

Junction and Thurles, the news from the former place comes by Limerick and Birdhill and Nenagh. Arrangements have just been made at the Great Southern and Western Railway for the despatch of official trains with cavalry and artillery to Limerick Junction. A general rising of the Fenians is anticipated in the southern towns. We have just learned that the Midland Railway officials have been directed by the authorities to have special trains in readiness for the conveyance of troops to the west.

The latest telegram from Kilmallock states that the Fenians attacked the constabulary barracks in that town this morning. The police killed three of the Fenians and wounded another, after which they dispersed. Mr. Bourne, manager of the Union Bank, was shot while standing at his own door, and dangerously wounded. There was no attack made on the Bank.

A telegram from Charleville states that all was quiet there, but that a rising would have taken place if the Fenians had been successful at Kilmallock.

The prisoners referred to in our fourth edition were retained in the castle square for a considerable time. Some of the miserable men were so exhausted that they stretched themselves at full length on the mad-cow square to rest their wearied limbs.

The accounts from Drogheda are very contradictory.

One telegram received this day spoke of the movement as very trivial.

At Holyrood, about a mile and a half from Thurles, three telegraph poles out and thrown across the Railway. Mail train to Dublin stopped. Engine thrown across the line at Knocklong. Telegraph poles also out and rails torn up.

About fifty men of the Sixty-second regiment at the junction; portion of the same regiment sent to Tipperary. Rumours of people being out on the Holyford mountains. No arrival of troops from Dublin.

BATTLE IN THE STREETS OF DROGHEDA.

About twelve o'clock last night a body of Fenians, nearly one thousand in number, assembled in the Potato Market at Drogheda.

These men were fully armed. A body of the police, thirty in number, advanced upon them, and were received with a volley of musketry. The police returned the fire, and a few men were wounded.

The Fenians, upon having received the return fire, fled, and the police arrested twenty-five of the insurgents, one of whom who had died.

The telegraph wires on the section line were cut, but they have been since repaired.

Eighteen arrests were made this day on board one of the steamboats. There is considerable excitement and anxiety. Reinforcements of military are hourly expected.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRISONERS IN DUBLIN.

The military and police have arrived at the Castle, Dublin, from Tallaght, bringing with them 140 prisoners. With the exception of about ten or twelve they are all miserable, wretched looking men and boys. There are four or five very well dressed, gentlemanly looking men, supposed to be leaders. They look like first class shopmen. They were marched into the Upper Castle yard square, and his Excellency and staff walked around them with great interest. The cart of Reilly the cooper, of Abbey street, was brought in with a large quantity of well made up ball cartridges. On the cart were twelve first class English riders, with bayonets fixed, which were dropped by the insurgents. The number of wounded is said to be seven.

The wretched captives seem weary and worn out. They drink with awful avidity water ordered for them by the authorities.

The captive Fenians were divided into two bodies—one numbering eighty-six, the other sixty-seven men. They were guarded by a strong force of infantry and police. The Lord Lieutenant, Lord Clonbrock, the Hon. Gerald Dillon, Colonel Lake, Mr. O'Farrell, police commissioner, and several government officials remained in the yard a considerable time inspecting the prisoners. Superintendent Ryan and a staff of the detective police identified several, and the names and addresses of all were taken down.

Great crowds of people have collected at Cork Hill, Dame and palace streets, but no excitement prevails; they seem to be merely actuated by curiosity.

FENIAN REINFORCEMENTS.

(From the Dublin Freeman, March 6—2 p.m.) Two thousand insurgents are reported to be hanging about the residence of Lord Hawarden, near the Dunderm Station, on the Great Southern and Western line.

It has been ascertained that from the commercial houses on the north side of the city one hundred and five young men are 'missing'—some of these men holding high positions in the respective houses. All the missing parties were assiduously attentive up to an advanced hour in evening. They then closed their accounts for the day with the most critical accuracy, paying in all their cash accounts and giving in their returns of sales.

The number missing from the south side has not been returned.

PROCLAMATION OF THE FENIAN GENERAL.

By special messenger we have received the following proclamation issued by the General commanding the Fenian forces. The proclamation comes direct from headquarters, is signed by the General and is unquestionably authentic. In the proclamation he says:

Headquarters, Irish Republican Army, Limerick Junction, Tipperary, March 6.
Soldiers.—The hour for which you have longed has come at last. You are now about to confront the enemies of your country and your race. You must not expect material aid from without until you have shown the friends of republicanism liberty by deeds, not words, that you are worthy of their sympathy.
You are not so well armed as you might be, owing to the wilful misrepresentations and studied falsehoods of the man whom you rescued from a British prison; but you will remember that history furnishes no instances of revolution where the insurgents took the field as well armed as the government forces opposed to them.

You will carry on the struggle for Irish independence according to the usages of civilized warfare; but should the enemy inaugurate the 'stamping out' process, or should he insult, injure or violate any of our children of our land, then let your battle cry be war to the knife!

Commanders! the eyes of the world are upon you and thousands of your brothers beyond the Atlantic and elsewhere will rush to arms when your deeds proclaim that you are really the 'men in the gap'!

Irishmen! May the wrongs and woes of centuries oppress and mislead your arms when you march forth to combat with the flag of your fathers above you and the light of battle in your faces.

—General Commanding.

I omit the name of the general at present.

THE LATE DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.—The Cork Examiner of the 7th of March has the following sensible remarks in reference to the late Fenian disturbance:—

The insurgents have not attempted to assail a single military post, not to speak of such garrisons as Cork and Limerick. They have not invaded the larger towns of the country, but have limited their operations exclusively to these police stations where there are but few men to be overpowered. Now, supposing that every county constabulary barracks were captured, the Fenians would be none the nearer to ultimate success; they would then come face to face with a powerful military force, which could be doubled, trebled or quadrupled, if the necessity existed. The trifling operations attempted have resulted in defeat and disaster. In Middleton town the police barracks was left unoccupied. In Castlemary a handful of men easily beat off the attack made

by the assailants, who were in the proportion of twenty to one. In Kilmallock the defeat was more decisive the loss greater. Where the Fenians and the constabulary came into collision in Tipperary, the undisciplined men were unable to sustain the attack of their disciplined assailants. Here is surely ample proof that the force of the rebellion is not sufficient to resist the mere police force alone, and yet the leaders of this wretched business propose to cope with the strength of a great empire. We cannot too much deplore the outrages which this wild and wanton enterprise have already involved. Blood has been shed, lives have been sacrificed on both sides, anguish and ruin have been brought upon the innocent, and for what? The most chimerical dream, an illusion which the stern reality of a few days will suffice to dispel. What will become of the authors of all the misery, we shrink from contemplating. As yet the government has not exerted its powers; but when it does so, what resistance can be offered? The fate of nearly every man in the insurgent ranks depends upon the clemency of the Crown. Already their resolution is wavering; they have no united mode of action; they can have no reliance on one another. Their remaining in arms can only increase their peril, and the consciousness of this fact must already be thinning their ranks.

DUBLIN, March 6.—The commission for the county of Waterford was opened yesterday by the Right Hon. Mr. Justice O'Hagan. There were only seven cases in the calendar. Of these, two arose out of the recent election for the county—one being a case in which a mob rescued from a body of soldiers a number of convicted prisoners under the impression that they were voters, and the other an organized attack upon troops who were escorting voters. Such attempts, said his Lordship, to hinder the free exercise of the franchise must be repressed. He regretted to find that, out of the large number of 38 offences committed since last assizes, in 23 cases the offenders had not been made amenable. He regretted that the Crown had determined not to send up bills in regard to the loss of the two lives at Dungarvan during the late election, as by so doing they would have set in motion an inquiry which might have elucidated the circumstances connected with that unfortunate occurrence.

Chief Justice Monahan, who opened the assizes at Mullingar yesterday, found Westmeath in a very unsatisfactory state, a great many crimes having been committed with impunity. Recently an agrarian outrage had been committed, but such was the state of terrorism existing that the victim, who had been almost murdered, declined to furnish any information. Cases of malicious burning and sending threatening letters had also occurred without any person being made amenable. He did not attribute this to any want of vigilance on the part of the constabulary but he must add that the state of the county required the serious attention of the grand jurors. There was no civil business of any kind for trial.

The grand jury of Kerry, on the motion of Mr. Coleman seconded by the Knight of Kerry have resolved unanimously to raise a subscription for a testimonial to Constable Duggan, whose heroic conduct they praised very warmly. They passed a vote of thanks to the Rev. Mr. Magin, who remonstrated with the insurgents, and gave warning to the police. The magistrates of Killarney were likewise thanked for their energetic conduct in connexion with the late outbreak. William Walsh, alias Donovan, and Patk. Ludd, the two men arrested recently in Passage by Head constable Hoare, suspected of complicity in Fenianism, were brought up on a second remand, at the Tuckey-street Police station, Cork, on Saturday last, where a private investigation was held into the charges against them. They were again remanded.

Sir Rowland Blennerhasset, foreman of the Kerry grand jury, addressed his brethren on Thursday on the subject of the Fenian conspiracy, and the prompt action of the Government in putting down the recent attempt at insurrection. He appealed to every Irishman, be he a Fenian or a Fenian sympathizer, whether he considered he was really doing any service to his country by helping this movement—a movement which could do nothing else but bring strife and confusion into Ireland. The whole effect of it must be to hinder the development of our commerce, paralyze our trade, and even to effect seriously the national credit; and therefore, putting it upon the mere point of patriotism, it was a most criminal and a most un-Irish thing for these persons to continue in the line they have taken up. As regards the Government itself, it is the first Irish Government they have had for a long time. Numbers of its members are Irishmen, and certainly in the commencement of their career they have acted in the most generous manner, and decidedly with mercy. There would be no opposition to this resolution, thanking the Government for the prompt and energetic manner in which they acted at so critical a moment. The Knight of Kerry, in seconding the resolution, asked what they would think if the Government put one million of fresh taxation upon them and whether they thought £1,000,000 would represent the loss which the country had sustained by the Fenian movement. He mentioned the case of an English commercial traveller who came expecting his usual orders, amounting to £2,000, but he could not get orders to amount to £10. They could not too heartily thank the Government for its exertions. He wished he could believe the movement was less serious than it is. But they had reason to think that it was sympathized with to an extent that was very unpleasant. He expressed his great admiration for the address of Bishop Moriarty, who had put the saddle on the right horse, condemning not only the Fenians, but those who had encouraged that most injurious conspiracy. Mr. Coleman next addressed the grand jury. He said that the objects of the Fenians were communistic—to level all ranks of society and destroy property. He was sorry to say that the conspiracy was far more extended than people imagined, but he trusted that Irishmen would see the fruitlessness of attempts at rebellion, and when they did, the inevitable result would be the prosperity, welfare, and happiness of their country. The resolution passed unanimously.

A letter from Cork states that Michael J. O'Sullivan, a national teacher, who had been tracked by the police since January, 1866, was arrested on Saturday at Donoughmore station on a charge of treason felony.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ANGLICAN CONFESSORIAL MOCKED.—At a meeting of the National Protestant Institute in the Hanover-square Rooms, the other day, the Rev. James Ormiston, of St. David's Islington, gave a report of a personal interview he had with the Rev. A. H. Macdonoghie, in the confessional box in the 'sacristy' of St. Albans Holborn. Mr. Ormiston, in the course of an address, read a notice issued from St. Albans, appointed special days and hours for the attendance of different classes to confess—'men,' 'women and girls only,' &c. Having, he said, had one of the notices put into his hand, he determined to go and see the inside of an Anglican confessional. Accordingly between three and four p.m., on Saturday last during the hours appointed for 'men only,' he presented himself at St. Albans, and took his place to wait his turn, according to the printed instructions. The matter had been one of deliberate forethought, and so he was there prepared with a written confession. Remembering the prayer of David, 'Deliver me from blood-guiltiness, O God,' he was desirous to tell this man what he thought of him and his doings. For some time he had to wait, and while so doing he heard the whispering of another man confessing within the 'sacristy.' Presently his own turn came and on entering, he found Mr. Macdonoghie, veiled in a surplice, with, he thought, a violet stole, and seated in a veritable confessional-box, 'with hole,' &c., after the Romish pattern. The conversation opened with Mr. O's intimation that he wished to make a

special confession. Mr. Macdonoghie, with much blandness, bade him to kneel. He could not do this, but he placed himself in a posture which was not exactly kneeling, and the 'Confessor' was dictated but not wholly repeated, by the intending confessor. These preliminaries over, he explained that the confession which he had come to make was a special one, and he had therefore written it out beforehand, as follows:—'I have but too imperfectly discharged my solemn ordination vow of being 'ready with all faithful diligence to banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrines contrary to God's Word,' and especially the damnable doctrine now maintained by those priests in the Church commonly called 'Puseyites,' together with their Popish practices, whereby they are seeking to debase the blessed Gospel of God's free grace, and to set up in its stead 'the burning lies of Antichrist.' In reading this, he (Mr. O.) spoke, not in a whisper, but loudly, wishing to be heard in the chancel. Mr. Macdonoghie hushed him. He (Mr. O.) then asked for absolution. The reply was, 'you are not sincere.' He protested his full sincerity. He did, both then and now, feel that he had come short in his duty in the fulfilment of that solemn vow. 'Then,' said Mr. M., 'You must confess your whole life.' He (Mr. O.) asked on what authority this demand was made, when he had previously been allowed to be heard in special confession. The only authority assigned was the rubric of the communion service, 'Open his grief,' &c. Moreover he (Mr. M.) set there as 'God's priest.' 'If,' he added (thinking to inspire terror), 'you are sincere in the confession you have made you are guilty of mortal sin.' He (Mr. O.) rejoined, pointing out the authority adduced, and then bringing the interview to a close by offering his card. Mr. M. rejected it. He (Mr. O.) then left the church which he had entered, dowed down and crushed with a sense of the evil which this awful system is working. The rev. gentleman proceeded to say that, having determined on a full exposure of what had passed, he had that morning written to Mr. Macdonoghie, inviting him to the present meeting, that he might there and then give any explanation he thought desirable. The inquiry whether he or any other authorised representative was present met with no response. Mr. O. proceeded to speak at further length upon the existing crisis of our National Protestantism, and was followed by others. The meeting finally expressed by a vote their approval of the course he had taken, only one dissentient hand being held up.—*St. James's Chronicle.*

COUNTY MEETING AGAINST RITUALISM.—On Thursday evening (says the Standard) one of the largest and most influential meetings ever held in Dorsetshire took place at the Shire Hall, Dorchester, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, to protest against Ritualistic practices in the Diocese. Lord Portman, the Hon. W. H. B. Portman, M.P., Mr. Gerard Stuart, M.P., Mr. Floyer, M.P., Mr. C. W. Digby, Mr. J. H. Calcraft (high sheriff), Mr. Mansel, Mr. Eliot, and other county magistrates were present. The following protest was unanimously adopted by the meeting:—Resolved, that we, the Protestant laymen of the county of Dorset, have watched with deep anxiety the increasing introduction into which the churches of our land of ornaments and Ritualistic practices almost identical with those of the Church of Rome. These ornaments and practices were rejected by our forefathers as inconsistent with, and repugnant to, the scriptural simplicity of Protestant worship. We have heard with deep alarm the assertion of sacerdotal claims and doctrines essentially at variance with the principles and teachings of the Reformed Church of England. These opinions have been openly professed, and especially in our own diocese, by men who at their ordination pledged themselves to maintain the pure doctrines of Gospel truth. Impelled by these convictions, we hereby publicly and solemnly protest against such Ritualistic novelties, such priestly claims, and such unscriptural doctrines as tending to undermine the Protestant foundations of the Established Church, and endanger within these realms, the very existence of the Reformation itself. In the course of his speech the noble and extremely silly old peer who occupied the chair entertained the Dorsetshire mind with such nonsense as that 'the women were the cause of the whole of the mischief of Ritualism'—a statement which (adds the report) was received with loud and prolonged cheering. 'But for them,' his lordship said, 'the Ritualists would never get access to the houses of the people, there to drop the first words of mischief into the ears of the thoughtless and young. Without the women they would make no progress at all. If they were driven to accept something; if they must make a concession in a Romanist sense, let them make it with this condition, that every confessor should be a woman; and when that became the law of the Church there would at once be an end of the confessional.' This peer (says a 'Debut') is a patron of thirteen livings.

It is not long since many good English people were shocked at hearing of the vast infant mortality caused by the French system of hired nursing. Dr. Lankester had already told us that London was by no means immaculate in this respect, but the French account certainly showed that as to this particular wickedness we were behind our neighbours. Such comparative merit we are still entitled to claim, but our excellence does not go much further. The mortality of illegitimate children in England is something like 75 per cent., or rather more than 50 per cent. over that of the legitimate. Some part of this excess must be attributed to the fact that illegitimate births take place mostly in the lowest rank, and in the midst of privations. But that competent inquiries trace the fact of it to another source is evident from the remedies suggested by a deputation, consisting of Dr. Tyler Smith and other eminent medical men, who waited on the Home Secretary last Monday. They obviously assume that the shame and inconvenience of rearing a bastard child tend directly to the murder of such children, and they enumerate the main causes of illegitimacy as being indirectly the cause of infanticide. These are: the overcrowding of the houses occupied by the labouring classes, the public hiring of servants in Scotland and the North and West of England, the gang system of agriculture, and the promiscuous living which takes place during hop picking, elder making, and harvest seasons. Unpleasant as the prospect is, we are plainly invited to consider that many people of the lowest class in England can hardly have an opportunity for sin without committing it, and will seldom bear its consequent inconveniences without trying to escape from them by murder.—*St. James's Chronicle* (ultra Protestant organ).

MR. MILL UPON WOMEN SUFFRAGE.—Earl Russell and Mr. Mill, M.P., have forwarded to Mr. H. J. Rowtree, the chairman at the late Reform meeting at York, letters of thanks for the resolutions passed on that occasion in acknowledgment of their exertions in the cause of Reform. The letter of Mr. Mill is dated the 27th ult., and is as follows:—'Dear Sir, I am greatly honoured by the resolution passed at the Reform meeting held at York on the 21st, which you have communicated to me, and I beg you to express my thanks to the York branch of the Reform League. I hope you will permit me to observe that the principle that it is unjust that the great bulk of the nation should be held amenable to laws in the making of which they have had no voice cannot stop at 'residential manhood suffrage,' but requires that the suffrage be extended to women also. I earnestly hope that the working men of England will show the sincerity of their principles by being willing to carry them out when urged in favour of others besides themselves.'

The severe gales which have prevailed for nearly a week past have proved disastrous to shipping.—Many shipwrecks are reported on the English and Irish coasts.

LONDON, March 19.—The debate on the Reform Bill has been postponed to the 25th instant.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS IN WOLVERHAMPTON.—A despatch dated Wolverhampton, Friday, says:—To-day, at about half-past one o'clock, a troop of the 8th Hussars, under the command of Captain Kenard, arrived in this town by special train from Coventry, and during the afternoon two telegrams were received from the Home Secretary giving instructions for the swearing in of special constables. Letters had been received by the Mayor (Sir John Morris) and by the chief constable threatening the life of Sir John and the destruction of his works;—and it had been conveyed to the mayor's business manager (Mr. T. M. Fuller) that as many as 100 Irishmen had sworn to destroy his (Mr. Fuller's) private residence, and likewise to take his life. Evidence was forthcoming in support of the statement that four men were waylaying him on his return home on Wednesday night, but that they were prevented from carrying out their murderous purpose by his having been passed by a neighbor at the point at which they were in waiting for him. During all Thursday night Mr. Fuller's premises were guarded by a detachment of police. These threats against Sir John Morris and his manager are due to the views which the Irish entertain that the mayor sympathises with the lecturer.

The magistrates to-day resolved to issue the following proclamation signed by the mayor:—'The magistrates have been advised that they have no legal power to stop the lecture of Mr. Murphy to-night. Notwithstanding, they are of opinion that the placards issued by him respecting that lecture are most offensive to a large body of the inhabitants. The magistrates are taking effective measures to preserve the peace; and they call upon the inhabitants not to countenance, by their presence in the streets or elsewhere, any assembly by which the peace of the town is in danger.'

The offensiveness referred to by the mayor's proclamation is the advertisement of to-night's lecture, which runs:—'The Confessional Unmasked; showing the depravity of the Priesthood and the immorality of the Confessional. To this, it is added:—'Ladies not admitted to the lecture on the confessional, except those who frequent it; nor gentlemen under twenty-one years of age.'

At about the same time as this announcement appeared, there came out one also from the lecturer and his friends, in which they say:—

'Protestants of Wolverhampton. Is Popery to rule in your town? Is the glorious freedom of speech, transmitted to you by your fathers, and sealed in their blood, to be lost? Show your interest by your support. Dr. Armstrong (rector of Burslem) will take the chair to-night. Come in crowds.'

Towards the lecturer and his cause a large amount of sympathy has been expressed by the Protestant working men, all the operatives at several manufacturing houses coming forward and volunteered their services to protect the lecturer during the evening, and arrangements are made by the lecturer and his party to admit between 500 and 600 of these men, all armed by some weapon of their own choosing, by the side-door of the hall.

Irish miners are to come into the town to-night from Bilston, Willenhall, Portobello, and elsewhere, and an iron-master has called at the police station to intimate that Irish emissaries have been to his works to-day, to invoke the presence to-night of the Irishmen in his employ.

Another despatch late at night said—The town has been patrolled by a strong force of special constables and military throughout the night. The hall was well guarded, and thousands of people were congregated. The people were very violent in speech. Threats of firing property. A rush at the hall doors was defeated, and many bludgeons were taken from the Irish. Three thousand persons were admitted to the lecture. The imposing force of military and police overawed the turbulent, and no serious violence took place. The streets were cleared soon after ten o'clock.

By the Emancipation Act Catholics were excluded from five offices—from the Regency, the Lord Chancellorships of England and Ireland, the Lord Lieutenantship of Ireland, and from representing Her Majesty at the Presbyterian Assembly at Edinburgh. The Offices and Oaths Bill proposes to allow a Catholic to be either Lord Chancellor of Ireland or Lord Lieutenant. The measure was of course opposed by Mr. Newdegate; Mr. Whalley acted his usual part in support of it, and a faint remonstrance was raised by the Solicitor-General for Ireland, but the Bill was otherwise received with a singular degree of assent, and the second reading was passed by the large majority of 195 to 93. The most important speech of the evening was that of Lord Naas, who, though speaking in his individual capacity, lent the weight of his authority to the general principles of the Bill. He accepted the proposal so far as concerned the Lord Chancellor, but objected to give up the Lord Lieutenant. Mr. Gladstone answered with effect that the same arguments applied to the one office as to the other, and after such a concession on the part of a leading Conservative the opposition to the Bill was of course fruitless. We must go back forty years in order to appreciate the full significance of the change; but when we consider that within the memory of many members of the House of Catholics in Ireland were excluded from every office, and disabled from almost every privilege, it is certainly somewhat startling to find a proposal carried by two to one which admits them to two of the highest offices in the kingdom. When this Bill has passed, as it must now be sooner or later, it will be possible for a Catholic to be the representative of Her Majesty in Ireland. This is undoubtedly a complete renunciation of Protestant ascendancy. When a Catholic nobleman receives the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin at his levees, even Catholic jealousy may be conciliated. At all events, the members of the two religions will then be on a perfect footing of civil equality, and when the Established Church is no longer in any degree the representative of a political supremacy the grievance it occasions may, perhaps, be regarded with less animosity, and may be the more readily compromised. But, without going beyond the present measure, the transformation appears complete. The Catholics were formerly outcasts; they may now represent the source of all law and all authority in their country.—*Times.*

We look to Confederation as the means of relieving this country from much expense and much embarrassment. Without expressing any opinion on the propriety of British guarantees for colonial railways, we may at least say that when through our assistance there is easy communication between the Colonies there ought to be an end of British garrisons on the American continent. This is a matter on which no delicacy ought to prevent our statesmen and Parliament from speaking out. We appreciate the goodwill of the Canadians and their desire to maintain their relations with the British Crown. But a people of four millions ought to be able to keep up their own defences. There have been before this protests against grants for a Canadian fortress, and the people of the Mother Country will now ask on what just grounds twelve or fifteen thousand men are detained in North America. The presence of this little force, large enough to tempt an enemy to the glory of capturing it, and not large enough to make any effectual resistance, is a danger rather than a safeguard to the Canadian people. The readiness with which the British Legislature responds to the desire of the colonists for a more effective Union ought to be met on their part by such local measures as will relieve this country from its further military expenditure on their account.—*Times.*

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—The question goes very deep. Indeed, the cause and the actual movement embrace all the moral and social differences between the sexes. Mr. Mill, if he perseveres in his political galantry, will soon find his hands full. Female writers do not require his aid; for they seem able to hold their own. Female preachers and doctors are com-

ing in. The lawyers have their usual success in keeping women outside the bar. But if women are to have votes for Parliament, why may they not be returned themselves, and have their cause pleaded by thoroughly congenial representatives? Nor can the principle stop here. Why not a female Cabinet? We have plenty of Peeresses in their own right.—Why may they not take their seats in Parliament, opened, as it is, by the most exalted of their sex? But if so, it would be only proper to raise a few ladies eminent for their religion to the episcopal bench, on which there need not be any difference of costume. There are an immense number of ladies, of all ages, who would be only too ready to undertake any office or work Mr. Mill might think them fairly entitled.—*ib.*

THE LAMBRAND CASE.—In the House of Commons on the 18th ult., Mr. M'Oullagh Torrens asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs when he expected to be able to lay upon the table the correspondence between her Majesty's Government and that of the Emperor of the French regarding the extradition of Mr. Lambrando? And he received from Lord Stanley the reply, as soon as a further communication from the French Government, for which they were waiting, was received, the whole of the papers would be laid before the House.

UNITED STATES.

It seems that a systematic and well organized plan of attack has been agreed upon throughout the country, whereby it is thought the authority and influence of the Supreme Court and all others inimical to the *lex non scripta* of the new nation may be forever broken and that immunity granted our present madcap legislators to follow out the revengeful desires of their ignoble natures. The issue has been broached and fairly met between law and the maintenance of our institutions as they are on the one hand and the ambitious designs of our puritan masters and the setting up in this country of a privileged aristocracy on the basis of puritan principles. Puritan ideas and puritan progress is to be the watchword and the test by which all right is to be decided. Men's right to vote, to hold office, to preach and to teach is to be gauged by their conformity to the standard of puritan perfection.

We are not aware as yet of any settled plan of ridding the government of the presence of the Supreme Court, but it must soon come to that, after the trial has been successfully made in the case of the subordinate Courts.

We regard it as one of the saddest relics of the war, that courts, whose authority was so ruthlessly set aside in many prominent instances during the war, have now lost that strong hold on the popular mind, which past in years was their great safeguard against the inroads of place and power. People can calmly look on, and while the authority of the courts is stricken down, they never think that it is not the courts that are crushed, but themselves whose rights, whose honor, who property and whose life are wrapped up in the inviolability of those courts. They are the express guardians of the individual and are made his refuge and succor in the last instance, when made the helpless victim of wrong.—*Miscell. Watchman.*

New York, March 20.—Nine cars of United States troops passed over the Hudson River Railroad yesterday, fully equipped, and had with them all the necessary baggage for a campaign. They are destined for Oswego, and are undoubtedly intended to operate against any movement of Fenians which may be attempted on the frontiers of Canada.

The Fenians news by the latest despatches give a little or no encouragement to the brotherhood. There is a perfect stagnation in the excitement which prevailed during last week, and the belief is becoming general that nothing like an insurrection was initiated in Ireland, and that whatever disturbance occurred was quickly and easily quelled.

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, is alarmed lest our National Debt should be paid too soon. He has fallen into the habit of introducing resolutions into Congress protesting against its payment 'by this generation.' Congress hesitates about passing them, and the Tribune hails this hesitation as the dawn of a financial millennium. It declares Mr. Kelley's proposition to be 'not much better than qualified repudiation,'—and insists that the Debt must be paid at once,—'by those who contracted it, not by their posterity.'

Mr. Kelly's alarm is as absurd as the Tribune's political economy, if he will be patient, he will soon recover from it. 'This generation' is much more likely to double the debt than it is to pay it. The country has been amused with the idea that we are paying it off at the rate of a hundred or a hundred and fifty millions a year;—but it forgets that we are increasing it quite as fast in the other directions.—*New York Times.*

The Springfield (Ill.) Sentinel, in reference to the late war, says: 'Had we known what we know now, as doubtless thousands of other democrats feel, the "Union" armies would have been smaller and the confederate larger.'

The editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette says, from a conversation with General Sheridan, he thinks the latter is of opinion that before affairs are permanently settled at the South, another appeal will be made to the sword.

In view of the large number of divorces in Vermont a newspaper in that State suggests a tax of \$1.00 upon every petition for separation as a sinking fund for the State debt.

A Gibson County correspondent of the Evansville (Ind.) Courier gives the following account of a recent case of a woman whipping:

B. F. Mead, who has been for some years a zealous member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, has broken the 'long quiet' upon the banks of Pigeon Creek, by brutally beating his own daughter. The young lady is about seventeen years old; has been for some years a member of the General Baptist Church; has the reputation of being a very devout Christian, often leading in prayer at the family altar, and generally obedient to her parents. But her father in a strange freak forbade that she should have her hair 'shingled,' and she did not until about three weeks since, when, in her father's absence, she had her hair cut off. Some five or six days after her father requested her to lead in prayer, which she declined, saying she did not at that time feel in a proper mood. The next morning, while engaged in making the beds, her father entered the room with a large black jack switch four or five long. He ordered her to stand before him, saying he was going to whip her for cutting her hair off, and for not praying last night. He then plied the black jack in real ox-driving style, until he was satisfied. Then turning, he threw the butt of the stick into the fire, in order that it might not appear in court against him.

A young man by the name of Backburn, living in Mead's family, went before Esquire Duncan, and filed out the proper affidavit, whereupon a warrant was issued and Mead arrested. But the beaten girl could not be found. He had concealed her in order that she might not appear against him. The case was continued to the next Saturday. His daughter then entered into bond to appear at the time and testify against him, but the day arrived, she did not come. Read then filed an affidavit, that he could not have a trial in that township on account of the excitement. The case was then sent to Fatona Township. A jury was ordered to try the case, but the girl could not be found. Nothing could be proven, only Mead's admission that 'he did whip his daughter, as he had a right to.'

One witness testified that she saw Miss Mead's back the day after the whipping, and that there were a great number of stripes, from shoulder to shoulder, the blood being raised to the skin in most of the stripes, and in one place the skin was cut through.