

operations, or the condemnation which he emphatically pronounced on Ribbonism. The days of land-lord inhumanity have passed away—let us hope for ever. Wholesale eviction is now too costly a luxury to permit of its indulgence even by the most untutored of landlords. With the causes which led to crime, the crime itself will pass away when time is given for the social equilibrium to be re-established and this without Commissions of Enquiry or Coercive Legislation. Dr. Nulty has shown that crime committed by the individual under the sanction of law leads to crime in the multitude, and that this social evil does not pass away with the causes which produced it, but remains a social gangrene poisoning and degrading the whole community. One of the worst evils which the Ribbon societies have inflicted on the people of West Meath is, that they have furnished the hereditary enemies of the people with excuses for interfering with their liberties, and given rise to Peace Preservation Acts, Coercion Acts, and police espionage, and made the peaceable and well-disposed in proclaimed districts peculiarly accountable for the outrages committed by those who may be only the minions of their sinister designs. If the English authorities want excuses for coercion, these—no doubt often judiciously magnified—are furnished by the very societies which profess themselves the self-constituted enemies of oppression. While denouncing the cause which has produced a state of society were such associations are possible, it is therefore our bounden duty to equally condemn the evil consequences which the society itself has entailed in the localities where land-lordism has been fostered. But, while thus emphatically condemning an evil result, we must not forget that it is only the fruit of a vicious system, whose manifestations may vary, but are never recurrent. Ribbonism, like all our other social evils, is but the result of mis-government.—*Wexford People.*

A correspondent at Portadown, writing on March 18, says: Charles Foy, Esq., Canadian Government emigration agent, attended our fair to-day, and held a meeting in the Town Hall for the purpose of giving information about Canada. I believe he was very successful, as after his statements as to the prospects of industrious men and women in Canada several farmers got up and told of large sums of money sent by the emigrants of last year to their friends who resided in their several localities. Mr. Foy had some thousands of copies of letters from last year's emigrants distributed through the company. I heard an agent of the Montreal Steamship Company say that, in consequence, he had booked 21 passengers, and several persons arranged to call next week and take their passages. Over 300 left this neighbourhood last year for Canada, and it is expected that double the number will leave this year. In a great many instances the money has been sent by last year's emigrants to bring out their friends. One farmer remarked, "I have got eighteen good arguments in favour of Canada." A gardener from this neighbourhood sent eighteen guineas to bring out his brother and family.

THE NATIONAL ASSURANCE.—The state of Ireland has been once again the topic for debate in the House of Lords, and Lord Derby, whose ability and sagacity no man will dispute, has delivered himself on the subject after the true English fashion, speaking with a frankness and a bold fearlessness which command the highest admiration. The first duty of a statesman, like that of a physician, is to discover the cause of the malady, the distressing symptoms of which alarm friends while they threaten the well-being of the patient. This duty Lord Derby has skillfully performed, and, having made his diagnosis as to the chronic and ever recurrent disorders of Ireland, he proceeded on Thursday to proclaim his views as to the true nature of Ireland's malady. "That," says his lordship, "which lies at the bottom of the feeling against England—the desire for a separate nationality—never was stronger or more persistent than it is now in Ireland." Never was there a more accurate diagnosis made, and never were the cause of Ireland and the cause of her recurrent disorder more truly or more pitifully expressed. There is, in truth, no feeling against England in the Irish heart which is not traceable to the one potent cause—the inherent, the natural, the just yearnings of a people for self-existence which Providence implanted in all nations and in all peoples. To the rude and violent suppression of the national life of this country may be traced all her evils, all her discontent, all that disregard of "law and order" which from time to time give so much trouble to our neighbours, and render the pacification of the Irish such a puzzle to English statesmen. Sectarian strife and agrarian disorder have their root in the one all-pervading cause—the forcible stamping out of the national life of the Irish people; and we give to Lord Derby the highest medal of praise which a statesman can be awarded for the provision with which he accomplished the first duty of statesman: the discovery of the evil which during centuries, has proved such a fertile source of trouble to England, and of calamity to this people. Lord Derby is right.—The continued fever which is but the symptom of the Irish malady, is the unsatisfied desire of national existence. Give back to the Irish people their national life—gratify the one craving desire of the national heart—and that consuming fire which has balled the highest spirits and the best intentions of statesmen will "leave her," and she will return to her right mind and develop in her public life and conversation all the virtues which adorn the private life of the Irish race. Is this, however, the remedy which Lord Derby proposes for "the mind diseased," the origin of whose disorder he has so truly diagnosed? Not so. He admits that a *public life* in Ireland would at once restore self-government, and give to her as a nation that right to regulate her own affairs which every parish and "hundred" in England enjoys, and which constitute the basis of the Constitution and the sure bulwark of the throne. The spirit of 1782 yet lives in the Irish heart, says Lord Derby, and neither church reform, nor land legislation, nor any other amelioration, can destroy it. Lord Derby is right again. The desire to be self-governing, which culminated in the declaration of 1782, despite the crushing influences of confiscations and a century of penal laws, is as immortal as the Spirit which breathed the breath of life into the nostrils of man, and hear will of no abatement save in its accomplishment. The latter truth Lord Derby has yet to learn, and whether he be a disciple of the development school now so potent in England, or whether he believe that man came into the world perfect, as he is to-day, the sooner he recognises the persistence—the immortality of the one passion of Ireland, nationality—and the impossibility of satisfying the national heart by anything short of Home Rule, the sooner will he see his way to that general fusion of the two peoples under one Crown and as a united and single-minded Empire, which all good men desire.—*Dublin Freeman.*

The *Dublin Mail* affirms, and Lord Eniskillen denies, that the Grand Orange Lodge recently, by a majority of 22 to 18, passed a resolution cancelling the pledge hitherto taken by the members to support the Union. Many Orangemen believe the *Mail*, and among the members who are named as likely to secede is Colonel Cole, the member for Fernagh, a brother of Lord Eniskillen.

IRISHMEN WISDOM FOR THE MOON.—The effect of Lord Derby's speech, comparing the desire of Irishmen for home government to a desire for the moon, which cannot be gratified, has been what he least desired. He has destroyed any little hankering after a change which some people here might have felt. He has disclosed the cloven foot in good time for the Liberal party. There are people here, good friends of England too, who think local government granted to Ireland would strengthen the Empire instead of

weakening it, and would cement a union between the countries which is under any other state of things impossible. At all events, the subject is an admitting of discussion, and Lord Derby's off-hand manner of treating it will never be submitted to. Lord Derby's speech is a strong argument for Home Rule, and has convinced many an Irishman who wavered on the question.

SOCIAL CRIME CONFINED TO A SMALL PORTION OF THE COUNTRY.—In opening the Assizes for the Queen's County, Chief Justice Monahan congratulated the grand jury on the state of the country. In many places the calendars have been equally light, and there have been several maiden assizes.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PROCESS SERVER.—On Friday last the Rev. H. Crofton, a clergyman of the Diocese of Cloyne, proceeded, accompanied by the resident magistrate and a posse of the constabulary, to serve a notice to quit upon one of his tenants, known by the sobriquet of "Captain" Duffy, at a place called Clonabeg, near Tyrrell's Pass, in the notations Co. Westmeath. Either the reverend gentleman was unable to procure a person with sufficient courage to perform the function, or he humanely resolved to dare the danger himself. It alleged that the Rev. Mr. Crofton was fired at last year when visiting his property; and, it is also said, that the barbarous murder in December last of a process server, named Waters, was the result of his having served a notice on this same Duffy for the Rev. Mr. Crofton. Truly 'tis a strange state of society when landlords have to execute the legal processes for themselves.

PRISONERS IN THE WEST.—Judge Keogh in his address to the Galway Grand Jury read the following passage from the Report of the Hon. Mr. Burke, the Inspector-General of Prisons. "At the time of my inspection the same boiler was used for cooking potatoes and boiling the dirty clothes: there was no school in the prison, and the only instruction received was that imparted by the Nuns who visited the prisoners: the male prisoners' clothing was in a state of rags, and a tailor who was in jail, instead of being put to mend the clothes, was employed in mat-making." The judge also said he was given to understand that the prisoners in Leitrim gaols could open the locks of their cells with their spoons. There cannot be very desperate criminals in that part of the country at all events.

UNWISE ECONOMY.—The officials of the Admiralty have just given great offence to a large section of the community here. A Committee was formed in Dublin for the purpose of collecting seed to enable the farmers in that part of France devastated by the war to avail themselves of the season in time by getting the crop set. The Irish farmers contributed generously, but the Committee had not funds for the transport of the seeds placed at their disposal, and they applied to Government for a vessel. After a fortnight's delay they were informed that the Admiralty had no vessel available. This act is looked on as an act of official snobbery, and it is felt that an English Committee would have received a totally different reply. Thus every day, English officials show their utter incapacity to conciliate Ireland, even in small matters.

THE SWEETEST RIBBON OATH.—Although an oath taken by lawless men proves nothing against the rest of society, it cannot be too widely known that Mr. Monk was the victim of a malicious hoax in the oath he produced for the edification of the House of Commons.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—It is proposed to hold a public conference on the Education question under the auspices of the National Association immediately after Easter.

WORTH KNOWING.—WORKING OF THE NEW COMPENSATION LAW.—A man tried of life may now make a tidy little provision for his family by coming over here and getting a friend to shoot him in a suitable locality. An application was made to the Co. Mayo Grand Jury, on behalf of the widow of Humphrey Davis, for compensation for his murder, at Foxford. Davis was shot, as alleged, through the window of his bedroom on the 18th of January last. The coroner's jury at the inquest returned a verdict of "Death by the accidental discharge of a gun in his own room." Mrs. Davis claimed £1000 compensation, and the Grand Jury granted £350.

There was a singular scene at a recent meeting of the Dublin Corporation. The members were called together to consider a drainage scheme. There were but 22 members present, and two of these went out leaving only exactly enough of members present to form a house. A motion for adjournment was lost on a division, by 18 votes to 2. According to the *Daily Express*, Mr. Tickell then endeavoured to leave the Chamber, so as to leave less than 20 members present, and have the house counted out by Mr. French, but he was forcibly prevented from making his escape by Sir John Barrington, and a very disorderly scene ensued. Sir John Barrington keeping his back against the door, and Mr. Tickell tugging at his coat collar to escape by the door at the opposite end, and Mr. French then had the house counted out.

HANDSOME DONATION.—Mr. Nicholas Mahon Power D.L. and ex-M.P. for the County of Waterford, has given to the Sisters of Charity, Waterford, £2,000 to build a chapel and school; £500 to the Christian Brothers, Waterford; and £500 to the Little Sisters of the Poor, Waterford.

DEATHS, MARCH 22.—Mr. Justice O'Brien opened the Commission for the Cork Assizes on Monday, and congratulated the Grand Jury upon the satisfactory state of the county. There were only 20 cases for trial, and considering the extent of the county and the number of months which had elapsed since the last Assizes, he thought that did not indicate a very serious extent of crime. He had examined the police returns and spoken to three resident magistrates of experience, and the reports he had received confirmed his opinion as to the tranquillity of the county. There were no agrarian outrages or evidences of combination among the people for illegal purposes, and nothing approaching to a charge of Fenianism had been made, except the discovery of arms in the room of a man who was not aware that they were deposited there, and where he understood they might have been hidden for years. One of the resident magistrates, whose district extended to the borders of the counties of Limerick and Kerry, had assured him that it was perfectly tranquil. With the exception of cases which were difficult to detect such as threatening letters, there had been no failure in bringing home crime to its perpetrators. The total number of cases returned since last Assizes was 98; but, judging from the sentences inflicted by the Courts before which they were brought, the majority of them did not appear to be of an aggravated nature. There were certainly a great many charges of arson, and presentments had been applied for, but in some instances were rejected, as he supposed, upon the ground that the damage was not malicious. It was to be regretted however, that there were many cases of that crime. Having reached the last town in the circuit, he thought it right to review the state of crime in other counties, and stated that, with the exception of the murder of Mr. Conyer's steward, the condition of the county of Limerick, formerly proverbial for violence, turbulence, and misrule, was a most striking contrast with previous Assizes. The business of the Assizes was terminated in two or three hours. In the counties of Clare and Kerry, although the number of cases exceeded those of former Assizes, there was an absence of murder, outrage, and illegal combinations, except in one case. He hoped such a satisfactory state of things would continue, and that there would be no repetition of the crimes which formerly brought such discredit on those counties. Mr. Justice Lawson bore similar testimony yesterday

to the peaceful state of the county of Waterford. There were only four custody cases in the calendar, and, including bail cases, there were only nine or ten to be tried. The number of offences committed since last Assizes had been only 27, most of them of a very trifling description. The city also is in a peaceful and orderly state.—*Times Cor.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

LETTER FROM HIS HOLINESS THE POPE TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.—Our Holy Father thus acknowledges the proofs of devotion lately sent to him from the faithful in Pius's PP. IX.—*Venerable Brother, health and Apostolic benediction.*—It has pleased the Divine goodness to chastise us with afflictions by rebellious children of the Church, and to make us, unworthy as we are, partakers in the Passion of our Lord; but it has also seemed good to Him that we should have as companions in our conflict, and consolers in our sorrows, our venerable brethren the prelates of the Catholic world, and also the entire body of such as are faithful to Christ and the Church, who give unceasing and indisputable proofs of their love, devotion, and faith towards us and the Church in these times of trouble. This consolation we have lately received from you, venerable brother, in the letter you addressed to us on the eve of our Lord's Nativity, which was a fresh and luminous evidence of your singular love to ourselves, your profound devotion to this Apostolic See, and your enthusiastic zeal for the Church. We greatly rejoiced, venerable brother, at your expressions, which prove to us how deeply you have at heart the cause of God and of justice, against which is aimed the violence of wicked men; and nothing can be more grateful to us than to see how the faithful of that illustrious nation are animated by an equal zeal. Of their affection towards us we are assured, both by other proofs and by the recent homage of their love and testimony of their faith, which you have made known to us in your letter, as a pledge most acceptable to our heart. Moreover, venerable brother, the declarations and fervent wishes emanating from the very numerous public meeting of the faithful, held in that city, the roll of whose distinguished names we have seen, as well as the protest coming from two thousand of the faithful of educated classes in England and Scotland, and the address subscribed by many hundreds of thousands of the faithful of every class throughout England and Scotland, afford so noble a proof to us of filial affection and zeal towards the Holy See, that the memory of it will never pass from our mind. We earnestly beseech Almighty God mercifully to regard your zeal, venerable brother, with abundant gifts of grace, and to look upon all our forenamed children with all loving kindness; and to confirm and strengthen their goodwill in the love of the Church and of this Apostolic See, and in all justice and zeal. In the midst, therefore, of the great conflict in which we are engaged, and in the bitterness which is heaped upon us by the oppression of the liberty of our Apostolic office, and by the reign of impiety in our city, go on, venerable brother, together with the faithful, constant in fervent prayer to the Divine Majesty, and labouring strenuously in the work of justice and truth. Receive, also, especially in pledge of goodwill with which we embrace you in the Lord, the Apostolic benediction, which in express token of paternal charity, together with a prayer for all happiness, we lovingly impart to you, and to each and all our forenamed beloved children, whose devotion you have made known to us.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the twenty-eighth day of January, in the year 1871, the twenty-fifth of our Pontificate.

PIUS PP. IX.

To our venerable brother,
HENRY EDWARD,
Archbishop of Westminster.

DEPUTATION TO THE POPE.—A deputation, with an address from the Catholics of Great Britain to the Pope, will start for Rome at the end of next week, and will be introduced to his Holiness by the Duke of Norfolk, The Marquis of Bute, the Earl of Denbigh, Earl of Granard, Lord Howard of Glossop, and Sir George Bowyer will form part of the deputation.

THE LEGEND OF MONTROSE REALIZED.—The *Edinburgh Courier* reports that two prisoners made a most daring and successful effort to escape from Haddington County Gaol on Sunday. The governor, in the absence of the warden at church, having for some purpose entered their cell, was instantly seized by them, deprived of his keys, and locked up in their room. They walked coolly through the governor's house, sealed the prison wall by means of a short ladder left in the yard, and got off.

AN ANCIENT MITRAILLEUSE.—The following notice is taken *verbatim* from the *Edinburgh Advertiser* for December 7, 1764:—"A Scotch shoemaker has contrived an instrument of war, by means of which six persons are to do as much execution as a whole regiment. This instrument, if we may believe the projector, will discharge 4,400 balls in the space of two minutes; is quite portable and easy of carriage; in case of surprise, may be knocked to pieces in less than a moment's space, so as to render it entirely useless to the enemy; and, if recovered again by any change in the field, may be got together in less than a minute and a half, so as to be fit for use as before. In case, also, of any sudden charge by horse or foot during the intervals of loading, 'at the touch of a spring a harvest of bayonets are to arise, with their points directed towards the foe. To this the inventor—who, though a shoemaker, is likewise a military man—has added a system of discipline, relative to use of his machine, perfectly easy and speedily to be learned."

RAILWAY FATALITIES.—Last year was a fatal year on English railways, as well as on French battle-fields. Ninety railway passengers were killed, and 1,094 were injured; and of

those numbers only twenty-four of the killed and ten of the injured owe the calamity to any fault of their own. The railways, therefore, killed sixty-six of their passengers, and wounded 1,084 of them, during a single year. The persons killed or hurt by their own fault vary but slightly in number. But those killed or hurt by causes beyond their own control were in 1866, fifteen killed and 540 injured; in 1867, nineteen killed and 689 injured; in 1868 the numbers were respectively forty and 516; in 1869 they were seventeen and 1,043; and in 1870, sixty-six and 1,084. The number of passengers killed was more than fourfold in 1870 what it was in 1866, and the number injured was doubled. The six great accidents of the year account, of course, for the increase, just as the Abergele calamity accounted for the large figure of the killed in 1868. The number of the injured is, however, far more frightful than that of the slain. When three persons, are, on the average, seriously hurt every day on the railways of the United Kingdom, it is high time, in the interest of the shareholders as well as in the interest of the public, that our railway authorities should do something to make railway travelling safer.—*London Daily News.*

Under the caption of "*Cheating The Devil*," the *Poll Mall Gazette* speaks thus of the present condition of England:—"The devil will not be cheated. Yet just now there seems a strong feeling about that as a nation we shall assuredly find some way of cheating the sordid devil to whom we have sold ourselves. A half-hearted Government; an inefficient executive; national flunkeyism which is afraid to speak the truth of those in high places; which still keeps to the right side of the divinity which hedges the worship of money; belief in success as the test of merit, and care for personal well-being and conventional appearances in preference to any higher aims of life—all these which we have accepted as our portion and part of the bargain are supposed not to bear their fruit in due season; and we hope that we may find means to cheat the devil when the time of payment comes. It is to be feared we shall have a rude reveille some day; and that when we set out to gather figs from thistles, we shall come home with empty baskets, and bleeding fingers. We suppose there can be little question about it; a spirit of moral effeminacy is rife in England. No one desires war for its own sake. No one prefers a bivouac in the snow, scanty rations, and the hourly chance of mutilation or death, to peace and a pleasant life divided between the bosom of one's family and the serene drawing rooms of pretty women; but when the times are troublous, as they are now there is no safety save in boldly facing them and preparing for the worst. To cry, Peace, Peace, when there is no peace is to prepare the way for bondage. To measure everything by its success is to plunge into a morass of practical atheism where there is no such foothold as abstract virtue or the purity of a cause; and to vilify men who have led the forlorn hope of a nation gallantly if unsuccessfully is to blaspheme all that is best and noblest in human history."

THE VALUE OF UNIVERSAL TRAINING.—Nothing is more observable in this dreary debate on the army than the readiness with which the House turns from the points of national interest to those which at bottom only concord "society." For one sentence uttered on organisation, in the true sense, or on the scheme for linking together our three reservoirs of men, or even on the efficiency of the Militia, we have three upon Purchase, promotion, and the interest of the officers. Upon the greatest subject of all, the possibility of making military training compulsory upon all, scarcely anyone, except the Member for Nottingham, has opened his mouth, though the point is directly raised by the clauses enabling Mr. Cardwell in time of emergency to demand military service from all men under thirty-five. It may be that the point is reserved for Committee, or for separate discussion, but it is much more probable that the majority of members are consciously avoiding it, some because they are hopeless of success, more because they dislike the notion, most because they are doubtful of the sentiments of their constituents. That last is the very reason why the question should have been placed in the forefront of the main debate, should have been brought sufficiently home to the people to induce them to express their feelings about it. Nobody yet knows what those feelings are.—People assume, and we dare say with good reason, that Englishmen "would not bear a conscription," but what has that to do with the matter? Nobody is asking them to bear one. The question is not that, but this—are the people of the United Kingdom averse to a law ordaining that every healthy lad shall at eighteen undergo six or twelve months' training to arms in a county camp? If they are averse, and remain so after the proposal has been carefully explained, there is no more to be said until the next great danger comes; but if they are not, and we firmly believe they are, the members are losing the greatest opportunity of civilizing the people of this country ever offered to their hands. We firmly believe that military training for a single year, or even for half-a-year, would elevate the British people more than any other change which could by possibility be introduced by legislation, would be equivalent in all good effects to five years of ordinary education. It would, to begin with, immensely increase their physical power. Twelve months of regular and full diet, perfect sobriety, and moderate work in the open air would increase the weight of ordinary town lads by one-third and of the country lads by one-fifth, would widen their chests, strengthen their muscles, and induce that habit of health which town men find it so difficult to gain and villagers to lose. During that period they would learn to walk, to carry themselves, to obey orders and give orders promptly and quietly, to act in concert, and above all, to rely upon the action of their fellows. Cleanliness, self-respect, and self-re-

straint would become habits with the very lowest, and the first principles of civilisation, order, mutual respect, and the possibility of self-sacrifice would be carried to the bottom of our society, to those classes whom all our efforts have hitherto failed to reach. All classes serving alike, the respect of all for each other must deepen, and as we find in the Volunteers, good feeling taken the place of the suspicious dislike which arises only from ignorance. Every camp would be a school for the practical virtues, and there is no reason whatever why it should not also be a school for education in the ordinary sense. We should have got hold of the people at last, and might as reasonably insist on attendance at the evening classes as at the morning drill. If the system were wisely worked, as it would be, for the father of every lad instructed would be an elector, the lads, so far from losing anything, either in time or money, would go away far stronger, healthier, and abler, as much better fitted for the battle of life as an educated man is better fitted than a boor, yet without the effeminacy of habit which some men fear as a result of universal education. A man does not cart muck the worse because he has been drilled to walk instead of slouching, because he is a man instead of a lout, nor will he work less effectively at a trench because he understands how easily men can under certain rules be made to work together. The moral gain would be something indescribable. There is no reason whatever why such a camp should not be a well-ordered home, in which drunkenness, or chastity, or insubordination would be as infamous as theft or cruelty now are. "Tone" can be spread in a camp as in a great school, and the wiser part of English philanthropy would concentrate itself on the country camps as its natural field. The gain to the individual would be inestimable, nor would the gain to the State be less. The manhood of the kingdom would not, as in Prussia or France, be wasted in military service; but every man would be competent to defend the country, would understand what soldiery meant, would be in a position to decide whether the professional life would suit him. He would have lived the life himself under its best conditions, and the result would be, we feel certain, such a supply of "recruits" that the whole of our barbarous system might be swept away; the men enlisted as officers are enlisted for as long as they are willing to serve, and dismissal made, as in every other trade, a sufficient penalty for any offence not requiring the intervention of a magistrate. Even as matters stand, the difficulty of getting men is one chiefly of our own creating. Eight shillings a week and "all found," would give us the control of the whole unskilled labor of the kingdom, and cost us less even than that we waste in the departments, would be, in fact, only £2,500,000 a year in wages for every 100,000 men and non-commissioned officers, a sum quite within our means. Imagine terms like those offered among a people who already know all the disagreeable part of a soldier's training, who would need nothing but practice to be solid soldiers! England would be as safe as Prussia and as powerful without a vast standing army, and without any new temptation to go to war. The military chiefs talk very wisely of the necessity for an elastic system; but what elasticity could be equal to that of an army, say of 100,000 men, which could be doubled in a week by the introduction of men individually as well trained, for example two-thirds of the men who followed Wellington at Waterloo, and which, in the event of invasion, could rely on successive draughts from the whole population? We must not forget that if temporary and therefore cheap service in the Army were possible, service for the work in hand, the expenditure on Militia and volunteers would be a waste of force in keeping up unnecessary cadres. A single force, if we could have it with the necessary condition of elasticity, would be infinitely simpler and more efficient. But the cost of all this? Ought not if the six months' term is selected, to be greater than the Estimates voted this year. We cannot enter into the details, but even in England with our extravagant ways, the cost of an army fully equipped and ready for service ought not to exceed £120 a year per man, or six times the amount of wages given to the men themselves. Nothing but mismanagement can bring it above that figure, and that allows £12,000,000 for the Regular Army. The county training schools, on the other hand, needing neither separate departments nor separate scientific services, ought not, on the very highest calculation, one even extravagantly high, to cost more than £20 a head for six months drill. That is to say able administrators intent on thrift, if backed by the people and supported by an etiquette or a law postponing marriage to the mature age of nineteen, would give us a system of defence that would place England beyond menace from the world, that would make us once more a great power, and that would civilize instead of demoralizing the people, for the very money we are now expending in order to accomplish little.—*Spectator.*

UNITED STATES.

Referring to a report that Gen. Butler would take no appointment from the present Administration, "even if offered him on a silver fork," the *Louisville Courier Journal* says: "He might not take the appointment but the Administration would do well to keep an eye on the fork."

A Springfield, Ill., girl sold her lover to another girl for a black silk dress, and so managed matters that the couple were married within a month after the bargain was made.

An Indian chief near Cheyenne boasts that though he is only forty years old, he has taken two hundred scalps and has had the delirium tremens fifteen times!

The penalty for selling liquor in Georgia on election days, unlawfully, is fifty dollars. To secure enforcement, the Governor offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the apprehension of offenders. The offenders get themselves hauled up and pay their fifty dollars fine out of the hundred reward, leaving the remaining fifty to be divided among the offenders' friends, the informers.