can be no better reason given in favour of the Bill than what Mr. Whiteside employs as a reason against it. So subject, according to him, is the servility of Irish tenants, that if thus favoured by law they would blindly sign any paper which their landlords might lay before them. Were this true, it would strongly confirm all that has been said of the pressure to which they are liable where they have no security at all. Whether it be true or not, there are causes which for years to come will prevent Irish landlords from doing their duty towards the land, and make it desirable to give Irish tenants special inducements to do so. The resident proprietor has frequently not the means, the absentee proprietor has seldom the will to sacrifice immediate profit for the sake of their tenantry and successors. The development of manufacturing industry might do much for Irish agriculture, by absorbing part of the rural population, accelerating the conversion of smaller into larger farms, lowering rents, and increasing the profits of cultivation. But the development of manufacturing industry is a slow process in a country like Ireland, which is far from rich in the raw materials of manufacture. We must deal with the problems before us, and of these one of the most urgent is that of keeping the best class of Irish farmers in the country. Whatever does this, and stimulates their energy by assuring to them its fruits, must ultimately benefit their landlords too, and make them better rent payers as well as better neighbours and better citizens.—Times.

EMIGRATION.—On Tuesday, the Minnehaha sailed from Derry for New York, having on board 368 passengers.

As the Spring advances, the tide of emigration continues to flow seaward with weekly increasing volume. It is a sad sight to see the crowds of stalwart young men and active women, supporting tottering old age and helpless infancy, passing along our quays to embark in the steamer which is to convey them to an English port en route to the land of promise beyond the Atlantic, where they hope to find that independence which is denied them at home by bad legislation and a short-sighted selfish policy on the part of our rulers. This week the Vesta took upwards of ninety such exiles to Liverpool and forty more are waiting to depart by the same route.—Waterford Chronicle.

The emigration season opened this year much earlier than usual, and, up to the present, it has surpassed in the number of emigrants any of the last few seasons. During what has passed of this year, the number that actually departed from Queenstown for America is estimated at 12,000 to 14,000 souls, or nearly a thousand per week. The gross emigration last year is stated to have been 30,000.—Examiner.

About 100 emigrants left the Tralee and Killarney district last week. Several of the prisoners incarcerated for Fenianism in Tralee jail are to be liberated on condition of emigrating to America. Thus the fear of imprisonment and the hope of liberation are stimulating the fearful exodus of the people.—Munster News April 21.

We (New Times) are informed by our special correspondent that the cattle plague has made its appearance at Coachford, about thirteen miles from the city of Cork, in the valuable herd of Mrs. Lindsay, whose herdsmen, John O'Connell, is at present a prisoner in Cork jail under the Habeas Corpus Act.

THE IRISH FLAX TRADE.—A comparison of the statistics of the Irish flax trade in the years 1859, 1865, and 1866, shows a steady progression, which would have been more rapid had the cultivation of the crop in Ireland been kept up steadily. In 1859, there were in Ulster 32 flax-spinning mills, with 651,872 spindles.

SHOOTING OF A POLICE-CONSTABLE.—On Sunday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, Police-constable O'Neill, 49 D, was foully murdered while in the execution of his duty, under circumstances which appear to warrant the assumption that his assassin was connected with the Fenian conspiracy. It appears that Constable O'Neill, who had been 25 years in the force, and bore an excellent character, was entrusted on Saturday night with the charge of a section. He was going his rounds through Ormond Market at a quarter past twelve o'clock, and just reached the corner of Pill-lane, when the cry of "Police" was heard, which proceeded from a woman at the corner of Charles street. From statements made by persons who witnessed the occurrence it seems that he immediately ran to the place from which the cry came. Here there were three men, one dressed in plain clothes the other two wearing the uniform of the Artillery. He either stopped the party or attempted to arrest some one of them, when the fellow in plain clothes presented a revolver and fired. The shot entered O'Neill's back under the shoulders. A second shot was immediately fired, also taking effect. The three men then ran away. The unfortunate constable had just strength enough left to run after the miscreants as far as the corner of Charles-lane, shouting "Stop the murderers!" Having run this distance he fell down dying, if not dead. The body was at once taken up by some persons who were near, and when the constables arrived it was brought to Jervis street Hospital, but life was extinct for some time. It is stated that immediately after the shots were fired one of the artillerymen was heard exclaiming, "Kearney, you have killed the policeman!" On making inquiry it was found that a few minutes after twelve o'clock there had been a quarrel in a beer shop near the corner of Bull-lane, and that a man named Kearney presented a revolver at the woman who kept the shop. She called out "Police," and it was her cry which O'Neill heard. Very fortunately, the police are not without good hopes of arresting the deplorable murderer. He is known to be a blacksmith, of the name of Kearney, and he was arrested some time ago on a charge of having torn down a placard offering a reward for the arrest of James Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre. They are upon his trail, and it seems impossible that he can escape justice. The ill-fated O'Neill leaves a wife and five children.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.—We understand that there is a desire—which has been already to some extent acted upon—manifested by the Government to treat the Fenian prisoners with unaccountable and unexampled leniency. The prison doors are actually to be opened to those who may be fortunate enough to produce certificates of character, or who are willing to leave at once for America. This course of leniency is, we presume, to be attributed to the friendly offices of the O'Donoghue, Mr. Blake, and other members of Parliament, who have shown themselves very anxious about the treatment of persons confined in jail under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act.—Catholic Chronicle.

REMOVAL OF FENIAN PRISONERS FROM LIMERICK.—Considerable excitement prevailed in Limerick on Tuesday morning, it having become known that a number of the prisoners in custody in the county gaol under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, charged as Fenians, were to be moved therefrom.—The relatives and friends of the parties received no intimation whatever of their intended departure, and it was by the mere chance of the constabulary being observed proceeding in a body in the direction of the prison that public attention was aroused, together with the movements of a troop of the 12th Lancers from the new barracks to the Ordnance Barracks, in Upper William street, convenient to the county gaol. The police and mounted men were under the charge of Mr. Hill, county-inspector, and Mr. Channer, sub-inspector, with Head-Constables Moodie and Connors. Mr. Collins, R.M., was also in attendance, and, as the rumor spread, hundreds congregated in the vicinity of the road and all along the expected line of route through Boberboony to the railway station. Owing to the secrecy observed, no one outside knew the names of the prisoners about to leave, and, in consequence, the wives, brothers, sisters, &c., of all imprisoned for Fenianism collected, and by their cries and lamentations moved many a strong nerved breast. The prison was put in requisition to convey the group, consisting of twelve young men, to the station, where another strong force of constabulary was stationed, and the scene which ensued was pitiable in the extreme. Each prisoner was tightly held by the collar between two policemen, and led along to the carriages in waiting. To the credit of the authorities it is right to record that they admitted the relatives and friends of the prisoners to caress them and bid them farewell. After some short delay the shrill whistle announced the final departure for Mountjoy Prison, Dublin, and the train moved off.—A party of fourteen policemen, in charge of Head-Constable Moodie, escorted the prisoners, whose names are—Devany, Corbett, Hassett, Donnellan, Hickey, O'Connell, Morony, Howard, Stenson, Power, Bailly, and Hogan. There are twenty eight more Fenian prisoners still in custody in the county gaol, who will be removed therefrom in a few days.

DISCHARGE OF FENIAN PRISONERS.—CORK, Monday.—This morning, Mr. J. C. O'Connell, R.M., attended at the city gaol, and liberated, on bail, John Kelly, Michael Buckley, and Daniel Buckley, who were in custody under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant.

ANOTHER ARREST.—Tuesday night about nine o'clock, Detective officer Dawson arrested Mr. Patrick Lynch, grocer, at 143, Thomas street, and lodged him in Mountjoy Convict Prison, on the Lord Lieutenant's warrant issued under the provisions of the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. It will be recollected that the man Brophy, who now lies in Steeven's Hospital, was shot in his house.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—On Saturday Mr. O'Donnell, Divisional Magistrate, proceeded to Kilmannah Prison, and admitted to bail James Gavin, county Roscommon, who had been detained under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

Mr. Stronge, Divisional Magistrate, also proceeded on Monday, at three o'clock, to Mountjoy Prison, and admitted to bail Patrick and William Hickey, of Kingstown, who have been for some time in prison under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. Each had to procure two householders as bails, each in £100, and to enter into his own recognizance in £200 previous to his release.

Eden Lacy, also of Kingstown, was also admitted to bail on Monday. Lacy, who is a native of Ennis-corthy, county Wexford, has been in prison for a considerable time on suspicion of Fenian tendencies.

An Irish paper notices the fact that one unexpected and curious effect of the cattle disease in England has been to raise the value of goats to an extraordinary degree. These hitherto despised animals are now exported in considerable numbers from Ireland, and have been sold in several English counties at £4 to £5 each, the ordinary prices having been about 10s.

Mr. Ourling, seventeen years agent on the Devon estate in Ireland, says: "There are 680 persons on the estate. They are energetic, moral and well-behaved. I do not remember a crime in 17 years, not even so much as stealing a chicken. They are a contented, grateful people—grateful even for fair play." Out of 600 farmers deduct 50, and the rest do not see a wheaten loaf, or small meat, except at Christmas and Easter. They have been brought up to this custom. "One tenant on the Devon estate I have seen sit down to potatoes, butter, milk, and Indian meal, who purchased at a recent sale £10,000 worth of property, and did not have to borrow a shilling to pay for it. I believe this to be the usual mode of living in Limerick."

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—On the 15th of May Mr. O'Reilly proposed to move for a select committee to inquire what changes may with advantage be made in the system of national education in Ireland, in order to allow greater freedom and fullness of religious teaching in schools attended by pupils of one religious denomination only, and to guard effectually against proselytism and protect the faith of the minority in mixed schools.

In the House of Commons attention has been drawn to the dangerous state of Daunt's Rock, off Cork Harbor, from the fact of the wreck of the City of New York still remaining upon it. Mr. Milner Gibson said it was doubtful if the owners of the ship could be compelled to remove the wreck, and that they were not in duty bound to the trade to do it.

In 1831 there was a population of 3,000 souls in the Oldblagh. In 1841 there were about 2,500. In 1851 the population had decreased to 2,000. In 1861 the population numbered about 800. At present the population of the Oldblagh is not quite 300.

THE KING'S COUNTY PETITION.—House of Commons, Monday Evening.—The Committee on the King's County election petition have just reported to the House that Sir Patrick was duly elected.

GREAT BRITAIN.—CONVERSION.—Mr. J. T. Walford, M.A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, has joined the Church of Rome.—Guardian.

On Saturday, April 22nd, the Feast of the Patronage of St. Joseph, a new Catholic church was opened in the town of Selkirk, and dedicated to Our Lady and St. Joseph.

The London Oul states that the Conservative party will propose in committee that a qualification of £20 occupation in counties and £8 rental in boroughs should be substituted for the present scale in the Government Franchise Bill.

On the discussion of the bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, Sir Geo. Grey, while expressing his belief that public opinion was in favor of the bill, protested against the present unsatisfactory state of things which led persons to contract marriage within the prohibited degrees in the expectation that relief would be afforded them by act of Parliament.

Cholera is strongly suspected to have broken out in a German lodging-house in Hanover street, Liverpool, amongst persons whom the emigrant agent had refused to pass. Three families have been removed to the workhouse, and two deaths have resulted.

A Liverpool correspondent of the London Times states that the steerage passengers in the steamship England brought the cholera on board with them, and that they were East Frieslanders of the lowest class from Holland, 'stunted in growth, filthy in habits, and dressed in liney wolsey clothing.' They also subsisted almost entirely on sauer kraut in preference to the wholesome food provided for them, and it is therefore no wonder that the disease should have made such havoc among them.

Liverpool still maintains its pre-eminence for an unhealthyness among the other towns of the kingdom. The Registrar-General's latest returns show that the annual rate of mortality last week was 38 per thousand persons living, against 36 per thousand in the previous week. The metropolis occupies the most favorable position, the rate being 25 per thousand. Bristol, Hull, and Dublin are next, the rate in each of these towns being 26 per thousand. In the eight other large towns the rates were—Edinburgh, 27; Birmingham and Sheffield each 28, Newcastle 29, Manchester 32, Leeds 33, Salford 36, and Glasgow 37, the latter town being second only to Liverpool in unhealthyness.

PRESBYTERIANISM RAISING THE WIND.—We clip the following from an Edinburgh paper of this week:—Collections in aid of the Waldenses.—Three sermons in aid of these long persecuted Christians were preached in the Blackfriars, and High Street U.P. Churches, Jedburgh, on Monday forenoon, afternoon, and evening, by the Rev. Mr. Whyte of the U.P. Church, Kelso, and assistant to Rev. Mr. Renton there. The preacher, on these occasions, dwelt at some length on the religious persecution these Christians had endured from the latest stages, and referred to their present state of possessing a pure knowledge of the truths of Jesus Christ. At each of these sermons a collection was made, and the total of these services amounted to £13 8s., to be applied to religious purposes in connection with these Christians.

Was there no bluff borderer present in the Jedburgh conventicle to ask the steek trader on Presbyterian credulity a pertinent question or two? Who is persecuting these precious 'Waldenses,' and what use is to be made of the funds collected for their behoof? Victor Emmanuel is King of the Piedmontese or Vaudois; in Latin 'Waldenses' and if in the olden days the restless rebel heretics of the sub-Alpine valleys were held in check by his Catholic ancestors, just the Scotch snufflers of the same period were held in check by Cromwell the Englishman, yet time has now turned the tables; the feud has long been extinguished; Piedmontese royalty no longer sides with the Church, and the 'persecuted' are now the persecutors, as many a plundered convent, and widowed cathedral, and exiled bishop throughout Northern Italy can testify. What means, then, the 'U.P.' swaddler by canting about the 'persecuted' Waldenses, and what will he do with the thirteen pounds eight shillings which his cant has extracted from the anility of Jedburgh?—Weekly Register.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THE REFORM DIVISION.—The O'Donoghue made a speech with which all the Whig organs are in ecstasies, we give the concluding passages:—

No matter what unhappy differences they (the Irish Liberal Members) might have had among themselves—no matter how disappointed they might have felt at the neglect of measures which they deemed essential to secure the happiness and welfare of their country, in the hour of trial they had never failed, they had never sulked, (laughter); they had always shown that they were animated by a common instinct and by unwavering devotion to a Liberal policy. O'Donnell used to boast that the majority of the Irish representatives voted for the Reform Bill, while the majority of the English and Scotch representatives voted against it. The honorable member for Youghal (Mr. McKenna) had thought proper to remind them that the Government had suspended the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, and had filled the gaols with prisoners; but the honorable member neither spoke nor voted against the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; indeed, he did not deem it necessary to be in the house at the time the repeal of the act was under their consideration. Perhaps the honorable member was not aware that the party with whom he was going to vote, and whom he wished to bring into office, censured the Government for not suspending the act sooner and for not acting with greater vigour. During the recent state trials in Ireland the Irish law officers of the Crown acted calmly and dispassionately; there was not the smallest manifestation of party or sectarian feeling; it was plain that they were acting in defence of the authority of the Crown, influenced by any malevolent intentions, and it could not be said of them that they were holding a brief from one body of Irishmen against another; but the honorable member for Youghal must know that when the law officers of the Tory party had to conduct similar trials the proceedings were characterized by a spirit of vindictiveness and partisanship. He would not have alluded at all to this distressing subject had it not been that the honorable member for Youghal had most unnecessarily dragged it into the debate in order to make out of it political capital to which neither he nor his friends were entitled. He thought much whether this parliamentary exploit would encircle his brow; it might, perhaps, secure for him

at the hands of the honorable members for the University of Dublin and Belfast a chaplet of orange blossoms (laughter and cheers). Only one word as to the speeches delivered by members of the Government during the Easter recess, which had indeed been a godsend to members on the Conservative side by furnishing them with an inexhaustible topic.—Perhaps he may be allowed to speak of the impression these speeches made upon him. He had read them attentively; he could find nothing objectionable in them, and he rejoiced to see that they had been received with acclamation by thousands of intelligent Englishmen (cheers). He had read the speeches of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he thought he had never heard of a minister in his high position adopting towards Ireland a tone so wise so generous, so conciliating, so calculated to remove from the minds of the Irish people the impression that it was impossible for them to be united with England, and at the same time to be happy and prosperous (cheers). He put down the paper, and he said, here at last is a great English minister who has come to the conclusion that Ireland is neither to be laughed nor bullied out of discontent. Towards such a minister he owed he was irresistibly drawn, and he hoped he may be able to carry out these principles of government; and that policy of wise and generous conciliation which could not fail to cement the friendship of classes, and to establish between England and Ireland a union of sympathy and interests which would be the commencement of a new era of power, glory and prosperity for the empire.—The honorable member resumed his seat amid loud cheering.

The Irish Land Question.—Mr. Chichester Fortescue, in moving for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland, paid a tribute to the liberality and comprehensive recognition of the important principles of Mr. Cardwell's bill, but which, being a tentative measure, was surrendered by cautious and restrictions which, as it was easy to be wise after the event, rendered it practically a dead letter. The circumstances of Ireland were so different to those of England and Scotland that they constituted the foundation of all measures of this kind, and rendered it necessary for the Government to again attempt to deal with the question. In England and Scotland the farm buildings and other improvements of a permanent character were provided by the landlord out of his capital; but in Ireland they were supplied by the tenant. He did not think that Mr. Cardwell's act had failed through indisposition of the landlords to improve their estates, for since it had passed there had been five thousand applications from them for loans for this purpose to the amount of five million sterling. Profiting by the experience gained since then, it would be proposed to reserve the right of the successor to object to extend the terms from twenty-one to thirty-one for leases, and from forty-one to sixty-one years for buildings, &c. The terms were taken from Mr. Maguire's original bill. He believed that short leases were the great curse of Ireland, and that the idea that long leases were not suited to it was most erroneous. Experience showed that the tenant in Ireland was extraordinarily given under every depression of improvements, showing no want of industry nor of capital; their deposits in the banks were large, and with a secure tenantry would be applied to the land. In the act of 1860, the chief obstacles to its practical use were the application of legal machinery at every stage and the inadequacy of compensation. It would therefore be proposed to make this act more simple and in accordance with the natural equity of the case. It would provide that in default of any contract, the tenant should by law have a title to all improvements, and that no notice, unless there was an agreement to the contrary, should be required, but that the tenant should be entitled to a lump sum, not an annuity, to the value of the improved letting of the farm up to £5 an acre; in case of a dispute, to be settled by an arbitrator sent down by the Commissioners of Public Works, with an appeal to the chairman of quarter sessions. He believed that the bill would improve the landlord's property, increase the comfort of the tenant, develop agriculture, and so promote the wealth and happiness of Ireland.

After further discussion, in which Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Lewson, Mr. George, Col. Greville, Mr. Pim, Lord Claude Hamilton, Mr. Synan, and other hon. members took part leave was given to bring in a bill, which was read a first time.

The New York Herald says:—Our correspondent at Fortress Monroe says that Jeff Davis is very anxious for his trial to come off. His health has perceptibly failed since his incarceration, and it is reported that he cannot live the summer through in prison.

THE LULL BEFORE THE STORM.—In glancing over the condition of the nations, as they appear on the surface, at the present moment, one is struck by the universal aspect of what might be called 'a masterly inactivity.' This means of course the very opposite of inactivity, under a seeming repose, and not unfrequently the contrary of peace in a garb of a friendship, diplomatically styled *entente cordiale*. We would venture to assert that such a state of things is nothing better as a guarantee of the tranquillity, than the ominous quiet which pervades the heavens, wrapping them, as it were, in a manifold garment of security, until the very moment when they are rent by the storm matured in that which seemed but a moment before, a very mantle of peace. Such is the case with almost the whole of Europe at this moment. Such is the condition of South America, and it is fortunate indeed for us, if such be not also the condition of the United States. We see no better grounds of hope for future peace and prosperity to our Union than in a return to the original principles of the Constitution, and iron firmness and prompt decision on the part of the Executive. No entangling alliances with foreign nations should be thought of for a moment, and the spirit of Radicalism, like the kindred one of rebellion, should be crushed with an unflinching, and an unquenching hand.—Pittsburgh Catholic.

THE ROBERTS FENIANS.—New York, May 15.—The New York Times says: While the O'Mahonies have Stephens for their prophet, the Roberts-Sweeney faction are not idle. Preparations of a mysterious import are going forward at their headquarters, and whispered hints of tremendous expeditions on the eve of departure, are breathed in the ears of curious reporters. When these gentlemen approach headquarters they are saluted with the snap of percussion caps, exploded on rusty muskets, and the jingle of metallic headed ramrods as they plunge noisily to the bottom of well worn rifles. Yet all is mystery, and the reporter departs with dim visions of bloody battle fields floating across his brain, while mysterious Fenians, watching his retreating figure, with thumb on nose and fingers grating, mysteriously allude to British lions encaged, with teeth extracted and paws rendered harmless.

We cannot do better than copy the revelations of the World, a journal which took an active part in pulling up the O'Mahonies, as they approached to the zenith of their brief career. 'Where has the money gone to?' The Committee of investigation, appointed to examine the accounts of the late proprietors, are beginning to unearth very strange facts. It seems that until the Philadelphia Congress had closed its sessions, there had not been any such thing as an account book in the possession of John O'Mahony & Co. Immense sums were received daily from the organizations throughout the country, but nobody can tell what was done with the money. It appears that Colonel O'Mahony drew \$30,000 for some purpose or another given to our reporter.—Money was paid out in profusion to centres, organizers, agents, and other officials in the most indiscriminate and reckless manner. A Colonel Mulcahy was given a roving commission with the snug little sum of \$7,000 for some unknown and mysterious cause. Seven hundred copies of the Daily News and five hundred copies of a newspaper called the Citizen, containing laudatory articles on the late Head Centre O'Mahony. \$3,000 was drawn to remunerate pilots who were to lead an imaginary fleet to Ireland—around the Horn, probably. A head dress of the Fenian Sisterhood received \$1,500 a year for her services, and her clerk \$800 a year for his onerous duties. A bond agent received salaries for three different offices under the O'Mahony regime. One Mr. J. J. Rogers, now resigned or decapitated, received \$12 a day for his services in the army of suffering Ireland. Mr. Rogers was very bitter against the Fenians, and had an excellent taste for comfortable winter clothing and French calf boots.—Besides the highly patriotic individuals mentioned, there were scores of others paid large salaries for traducing and slandering all Fenians who had the temerity to differ in opinion with John O'Mahony.—The board bill of the military convention, which was in session at 814 Broadway during the interval that the Congress of Pittsburg were in session, amounted to \$23,000. Canvas back ducks and game of all sorts commanded a very high price at the period named. Killian made large drafts on his imagination, and the Fenian treasury at the same time.—Hundreds of thousands of dollars disappeared in a most miraculous manner, and still contributions came without stint. The Union Square Treasury is at present in a very emaciated condition, and the sum left, after the desires of those pure and disinterested patriots had been gratified, wherewith to conquer and demolish the 'blasted' British empire, does not exceed the modest sum of eleven thousand dollars. Throughout the entire management of affairs at Union Square, there has been a looseness of expenditure and a lack of honesty perfectly incredible to those who do not receive salaries for the purpose of organizing nationalities. The Executive Committee are at work earnestly to trace up theseascalities, however, and although they can never hope to recover the monies of the Fenian Brotherhood, squandered so dishonestly, still it will be some satisfaction for them to affix a bad notoriety to those who have existed only on the earning of the hard-working Irishmen and women of the United States.—N. Y. World.

FENIAN MATTERS IN BOSTON.—Prominent members of the Fenian Brotherhood inform us that the Brotherhood of this State were never more enthusiastic in their support to Gen. Sweeney than at the present time, and are contributing very liberally to the cause. The arrival of Mr. Stephens in this country will not, they state, affect in the least Sweeney's contemplated movements, that he arrived too late to alter his plans. The Massachusetts Fenians regard Stephens in the same light as they do O'Mahoney, and believe that the resignation of the latter, and the discharge of Killian were arranged previous to the appearance of Stephens in New York. Recruiting is now brisk in this city and State for the Irish army. One full battery of light artillery has been raised by Capt. Cunningham, formerly of the 1st Mass Battery, and is awaiting orders. The parties who were detailed to recruit for the second infantry regiment have suspended operations and turned over their men to the third infantry regiment, the headquarters of which are at No. 1 Norfolk Avenue, over No. 191 Washington Street, where Major McNamara and others are stationed. This regiment is composed of recruits from Boston and vicinity, has now about 1000 men enlisted and will be full in a day or two, when it will number, with those received from the 2nd Regiment, 1150 men, the most of whom have had several years' experience in the field, and some of them formerly belonged to the British army. They are regularly examined upon enlistment, and a board of officers passes judgment upon those selected to hold commissions in the army. The ladies of South Boston are preparing a beautiful silk standard which will be presented to the regiment before it leaves Boston. At the proper time, under seal of secrecy, Colonel O'Connor will impart to the members of his regiment such information as will satisfy all that the purposes for which it was formed are honest, and that it is no scheme to extort money. Transportation must be furnished by the Circles, and all soldiers must procure a blouse and overcoat (United States pattern) and dark woollen trousers. Recruiting in various parts of the country, particularly in the Western States, for the Fenian army, is said to be quite brisk at the present time, and the leaders are confident that a blow will soon be struck in the quarter least expected by the British government.

THE MISSOURI 'TEST OATH'.—The Rev. A. H. Deane has been arrested in Missouri for preaching without subscribing to the 'test oath.' Mr. Deane served in the Union army throughout the war as major, and endured many hardships, including the loss of all his property. His 'loyalty' now, however, is questioned by some of the radical politicians of Missouri, because he refuses to take the test oath.

The numerous readers of that sensational journal, the New York Ledger, will be interested in the following which we find in the Seima (Alabama) Messenger:—

'We met a gentleman a few days ago who, in dining in New York on one occasion with Mr. Bonner, the editor of the Ledger, asked him to explain to him the secret of his unparalleled success. The reply was, 'I found that the reading public wanted trash. Trash was cheap and I determined to furnish them trash. I have done so, and you see the result. I engaged Edward Everett, Henry Ward Beecher, and other distinguished men to write for my paper, only stipulating that they should write trash. They complied with my condition, and now you have the secret in a nut shell.'