THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

tion at the singular immunity enjoyed by the country generally from crime or disturbance of any North and South, East and West, everywhere save one little spot—where, owing to a re-markable conjuncture of circumstances, the spirit of agrarian disturbance still lingers—crime is of agranding almost unknown. In the great county of Limerick, for instance, after the nine months which chapsed since last assizes the criminal business was disposed of in two honrs, and in most of the other counties the calendars were almost as light. Such criminals as were for trial were principally poor rogues who had stolen a coat or a loaf, and whose delinquencies were amply expiated by a few months' imprisonment. Exceedingly few persons were charged with crimes of importance, and, thanks to the wise diseretion of the Executive, the assizes have passed without giving any work to that dread official the executioner. And while in Ireland we see again something like that golden age of innocence and security of which our poet sung what is the state of the sister country? Mr. Justice Mellor opened the assizes for the rich and flourishing county palatine of Chester, one of the fairest and most affluent districts of England. Fifty cases stood for trial at the assizes, many of them of the darkest hue of guilt. Two men were charged with murder, six were disgraceful outrages, many others with brutal acts of violence. And of the fifty wretches awaiting their doom only one could read! There is a Special Committee to inquire into the state of Westmeath; why is there not one to ascertain why this great English county blossoms every assizes into such a goodly crop of criminality? And yet English senators and English publicists talk of Irish crime and clamour for coercion. Thank God for it, we have no Chester among our Irish counties. The everyday English occurrences of murder for greed and robbery with violence find no place in the high and virtuous hearts of the Irish people. Physician, cure thyself! Let the English people not trouble themselves with Westmeath till they have probed their own social gangrenes, till they have exterminated or civilized that vast mass of ignorance, poverty, and ruffianism, daily increasing in number and in savagery which form the dregs of English society.-Freeman.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION .- In acquiescing in the support given by our representatives to the Government on a question that comes so immediately home to every man as the addition of two-pence to the income tax, we frish must not be understood to he so wedded to Mr. Gladstone's Government or polities as to be incapable of withdrawing our confidence should circumstances require us to do so. The Education Question is fast ripening into a test question, and it will depend on the Premier's reply to the deputation that will shortly wait upon him whether we can any longer east in our lot with the Liberal party. We claim the right to educate our children in our own faith, and the more powerful the party to whom we are appealing, the more resolved shall we be that there shall be neither subterfuge nor delay in dealing with us. The bullot is a matter affecting the Empire at large, and the English people may be safely left to take care of it; but the education and religious training of the little ones we will not any longer have exposed to danger. Thanks to the religious spirit of our people, we are able and will educate our children as Christians, but we shall not be deprived of our fiscal rights for so doing. Whilst we decline to Protestantize them by inculcating free and ousy Christianity, we demand our fair share of the public education funds to which we so largely contribute. Preparations are being made to bring the matter before Government in an effective and influential manner in the course of a few days, and we hope and expect that Mr. Gladstone will give a frank and satisfactory reply.

THE DISESTABLISHED CHURCH.-A writer in Saunders's News Letter says, that it is well understood that a sharp traffic, by way of exchange, is going on briskly in the formation of the Church for the future

THE LAST MESSAGE OF PEACE. - The Cabinet of Pacification, which sent two such messages of peace to Ireland as the Church and Land Bills, forgetful advocated a Coercion Bill. Accordingly, Dr. Nulty of its past policy of beneficent and conciliatory legislation, has practically suspended the constitution in exceptional legislation is quite needless, and pro- of the Irish press is not very hostile to the measure. Ireland for the next two years. This measure will tests loudly against it in his letter to Lord Hartingmar much of the good that has been effected by Mr. ton. In other words, he is ostensibly willing to Gladstone. The physician should not hurry his bear with the present insecurity and disorganization remedies: the crisis was already past; the law was of society throughout Westmeath, rather than no longer the ally of injustice and oppression; and, openly brave the enmity of those who sympathise owing to the late healing measures, Irish Right had ceased to be natural justice asserting itself against the brute force of iniquitous law. Religious equality and the Land Act had already worked a marvellous change: there was an increase in material prosperity and contentment, and a corresponding decrease in poverty and crime, even in those districts which are made the scape-goat for exceptional severity. This, therefore, was not the time in which to forge new chains for a newly emancipated people, scarcely yet conscious of their improved condition, which might yet seem unreal after six hundred and ninety-nine years' experience of the despotic rule of England; nor is it in accordance with an age of progress to deprive an entire people of the privileges of the constitution to enable the Government to deal with isolated cases of agrarian outrage. We would ask, on the part of Ireland, what the dangerous ununimity of the Imperial Parliment denies-fair play and no favor. If it is to be adopted, as a principle, that isolated instances of crime and outrage are to subject certain localities to the humillation of exceptional legislation: if Government is to organize a system of terrorism to prevent terrorism; to protect one class at the expense of all others; then, in fairness, let the principle be applied to all parts of the United Kingdom. How quickly this would prove that England does not do to Ireland as she would be done by! A comparison of gaol calendars shows that Ireland, despite agrarian outrage, did not need this exceptional legislation. Crime was on the decrease, prosperity and contentment were killing agitation, and, condemned by the Church and the popular voice, "unlawful confederations and associations" were dying of inanition. We now come to the aim of this new Protection Act, which is to work side by side with the Peace Preservation Bill, into the uncertainty of January 1872. Its seventh, and most important clause, shows that it is intended to suppress secret societies by giving Earl Spencer, his subordinates, or the police, power to arrest on suspicion, before or after the deed, principals or accessories; and to imprison them, beyond reach of any power of the law, in any part of Ireland, for two years. As to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act—it has been virtually suspended for many years; the chief additional evil inflicted by this measure is that it gives the police a power capable of fearful abuse, rendering it easy for them to sacrifice innocent men, who have no guarantee against "suspicion;" and throwing out temptation to police-men more cunning than their fellows, to purchase rapid promotion by dint of hard swearing. The State, for its own safety, is bound to destroy Ribbonism, which has so long afflicted the land with murder and arson. We agree, with the Times, that the day has come when the chronic disease of Ireland should be thoroughly cured; but we do not believe in the remedies prescribed to effect that wished-for consummation. Ireland is to be attracted but not driven. We doubt the officacy of a measure, suited only to the barbarous policy of a past age, which prostrates the country under an iron despotism, creates the Lord Lieutenant an autocrat, and again subjects the loyal to an odious police tyranny in or order to reach illegal associations, whose very existence, as combinations, is questioned. The Bishop of Meath believes that the outrages spring

from no organized, oath-bound secret societies of

universal national hatred to Fnglish legislation.— fl.d in terror, of the heartless behaviour of his fast enough for Mr. Miall. That really is the questered defeat its purpose, and spread the national hatred, Cresswell Cresswell finally released him; he had is much to be said on both sides and that in all since it is viewed in the light of national insult.— Violent and repressive laws are potent only when decessor, from whom he had been not divorced, but dealing with the sworn members of secret societies; merely judicially separated. Indeed it is somewhat must ask whether the present pace of Disestablishtheir evil is that, failing to reach the malefactors curious that so had his father from the seventh ment is not good enough for England, England for whose benefit they are passed, they engender a spirit of national hostility. England's policy has been, so far, a policy of repression. What was won by force has been kept by force; and, as the result of seven centuries of coercion, Ireland is still discoutented. A policy of conciliation, even in the eleventh hour, and not the enactment of laws disgraceful to a Christian community, is the true policy of the people of England, unless they desire to ex-replied perfectly audibly "Only that old fool, haust the violence of the law, and be driven to the Westmeath." By his death the Marquisate becomes haust the violence of the law, and be driven to the necessity of encompassing the whole of Ireland with a prison wall.—Catholic Opinion, May 13.

A PRAYER FROM SANDY-Row.-The Orangemen of Belfast have committed to the charge of Lord Arthur Hill-Trevor, M.P., a petition praying the Commons to reject the Ballot Bill. The district officers of 69 lodges in the town have signed the petition on behalf of their brethren. The districts must be rather tiny if there are 69 in Belfast; but however this may be we don't anticipate any very serious result from the dutiful announcement of the memorialists of Sandy-row that they "will ever pray." They deeply deplore the threatened loss of that "open system to which the constituencies have been hitherto accustomed." It is rather amusing to find the officers of an institution whose proceedings are rigidly secret crying out for the benefits of any open system. But, indeed, the Orangemen have made quite a discovery. They have learned that wherever secret voting has been adopted it has not secured secrecy, but has tended to political corruption. As a matter of fact we believe we are right in stating that the Orangemen themselves elect their grand this and that in a secret way; and that the serutineers alone know or can know how any brother has voted. The system of voting papers has been adopted from the very start in all proceedings connected with the Disestablished Church; and it is understood that the scrutineers alone see the voter's name. We do not now speak of divisions but of representation. We do not hope to convince the Orangemen that their petition is nonsensical; but we do think they might have said one word as to the influence of the ballot in crushing out the violence of ruffianism. The privilege of murdering people, now so happily characteristic of the "open system, to which the constituencies have been hitherto accustomed," will probably fall into abeyance; and we may say to the memorialists-" Hinc illor lachryma:"—Dublin Freeman.

The Bishop of Meath, not being a prelate of the Mac-Sycophant school, has dared to point out that Irish evil-doers are not all peasants. He would pacify Ireland by redressing her substantial grievances, and, as Lishop of a diocese in which in twenty-eight years out of a total population of 471,985 souls, 200,004 have disappeared, to make way for sheep and cattle culture may be supposed to have a grievance. His lordship has dealt out his censures, without recognizing a "privileged class." and, therefore, the Times accuses him of vices which are its own daily characteristics, namely, political cowardice, and insincerity. The Times says:-Upon the whole, it is impossible not to regard Bishop Nulty's evidence, coupled with his pastoral and subsequent letter, as a very painful exhibition of that political cowardice which is the besetting sin of Ireland. He denounced modern Ribandism, it is true, as the Church of Rome has always denounced secret associations beyond her direct control, but he qualified the condemnation by a good word for the Ribandism of a past generation. We may add that there is abundant proof, though Dr. Nulty denies it, that Roman Catholic priests know much less about the Riband organization than formerly. For this reason, as well as for less equiyogal reasons, they would naturally wish to put it down; but a Roman Catholic Bishop would be very unpopular in Westmeath if he was known to have declared his conviction before the Committee that with crime. It is no consolation to believe that he may in his own heart entertain very different sentiments, and recognise the consistency of a remedial policy with a firm repression of lawless outrage: the mischief is that persons in his position should flatter the passions which they ought to rebuke, and encourage the idea that law should be tempered in the interest of evil-doers."-Catholic

THE WESTMEATH COERCION BILL. - The Times approves of the bill for the dealing with Ribbonism in Westmenth, but would have liked to see some machinery for the more speedy trial and punishment of prisoners. It trusts the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act will be effective, all being aware that there are good reasons for believing that it will strike terror into the beholders. However, if the present measure be insufficient, the Queen's Minister's ought not to hesitate to ask for further powers. The time has come when the chronic disease of Ireland should be thoroughy cured.

The Post says that, exceptional as are the powers for which the Government have applied, it cannot be said that they are greater than necessary.

The Daily News is glad to believe that there is some reason for Lord Kimberley's hope that, by having given the Lord Lieutenant strong powers, we may save the necessity for their exercise; but, should this measure fail, some other and more statesmanlike scheme must be found, which will remove, not merely the persons who head this conspiracy, but the social depression and misery which give them opportunity and power.

The Standard says the new Coercion Bill is a complicated and round about proposal for the Suspension of the Habens Corpus, and it believes Ribbonism will find some other basis of operations.

THE LATE ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE IN MAYO .- At the ordinary weekly meeting of the guardians of the Castlebar Union, held on Saturday, John M. Sheridan, Esq., moved the following resolution relative to the attempted assassination of Mr. Crotty, at Kenury Park :- "That we, the guardians of the Castlebar Union, view with alarm the terrible attempt to assassinate Mr. Charles Crotty, and we most carnestly ask the Poor Law Commissioners to impress on the Government to order a sworn public investigation into the cause of the agrarian outrage. We, as guardians, believe it a wrong to mulct benevolent landlords and their innocent tenantry with terrible taxation for outrages provoked and committed by heartless evictions of other landlords. We also ask the Government to send some official entirely unconnected with the country, and in whom the public will have confidence, to hold the inquiry, as the real cause of these and all such outrages is sure to be made known if proper remedies are applied to prevent their recurrence." A desultory discussion followed, and the further consideration of the resolution was adjourned to that day week.

An old familiar face is lost to the House of Lords. George Thomas John Nugent, eighth Earl and first Marquis of Westmeath, has just passed away in his eighty-seventh year. Eccentric even as Mr. Whalley, he long served as the buffoon of the illustrious Chamber in which the suffrage of his fellow peers of Ireland had unaccountably given him a place, and was wont with much regularity to make complaint Ribbonmen. They are to be traced to an almost to the crimson benches, whence the occupants had

married her within a week of the death of her pre- things a good pace—so as the descent be not Countess, niece of that Earl of Clare who carried the Union Act. Undismayed by unhappy precedent or very good driving in a wide open road, free from experience, the old Marquis married a third time in 1864, and had not, we believe, as yet openly indicated his unhappiness. Perhaps the most remarkable act of his legislative life was the appeal for punishment for an audacious reporter who, being interrogated by a gallery friend as to who was up, extinct, the Earldom descending to a very distant relative, Mr. Anthony Nugent, of Padas, County Galway, who is a Roman Catholic. This religious fact must have not a little galled the deceased nobleman, who had always consistently opposed all conciliatory measures.—Mont. Gazette.

WESTMEATH.—The Bill which was proposed to the House of Lords on Tuesday evening, to meet the wits which secret societies are continually engendering at Westmeath, was well received by the House. The principal feature in the Bill is this: That it confers an autocracy on the Lord Lieutenant more marked than he has hitherto enjoyed. He may suspend the Habeas Corpus Act for a given period in the County of Westmeath, and in certain adjoining portions of King's County, and also of the County of Meath. He may cause to be arrested, in any part of Ireland, persons suspected of being members of a Ribbon Society, and persons supposed to be accessory to felonies committed through Ribbon instigation. The Bill also continues the "Peace Preservation Act" of 1870 till the 1st of June, 1873. So that, for two years longer, Ireland must remain under exceptional and harsh legislation. It is impossible not to deplore this recurrence to a policy associated with Ireland's worst days; and we must hope, with Lord Kimberley, that at the very last moment the measure may be found to be unneces-

An amusing discussion took place in the Protestant Episcopal Synod, May 3rd, in Dublin, on the point of the future name of the Irish Church. The Attorney-General has decided that the "Church of Ireland" is not a legitimate title; while, the Legal Committee has also concluded that the "Protestant Episcopal "Church of Ireland" will not be permissible style. So the poor Disestablishment is driven to difficulties to know how to speak of itself. The Church in Ireland—we all of us know—is the one true Catholic Church: but the Protestant Church, Episcopal or not, is the growth of political wickedness.

Small Pox in Waterford,—Great consternation has been created by a person infected with small pox being brought into this city. The person infeeted is a sailor be-longing to the Anne and Catherine, from Holyhead. The captain on finding that the man was suffering from small-pox put him on board the Duncannon boat, but he was stopped upon his arrival here by the sanitary inspector and brought before a doctor, who declared him to be suffering from a violent attack. He now lies in the workhouse hospital.

We are informed that at a meeting of the elergy of the diocese of Kildare held last week, to nominate a successor to the late Bishop, the Right Rev Dr O'Hea was placed at the head of the list, the Rev Dr O'Shea, PP, Rathkeale, being named dignior, and the Rev Dr Redmond, Superior of Ennis College, dignus.—Cork Eraminer.

The Chief Poor Law Commissioner of Ireland stated before a Committee of the House of Commons the other day, that since 1853 the population of Ireland has decreased by at least three millions and that the decrease was still proceeding-

The Irish Church Synod continues its labours, and notice has been given of a proposition to prohibit ministers from exhorting to confession. Although the extreme National journals denounce the Bill introduced by the Government for the repression of outrages in Westmeath, the general tone

It is in contemplation to hold a public meeting in Mullingar, to denounce the calumnies cast by certain parties on the people of Westmeath.

MURDER IN LAMERICK -On Saturday night a man named Kennedy was murdered while returning to his house from Cuppamore, county Limerick. The marder is said to be connected with a land dispute.

The magisterial investigation into the circumstances of the Cappawhite murder closed on Friday evening, when William Collins, the accused, was committed for trial at next Cloumel assizes on the charge of murder.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE VERY REV. DR. NEWMAN AND ENGLISH CATHours.—We have received letters from different parts of Germany enquiring whether it be really true that Dr. Newman is favourable to Dr. Dollinger's theological views; and we are assured that the report that he is so has been industriously spread about in Munich and elsewhere, and that to his name have been added the names of the great majority of English Catholics, as also rejecting the dogma of Papal Infallibility. Just as the name of the King of Bavaria has been used in order to rally an opposition to the Church, so also have the names of Dr. Newman and of other English Catholics. Were it not that The Tablet has a considerable number of subscribers in Germany, and that it circulates in the principal German clubs, we should certainly take no notice of reports so absurd and insulting. They are base and groundless inventions, without the grace of even a particle of truth. The illustrious Oratorian has again and again publicly announced his belief in the dogma of Papal Infallibility, and the doctrine is preached from the Oratorian pulpit in Birminghan, as the faithful of the Edgbaston congregation can testify. As to the foolish and idle rumour that the Catholies of England have not accepted the doctrine; the very contrary is the notorious fact. There does exist a little sect of Freethinkers, calling themselves Catholic, we believe, who disbelieve the doctrine of Infallibility: but then they equally reject half-a-dozen other doctrines of the faith. A document expressing belief in the Infallibility of the Pope has received the signature of over 500,000 Catholics in England; and the Catholics of this country, believing firmly in the promises of Christ, have never been even tempted to exchange the teaching of the Church for the refinements and inventions of even "German cul-

THE "TIMES" ON THE BREAK-UP OF THE CHURCH AS By Law Established,—In fact, the Church of England is being disestablished, piccemeal, indeed, but effectually, and not slowly. Every Session there are passed several measures cutting, one after another, the ligatures which make up the supposed union of Church and State. The abolition of Church Rates, the legislation for our Universities, Public Schools, Endowed Schools, and Elementary Schools, and such measures as the Clerical Disabilities Act, are but parts of a great change in steady progress. The more jealous and sensitive members of the Church of England already feel themselves the subjects of a painful and tedious operation, which some of them would wish us to interrupt others to finish altogether, so as to put them out of pain. But that the work of Dis-establishment is in progress, even this very Session, cannot be disputed. the only question being as to the pace, which is not | which was worth ten thousand times more, and he | child after his own fashion.

being such as it is. Twelve miles an hour may be corners and obstructions, where you can see and be seen far ahead, but would be perilous work in an old English city, with narrow winding streets, on market day at least. Every act and every proposal must be considered with reference to circumstances, and if the ideal conception be ever so good, still, for its execution, it must submit to certain limits prescribed by things as they are. It is scarcely possible to doubt that this century will see the consummation Mr. Miall so devoutly wishes,

DREADER SCHOOL A BOARDING SCHOOL - An in-

quest was held on Thursday at Mottram, a Cheshire village only a few miles from Manchester, respecting the death of a boy named John Goodall, aged seven years, who was a boarder at the Mottram Grammar School. The evidence showed that, while the boarders were being bathed on Saturday evening, a lad about seventeen years of age, named Oliver Whittle, who was superintending the operation, obtained about a gallon, and, a half of nearly boiling water, poured it into a sitzbrth, and then forced a boy named John Goodall, seven years of age, into it, and held him down, notwithstanding his screams. He sent for straps to tie the hands of the deceased, whom he also struck with a piece of sapling. The boy was so dreadfully scalded that a piece of his skin was left in the water, and he died at an early hour on Monday morning; and the medical man who was examined at the inquest said the child must have been in a state of collapse from the time of the bath, as otherwise he must have suffered the most intense agony. At the time of the occurrence Mr. Briggs, the master of the school, was not at home, but on Sunday morning when he saw the boy he sent at once for the doctor. The coroner asked the master whether he told the boy's mother (who is the widow of a Manchester shopkeeper) of what had occurred? Mr. Briggs said he went direct to Manchester, soon after he heard of the matter to tell the boy's mother. She proposed coming to the school the next day, which was the little boy's birthday. The mother had been ill, and when he got to Manchester she was in bed, and Mr. Briggs did not leave a message to say the boy was ill. He thought he would delay telling her for a day, as he did not apprehend any serious consequences. She did not know of the occurrence till after the boy was dead. The coroner asked if Whittle had any relative present? Mr Briggs stated that Whittle's father was dead. His executor had been at Mottram on the previous day, and as he (Mr. Briggs) did not think that the case would assume a serious aspect against Whittle he told the executor that, although it was a sad accident, he did not think it was necessary to engage a legal gentleman to watch the case on his behalf. His own impression was that the proceedings would only have been of a formal character. The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, found a verdict of manslaughter against Whittle, who was committed for trial at the Chester assizes The coroner intimated his willingness to accept bail for the accused.

A Retrospect.—Some of our readers have probady remembered that precisely twenty years have clapsed to-day since her Majesty opened the first great exhibition in Hyde Park. But the history of the twenty years which have intervened since then that the ceremony of 1st of May, 1851, was confidently supposed at the time to mark the commencement of an era of universal peace. The Commissioners, in their address to the Queen on the occasion. indulged in some neat remarks on the subject. Her Majesty was advised in similar language to express a hope that "the undertaking may conduce to the common interest of the human race by en-

Canferbury was so much impressed with the circumstance that he ventured, in the prayer it was his duty to offer, to ascribe the universal peace to the direct interposition of the Almighty: "It is of thee, O Lord, that nations do not lift up the sword against each other, nor learn war any more." If the Priabstained from indulging in what even then was an inaccurate assertion, and would have forborne to ascribe to the direct interposition of the Deity a momentary cessation in the intrigues and quarrels in the Russo-Turkish war. Two years, and four months more clapsed before on the 29th of February, 1856, hostilities were suspended. In a little more than a year afterwards, in March, 1857, the Bengal army mutinied, and it was not till the 23rd of May, 1859, the mutiny was entirely suppressed by Sir Hope Grant's final victory. A mouth before the Austrians had crossed the Tinico, and the French had commenced their brilliant campaign in Lombardy. From May 1860, to March 1861, Garibaldi was engaged in destroying the Neapolitan kingdom. Only a month afterwards the Civil War commenced in America, which was only concluded by the sur-render of Kirby-Smith in May, 1865. The summer of 1866 was memorable for the Austro-Prussian war; the autumn of 1867 for the attack of Garibaldi on Rome. Last year's events are too fresh on all our memories to need recapitulation. And it must be remembered that this category of wars does not indude such as the Danish war, the Mexican war, our war with Persia in 1856 and with China in 1857, the Moorish war with Spain in 1860, and the insurrections in Crete and Poland, some of which we have omitted as synchronous with those wars which we have instanced, and others because they are less likely to be permanently remembered by our readers. Such events as these ought surely to teach as that even when war seems most improbable it may be very near us, and that consequently, however desirable it may be to encourage "the arts of peace and industry," true wisdom ought to induce us to spare a little both of time and money to enable us to learn war."-Pall Mall Gazette.

ase was heard on Friday before Mr. Bruce, the stipendiary magistrate for Leeds. A woman of the name of Elizabeth Dixon applied for the usual orders against John Coates, as the father of three children, aged respectively eleven, seven, and four years. She told his worship that she was a married woman, but had not seen her husband, who was a collier, for 26 years, and that she was bought from him by Coates. To Mr. Ferns (for the defendant) Dixon said—My husband sold me to Cootes, and he brought me to Yorkshire. Mr. Ferns—Did he put a rope round your neck? Complainant—No, but he stepped into my husband's shoes, and we have lived together for 26 years. Mr. Bruce noticed the strong northern accent of the complainant, and inquired if she was a Newcastle or a Durham' woman. Complainant—I was born in the county of Durham within a field's-length of Lumley Castle. It ap peared then when they first came into Yorkshire Coates and Dixon lived for many years at Knaresboro, where the latter was known as Mrs. Coates that for the last ten or twelve years they have lived in Leeds, and that they have had a numerous family. Mr. Bruce-I have seen these people quarrelling as man and wife in this court several times. (To complainant)—Has Coates left you in absolute character, rather than that misorable possession of his furniture? Complainant—Yes; slavery, nicknamed liberty, which withholds or inbut he got possession of my husband's furniture, fringes on the right of the parent to educate his

A WOMAN SOLD BY HER HUSBAND.-A singular

left my children without a bite or a sup. Dixon was very indignant at her desertion by Coates, and her answers to many of the questions put to her by Mr. Ferns were given with a vivacity and an occasional ebullition of feeling which caused much laughter amongst the spectators. Orders, amounting in the aggregate to 6s. 6d. a week, were made against the defendant .- Leeds Merenry.

THE CITY OF LONDON.-London, it is stated, was never more full than it is at present. In addition to its ordinary visitors at this season of the year there are numbers of French refugees, some extremely wealthy, who add to the throngs that crowd the Park and fill the hotels. Yet if it is filling above it is at the same time running out below: the poorer classes are dying by hundreds in the hospitals and in their own miserable homes of a disease so terrible that its very presence in a household is often concealed so great is the terror that it causes among neighbours, customers, and friends. Can nothing be done to stop the ravages which small-pox has caused and is causing among the population of this city? It is surely time that public attention should be more directly drawn to the matter. In vain do the coroners warn us that the disease is spreading; in vain does the Registrar-General publish his weekly list of victims; London amuses itself as though at the very gates of its palaces hosts of wretched people were not being smitten hourly with a plague that threatens to leave the workshop, the cellar, and the attic, and force its way an unbidden guest into the drawing-rooms of the wealthy.

Ladies in "The House,"-A deputation of ladies rom the following places :- London, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Edinburgh, Dundee, Galloway, Dublin, Belfast, and Bath—attended at the House of Commons on Tuesday with a petition for the bill to remove the electoral disabilities of women. The Prime Minister having declared in reference to the match girls demonstration, that it was illegal to approach the House of Commons in bodies of a larger number than ten persons, the ladies on this occasion were determined to keep within the letter of the law. The appearance of the ladies in the lobby of the house created quite a sensation, and they remained for a considerable period in carnest conversation with various members.—Freeman.

THE FREEMASONS.—The Freemasons in Pingland are very much put out-and, indeed, are angry-at the secret having at last been blazoned abroad by their French brethren, that their craft is really a political body, acting in the most desperate manner when occasion offers. It has hitherto been the fashion in England and Ireland to protest that Masonry is a purely benevolent institution, in no sense hostile either to religion or government.-Tablet.

Earl Granville has officially a knowledged recipt of indemnity from the Prus.ian Government, for the English colliers sunk in the Seine during the late war.

At Sherborne, in Dorsetshire, a child, six years of age, was killed by pigs, having fallen into their feeding trough.

UNITED STATES.

When De Toequeville composed his great work on Democracy in America he expressed his confidence in the stability of the Union so long as the Supreme Court should escape degradation. The Supreme Court was created by the founders of the Republic to be the guardian of the liberties and franchises of may have caused them not unnaturally, to forget its individual citizens. Hamilton and his associates knew the dangers that flow from the unchecked power of majorities. They forestw that efforts might be made to vote down rights which might have become obnoxious to the multitude, and they accordingly drew up a Constitution prohibiting the Legislature from passing any expost facts law, and forbidding every State from sanctioning any law which might impair the obligation of concouraging the arts of peace;" and the Archbishop of tracts. This of itself would be insufficient, and they accordingly went on to creet a Supreme Court of the Union, with power, to disallow and declare void any Acts that Congress itself might approve in violation of the Constitution. It was thus thought that the security of personal rights would be complete, while care was taken to provide, by an elabormate could have foreseen the events of the next few ate machinery, into which we need not now enter, years, we may assume that he would certainly have that the Constitution might be altered from time to time so as to be accommodated to the varying stages of social and and political development. But the articles to which we have referred have never been altered or modified. To this day, as in 1787, of the human family. Within two years and a half the power of passing an expost facto law, or of abroof the Archbishop's prayer the first shot was fired gating the validity of contracts, is denied to the Legislatures of the States, and the Supreme Court of the Union remains to guard the ark of the national covenant.

The Constitution remains as when Washington signed it, in the twelfth year of the Independence of the States, but the safeguard on which De Tocqueville relied has become untrustworthy. The Supreme Court is degraded, and the authority that once hallowed it is gone. The news transmitted to us by our Philadelphia Correspondent, that the new members added to the Supreme Court have forced the Court to reverse its own decision on the Legal Tender Act, announces one of the most deplorable events that have occurred for many years in American history. The Court no longer defends the principles of the Constitution against the violence of party and the injustice of power .--The decision of the Supreme Court thus reported is an immense misfortune to the American Union. When the Legal Tender Act was passed, in the heat of the war, immediate advantage was taken of its provisions by all the States, except Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The Legislature of New York hastened to pay off in paper the creditors of the State, although many wealthy merchants of the city offered to lend the State, without interest, the balance between paper and gold, in order that faith might be kept with the public creditor. When, however, the Supreme Court last year declared the Act unconstitutional in its retrospective bearing, the Legislature of New York adopted a resolution affirming that the State debt, principal and interest, ought to be paid in specie, and authorizing the purchase of gold for the purpose. The Legislature of Maine adopted a similar resolution, and the judgment of the Court was thus seen to elevate the morality of the nation. All this must now be reversed, and the latter end will probably be worse than the first. National hon-our and justice have received a terrible blow. The course of law has been perverted. The guarantees of individual right are set aside. Much has been said of the "patriotic anguish" of French statesmen who saw Prussia made strong by the victory of Sadowa; but the phrase thus misapplied to describe a miserable jealousy at the development of a neighbour may be rightly employed to represent the shame and sorrow that must fill the minds of patriotic Americans when they see their highest tribunal—the Court which had won the admiration and respect of the world-brought down so low as to pervert judgment and throw a gloss of legality over private and public dishonesty.—London Times.

The Devil is abroad educating the youth of America for admission into his great university. Public Schools are becoming the last refuge of Protestant-ism—the stronghold of irreligion throughout the land. Compulsory education will soon be a feature of our republicanism. Give us tyranny of the most