

The Commission at Sligo was opened by day by Judge Fitzgerald and Keogh. A strong force of constabulary two companies of the 72d Highlanders, and a troop of Dragoons are in the town. There is no popular excitement. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, in charging the Grand Jury, observed that the general state of the calendar was creditable to the country. There were only five cases for trial, consisting of common assault and petty larceny. There were also eight prisoners charged with treason-felony in connection with the Jarnell expedition. He called attention to the fact that Colonel Nagle, being an alien, was not amenable to our laws unless for acts committed within the realm, and they would have to inquire whether, when the overt acts on board the vessel where committed, the Jackmoll was within the headlands or within three miles of the shore. Some novel and difficult questions were likely to arise in the course of the trial. It was not clearly defined for what purposes the jurisdiction of the Queen over adjoining precincts of the high seas is admitted by foreign nations, or can be maintained, nor whether an alien, in a ship of his own country, on the high seas, and not in the body of the country, can commit overt acts of treason or treason-felony. He would direct them that acts committed within the headlands, or three-mile limit, were committed within the body of the country. Questions might arise hereafter as to whether any part within the three-mile limit might not, as regards jurisdiction of the Court to try the case be considered within the body of the country. If a bill were found the prisoner might claim a jury trial. With respect to the other prisoners, naturalized Americans no bill could be found against them without proof of some overt act committed within the county of Sligo, or the limits forming, in contemplation of law part of the county.

A correspondent of the Daily Express reports a shocking murder at Lisnakea, county Fermanagh, on Saturday night. An old man named M'Carke, a tenant of Lord Erne, was returning from Lisnakea to Newtownbutler in company with three neighbors and a labourer named M'Manus, against whom he had taken some legal proceedings. A dispute occurred on the road respecting the litigation and, after some angry words had been exchanged, M'Manus pulled out a large clasp-knife and ripped the old man open. Instead of at once seizing him the other men hastened for medical assistance, and the assassin escaped. M'Carke died on the spot. In opening the Commission at Leitrim yesterday, Mr. Justice Keogh congratulated the grand jury upon the fact that the number of crimes in the calendar was small, and there was no case of a heinous or reasonable character. His Lordship, however, referred in terms of just rebuke to the absence from the grand jury of the owners of property in the county who drew large incomes from it, but do not discharge any duties as grand jurors or magistrates. He complained that the local inspector of the gaol, a paid officer of the county, and a gentleman who practices as an attorney at Sessions had been put upon the panel. It was impossible that the public could have confidence in a body so selected.

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman, under date Feb 26 says:—So propitious is the weather and so manageable the soil that spring work is being pushed forward with unexampled activity in this county. It is a good number of years since there was seen in this part of the country so large a breadth of ground laid under the dominion of the plough and barrow as here in this year. This change has been caused by the unusually high price of corn for some time past, and the remunerative price of sheep during the same period, and illustrates the superiority of what is termed 'mixed farming,' which on an average of years, is in every point of view for many reasons, at the same time the most profitable and the least expensive and therefore the best.

— GREAT BRITAIN.

ANSWER OF HIS HOLINESS POPE PIUS IX. TO THE ADDRESS FROM THE DIOCESE OF WESTMINSTER AND SOUTHWARK.—We are authorized to publish the following answer of His Holiness to the Address of condolence and sympathy presented by the Archbishop of Westminster, behalf of the great meeting held on December 4th 1867, at St. James' Hall, in pursuance of the requisition signed by more than eleven thousand Catholics of the Dioceses of Westminster and Southwark:—

TO OUR VENERABLE BROTHER, HENRY EDWARD, ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER,

POPE PIUS IX. VENERABLE BROTHER.—Health and the Apostolic Blessing with our acceptable Letter written on the 24th day of December in last year. We have lately received the Address which was forwarded to Us by the clergy and faithful People of the Dioceses of Westminster and Southwark, and which has given Us no small consolation. From that Address We have learned, Venerable Brother, how great is the fidelity, love, and regard, which the Ecclesiastics and faithful Laity of each Diocese glory in showing towards this Chair of Peter, the centre of Catholic Unity. Moreover, We have learned how deeply they deplore the heavy afflictions which the cruel enemies of God and man have brought upon Us; and also how indignantly they detest and condemn the atrocious and impious and sacrilegious effort and design, kindred and waged by wicked men especially in Italy, against Ourself, this Holy See, and its civil principality.

Amidst the troubles which weigh upon Us, great, indeed, Venerable Brother, was Our joy on receiving the noble declaration to which, not only in their address above mentioned, but also in the great meeting which they held the Clergy and faithful Laity of the Diocese of Westminster and Southwark have given public utterance. Wherefore We earnestly desire that to the clergy and faithful people of the dioceses you will in Our name make known, that their Address so entirely worthy of children of the Catholic Church, was exceedingly pleasing to Us; and that you will assure them of Our fatherly benevolence and of the Apostolic Blessing which, with all the affection of Our heart we bestow upon them. It is most grateful to Us on this occasion, again to testify and to confirm Our affectionate goodwill towards you; and, as a sure pledge of this, We now from the depth of Our heart most lovingly give to you, Venerable Brother, and to all the Clergy and faithful Laity committed to your charge, our Apostolic Blessing.

Given at St. Peter's in Rome, on the 20th day of January, in the year 1868, the twenty-second year of Our Pontificate.

— POPE PIUS IX.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER ON EDUCATION.—The Lenten pastoral of Dr. Manning consists almost exclusively of a treatise on popular education and is diametrically opposed to the state undertaking the instruction of the people. The Archbishop says the duties and rights of parents are derived from the natural and the divine law, but the church is the guardian and executor of that law. 'The state has no commission, either natural or revealed, to educate, and no jurisdiction over the rights of parents or the church in the education of its children.— Here we are at direct issue with Erastian and latitudinarian politicians. The wisest policy of the state, for its own sake is to assist both parents and the church in the work of education. The public revenues cannot be better applied than in preventing ignorance and crime, nor more so profitably spent than in publishing what it ought to have prevented. It is true, indeed, that the state may protect itself if parents, through original neglect of their offspring, suffer them to grow up in ignorance, and thereby to commit crime society, in self-defence, may punish the parent and endeavor to reclaim the child. But even then it has no rights against the faith and con-

science of the parents or their children.' 'A Minister of Public Instruction,' he goes on to say, 'is intelligible: a Minister of public education there cannot be. The office is not vacant. The church has received this commission from its Divine Head. It will never resign its trust, and no earthly power can deprive it of its office. . . . To establish a system of mere secular instruction, to avoid the religious difficulty, as it is called is a poverty-stricken device. It has been tried in America, and proved by experience to be neither efficient nor moral in its results. France and Prussia, which have led the way in state education, have shown a higher sense of what education is. Both have carefully preserved and employed to the fullest extent what is called the denominational system. Moreover, where is the justice of paralyzing the free action of a majority who are already laboring to Christianize the people in favor of a minority who reject or are careless about Christianity? Every sign of the times warns us of our public danger. Pauperism and crime have steadily increased, and drunkenness, deny it who will, the cause of both, is steadily spreading among our people. They who believe that these moral diseases can be cured by instruction—that is, by reading, writing and arithmetic—know little of human passion and wickedness. The miserable religious divisions of England are driving our religious legislation into a complete exclusion of Christianity from its public acts. But this is to debase our civil society, and to reduce it to the mere natural order, and no reduced to the mere natural order, two consequences are inevitable—the moral action of public law expires, and the immoralities of the natural order straightway re-vent and multiply. But we may yet hope that a system of merely secular education is not likely to exist among us.— After condemning the present Irish system, which some, he says, would wish to have adopted in England, the Archbishop urges that instead of new expedients fatal to the integrity and efficiency of the vast, if inadequate, system of education we have already formed, the course of true policy and of just toleration would be, first to develop and extend the existing system, and secondly to increase the grants of public money for educational purposes. 'A million and a half,' he says, 'spent in a true Christian education of our people would in the end save millions now lost in punishing crime and in relieving pauperism. There was, perhaps never a moment when Christianity and a fever hold over the people of this country, and that for two reasons—the action of religion over the masses has grown perpetually less, and the masses have multiplied year by year. At such a time as this to hasten and extend the reparation of religion from education is an impudence bordering on infatuation. Better let even our sectarian divisions exist than rob Christian children of Christian education, however imperfect. To be in earnest for a fragment of divine truth is better than to be indifferent about the whole of Christianity.— Excepting a handful of doctrinaires and a few professed agnostics, there is not to be found any number of people in the country who would prefer a school without Christianity.'

LONDON, March 17.—In the House of Commons last night the debate on Irish Reform was resumed. In committee of the whole Mr. Gregory, member for Galway, rose in support of Mr. Maguire's resolutions, and denounced the long continued English misgovernment of Ireland; of this there seemed to be no end, for now when the Irish people asked for reform in the land in the Church, and in the educational system the ministers evaded their demands, and offered them other changes, which they did not want. He denied that there were any persons among the Roman Catholic Clergy who favored the present system of national schools. Mr. Gladstone then took the floor, and for the first time in this debate gave his views on the question at issue. He said Irish tenants were wanting in enterprise, and should be encouraged by every possible means in making improvements on their farms. As to the Church establishment it was the duty of the Ministers of the Crown to mark out and submit a definite plan for the treatment of that subject, and afterwards Parliament should have no time in declaring itself in favor of religious equality in Ireland. He entertained a hope that the Ministry fully realized the gravity of the crisis; it was wrong to rely upon time as a cure for the evil, seven hundred years had thus been wasted. The Irish inhabitants of Canada and Australia were contented, and the great reason for their contentment was that they possessed the fruits of their own labor, and enjoyed civil and religious equality; but in Ireland this discontent was wide and deep.— The alleged material prosperity of Ireland was a proof of this, for notwithstanding the improving condition of the country, as described by some of the gentlemen who had preceded him, no one seemed surprised that the people of Ireland should complain at the same time of their misery. The crisis was a grave one, not only on account of the rapid depopulation of the Island by emigration, but on account of the condition of those who remained in the country. It was the imperative duty of the Government to give this question their early and earnest attention. Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to review one by one the measures of relief which the ministry had proposed for Ireland. The only one which he approved of was that for political reform. He said in 1845 the adoption of a bill for the relief of Irish tenants was urged by Sir Robert Peel but without success; and all efforts made since that time to carry similar measures had failed. He deprecated an enquiry into the Irish Church establishment. It was well known that that system was generally disliked. He ridiculed the excuses for delay in this matter given by the Government, and closed his speech with an eloquent appeal to the House to take immediate action. Disraeli followed Gladstone. He commenced by saying he had reason to deplore his fate in attaining to office when a crisis of seven hundred years standing had to be settled a supernatural emergency. Even the Ministry which preceded that of Lord Derby had neglected these wrongs of ages. He then went on to combat the arguments of Mr. Gladstone against five out of the six measures embraced in the government plan for the relief of Irish grievances. He denied that the notion of the Fenian organization controlled events, or effected the plans of the Ministry. Fenian outrages should prompt no measure and basten no policy. The members of the House he hoped were not alarmed by speeches of men who, when in power, did nothing but make speeches, some for Ireland, and some for the Irish Church. He admitted that the state of the Irish Church establishment was not satisfactory but why should they unsettle a system which has been in operation for three hundred years under influence of a papal edict declared that if pressed to an issue on this question, the Government would feel justified in making an appeal to the country. There had already been too many measures of violence, and too much confiscation of property in Ireland. No measure could be called conciliatory which outraged the rights of a million and a half of men. Mr. Disraeli concluded by assuring the House that the Ministry were disposed to consider all the questions which had arisen in regard to Ireland, and all they asked was time. Mr. Maguire's resolution was then withdrawn, and the debate ended.

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.—In the House of Lords, the Marquis of Clanricarde, in calling attention to the state of the Land Tenure act in Ireland, said that though it might appear to be speaking against the very notion he was about to make yet facts compelled him to admit that starting there was never a time when less called for special legislation between the landlord and tenant in Ireland than now. There never was a period, he believed, when the owners of the land and its occupiers were as a rule, on better terms. The notion that evictions were constant, or even common, was a popular error. Evictions of course, occurred in Ireland, as elsewhere; but they were not frequent, for in the five years ending 1865,

only 1,101 had occurred in Antrim, only 1,483 in the county of Cork, 1,300 in Armagh, 785 in Clare; while in Ulster, which was justly considered its most prosperous province in Ireland, there were 1,190 evictions in 1866 alone. It was not tenant-right which was desired by the great mass of the tenants. They did not care to hold their small farms—and the great majority were very small farms—on leases of from 30 to 60 years, and the figures he had shown proved that evictions were more frequent in those parts of the country, where tenant right prevailed, than where it did not. He did not think Mr. Bright's proposal of turning small tenants into small occupiers would answer at all, as the market for the sale of land would, under these conditions, become absolutely restricted, except for sales under the most unfavorable conditions. This year rents had been most easily collected and cheerfully paid. If tenants were protected in their holdings with due regard to the interests of the landlord there would be no occasion for such a revolution in the land tenure as had been proposed. He ventured to think the bill he had formed would effect this, and that under its provisions Ireland would make progress and the tenants become contented and happy. Lord Macmurray briefly explained that the Government did not intend to oppose the Marquis of Clanricarde's bill, but added that he could give no explanation as to the policy of the Government with regard to Ireland as that statement would be made by the Chief Secretary for Ireland, in the House of Commons tomorrow. Lord Macmurray then went on to move the second reading of the *Landlord's Corpus Suspendio* Bill in Ireland, and in doing so expressed a confident opinion that the exceptional and most painful mode of legislation would soon be no longer necessary. His Lordship drew a comparison between the Fenian conspiracy, which was joined by none but the lowest of the people, and the great rebellions of 1798 and 1803; which were supported by some of the most considerable of the gentry in the sister Kingdom. It was plain, therefore, that the great remedial measures which had been passed in the interval of sixty years had had their effect in reducing the great mass of the industrious people more loyal. He trusted that the Government took powers to suspend the act for another year, but long before that time expired they would be able to restore to the people of Ireland the same full measure of liberty as was enjoyed by the rest of Her Majesty's subjects in other parts of the Kingdom. Lord Russell said it was no light thing for the Government to come forward with a bill to suspend one of the most important liberties of the subject, and to come unprepared with any statement as to how they meant to conciliate the dissatisfaction which undoubtedly largely existed in Ireland. Ireland stood almost alone among modern European nations in its chronic dissension, and it could not be denied that it laboured under both evils and grievances. Opportunity after opportunity for passing conciliatory measures had been thrown away; but he hoped the present year would not be neglected, as its predecessors had been. There was no time like the present for dealing with this question. No man knew what the future might bring forth, or how our relations with the United States might suddenly become complicated and threatening, and in such an emergency it would be almost impossible to rally to pacify Ireland. Religion, above all, must be given in the matter of the Irish Protestant Church, which the great mass of the people regarded with aversion and as a badge of their bondage forced upon them. The Irish Church had no parallel in Europe, in Asia, in Africa or America, and immediate legislation was necessary to remedy this and other grievances of which the Irish people most justly complained. Lord Grey could not let the occasion pass without expressing his firm conviction that the day was very distant when Ireland would be as quiet and contented as other parts of the empire. The evils of misgovernment had been too long too real and too severely felt to be forgotten at once when justice was administered. Irish nature was human nature and it could not discard the recollection of its wrongs at the first offer of reconciliation. The real evil lay in the alienation of the minds of the great body of the people of England and from its rule, and in this respect things were daily getting worse instead of better as was shown by the sympathy evinced for the murderers whom the Irish called martyrs. To begin with a pacification of Ireland, it was necessary that the Irish Church Establishment should be reformed. While it remained as it was he had no hope of the quiet or well being of Ireland. Ireland was supported by the opinions of all liberal men, and indeed, by the opinion of the civilized world. After further remarks upon it, the bill was read for a second time and an adjournment was had.

GOSSIP FROM THE 'OWL.'—General Grey, who arrived in London on Monday from Osborne, was the hero of Her Majesty's autograph letter to Mr. Disraeli communicating his command that Lord Derby having resigned the Premiership he should become her First Minister, and submit what alterations in the Cabinet his experience suggested. 'W' may add that Mr. Disraeli has communicated with nearly all his late colleagues, and has found no difficulty in obtaining their assent to co-operate with him in the task committed to him by the Queen. The grand Terminus dinner, at Willis's Rooms, at which over 200 members of the Houses of Lords and Commons are likely to be present will have for its chairman Mr. Gladstone. The day at present named for Ireland had an opportunity on Tuesday evening of presenting the Parliament an exposition of Irish Ministerial policy, we believe there is little doubt that among other important resolves he would have announced the desire of the cabinet that a charter should be granted to the Catholic University without any reference to Trinity College or the Queen's College. We hear that the late Government of Lord Derby intended to introduce a Bill into the House of Lords to amend the law relating to rail ways. The Bill we hear, would not have been objected to by the railway interest, as it would not have interfered materially with the responsibilities of the railway authorities, and have conferred on the Board of Trade large or excessive powers. For some days past the submarine telegraph between the Isle of Wight and the mainland has been out of working order. This unusual accident, which was only remedied yesterday, has occurred unfortunately at a time when it was especially desirable that Her Majesty should be able to communicate speedily with her Ministers.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF POCKET PICKING.—The Queen's Advice to the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. A few days prior to the re-assembling of Parliament at Colonel Wilson Patten, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, left Warrington for the purpose of relieving one or two of his colleagues, in waiting upon her Majesty, at Osborne, for a few days. During his sojourn at Osborne, Colonel Patten received a message requiring his attendance in London, for which he immediately started. On his arrival at the terminus of the South Western Railway and while superintending the removal of his luggage, he was accosted by a person whose appearance bespoke a gentleman. He addressed Colonel Patten by name, shook hands with him, asked how he was and followed up the usual salutations by making inquiries as to the health of her Majesty, stating, at the same time, he supposed the Colonel had been to Osborne. The questions were so rapidly put, and the manner of the person such as to put the Colonel off his guard completely. After a few more remarks with reference to the weather the interview terminated, and Colonel Patten afterwards got into a cab, and on proceeding to consult his watch, found to his utter astonishment that it had been abstracted from his pocket, and the obtain to which it was attached clearly cut, his interrogator at the railway station having managed, amid the hurry of his interview with the Colonel, to purloin it. On the day following Colonel Patten was again at Osborne, and mentioned the circumstance to Her Majesty, when

her Majesty replied, 'Well, Colonel Patten, I would strongly advise you never again to shake hands with any person you don't know.'

The well-known correspondent of the London Times, S. G. O., a minister of the Anglican sect by law established, speaks most irreverently of Convocation and his brother ministers therein assembled. What is the good of them? he asks; and he might well ask what is the use or meaning of Protestant ministers at all? If the Bible is sufficient to teach there can be no need of anything more. This is the opinion evidently of S. G. O.:—

If once a year physicians and apothecaries met in two separate chambers to debate on and rule the treatment of physical disease, and were to be bound by the result of such debate, I have no doubt we should have most amusing debates, very stormy proving to demonstration how professionals differing can defy each other to prove the truth of their theories; and probably exhibiting only one bond of union—that, at all events, those who took physic should still consider that no one should give it but themselves. The questions of more or less calomel, the advantage of stimulants, and the real value of beef tea are, no doubt, in one sense vital questions; but, while we very properly respect the medical profession, where our own experience has given us no little knowledge as to what our lives will endure, the susceptibility of our stomach to alcohol or liquid beef we act a good deal on our own responsibility. If we at last call in the M.D., who is all for one or the other mode of treatment, we have yet the power to dismiss him and call in one of his opponents or we can have a consultation of the two, resulting in a compromise often very beneficial. Dogmatical doctrine of the body we are not powerless to resist; we do for ever very successfully resist it; but it would appear that in the matter of soul treatment we are to rest and be thankful under the dictation of a body of men who can know no more of spiritual chemistry and soul anatomy than other men of the same education and ability. We know that up to their Ordination and ever since they have had only the education of tens of thousands of laymen, have no more than the average ability, can refer for authority to no book or books which are not open to us all. It is to our childish folly to suppose that whether these men utter their systems by the mouth in Convocation, or by the Press out of it, their dogmatizing is to have more weight with the body to whom they are officially accredited as ministers than that of other men equally qualified by education to discuss and decide controversial points in doctrine or discipline. S. G. O.

ECCLIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—Mr. M'Rooy's Bill consists of one short clause. After a brief preamble declaring it to be expedient to repeal certain laws, it proposes to enact as follows:—'From and after the passing of this Act the Act of 14 and 15 Victoria, cap. 60, and section 24 of the Act of 10th George IV, cap. 7, shall be and are hereby repealed.' The former of these two Acts in the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Act passed in consequence of what was termed the Papal aggression in 1850; and sec 24 of the Emancipation Act of 1829 imposes a penalty of 100l. on any person not authorized by law assuming the title of archbishop or bishop of any province or diocese, or dean of any deanery in England or Ireland.

The John Bull says:—'We learn with regret that some of the clergy connected with St. George's Mission where Mr. Lowder has laboured so zealously for many years, have joined the Church of Rome; and he will most unjustly be blamed for the offence. The Revs G Akers and J. Hammond have been named in the papers, but we have heard (we wish it were untrue) that Mr. Shapcott and Mr. Windham have taken a similar step.'

Judging by the reception which the scheme for the re-adorning the Wesleyans into the Establishment Church has met with from the Wesleyans themselves, the projectors of the movement seems to have reckoned without their host. The Wesleyans do not wish to be re-absorbed, and the Convocation of York have acted wisely in abandoning the idea of asking them to undergo the process.

A west-of-England newspaper in reporting the speech of an honorable and gallant gentleman, the other day, made the speaker utter the following:—'Mr. Gladstone, avowed that he would stand or fall by his bill; he had burned his boats, destroyed his bridges, and did not mean to recross the river.' 'Boats' of course should have been 'boats' and 'bridges'.

LONDON, March 16.—The Fenians are still attempting to induce soldiers of the regular army to join their organization. A man named M'Phon, charged with being engaged in the business, has been arrested here. The evidence to be produced at his trial will show dissatisfaction to prevail to an alarming degree in some Irish regiments.

Thompson and Malady have been tried and convicted at Manchester on the charge of being accessory to the murder of Police-Sergeant Brett, and were today sentenced to be hanged.

James Clancy was convicted at the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, of shooting at two constables with a revolver, while resisting an attempt to apprehend him in Bedford square, he being a deserter. The case was a very gross one, and the prisoner was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

LONDON, March 18.—The whole plan for Church, land, and educational reforms in Ireland will go over to the next Parliament.

— UNITED STATES.

There has recently been formed in Boston an association in furtherance of Marriage, of which— that our readers may be enabled to correct any misapprehension or injustice on our part—we quote the prospectus *verbatim*. It is as follows:—

MARRIAGE-FUND ASSOCIATION.

The growing tendency of our young men toward celibacy and the crime of abortion—which, worse than a pestilence, is destroying the health of women and giving to even those children that are allowed to live weak and debilitated organizations through which the soul can imperfectly develop itself, through by sapping the very life of the nation—is arousing all thinking minds of the imperative necessity of some remedy that shall reach this wide-spread and rapidly growing evil. It is for this purpose that this society is organized. To it belong minds that have given the best part of their lives to the consideration of this and kindred subjects. They themselves have subscribed the sum of \$10,000 and intend to devote their time, talent and money to promote these reforms and now solicit subscriptions from all who are interested in this work to check the growth of crime, misery and pauperism, and increase the population and wealth of our country. The design is to aid all to obtain homesteads, and properly educate and support their children. The widows and orphans of the members shall be kindly cared for, and their interests promoted as far as possible by the Association. There shall be a committee to look after any members who, from any cause whatever need care, sympathy or encouragement, and meetings shall be held to promote social intercourse, and where all shall be heard, and shall feel at liberty to ask advice upon household, family, and business matters, and all shall, in all cases and under all circumstances, be treated with respect and courtesy with justice and equal rights for all. Any one can become a Life Member by paying, either at once or by instalments, the sum of One Hundred Dollars, which entitles them to receive a Marriage Fund Portion of Five Hundred Dollars at the end of one year from the date of payment if married, with interest from the date of membership

if married at that time, or from the date of marriage if married afterward; but none shall receive the \$500 until married, as the purpose is to bring about a better social condition, those wishing to withdraw can do so at any time; and, upon relinquishing all claim to Association, receive back whatever they have paid in, with interest. If both husband and wife are Life Members, they shall receive at the end of the first year \$100 for each child born to them during the year with interest from the birth of the child, and \$100 on the birth of each subsequent child. There shall also be deposited or invested by the Association, at the birth of each child, the sum of \$100 in its own name, to accumulate until it is of legal age, and the parents shall receive for the support and education of each child, born after the date of membership, \$100 annually until it is ten years old. The Association will also double the savings of those married, or intending marriage widows, children, &c. if put into the care of the Association for one year, or invested satisfactorily to the Trustees, to remain so invested for one year, and interest will be guaranteed on all sums put into the care of the Association, or invested by the Trustees, at the rate of 7.30 per cent. per annum, or 1,500 daily for all periods less than six months and for 6 months or more, at the rate of 10 per cent. compounded semi-annually. For further information apply to the undersigned, at the office of John Grant & Co., No. 19 Lindall St., Boston.

Wm. BRADWATER, Treasurer.

The New York Leader, in a late article on secret political societies, thus gives a warning note:—'The most baneful of these organizations that has yet sprang into existence is the Grand Army of the Republic, a secret society whose members falsely declare that it has no political objects to fulfill, and no political character to maintain. We are cognizant that the Grand Army of the Republic is thoroughly a political organization, that it was organized by Radical politicians for the dissemination of Radical ideas and the fulfillment of Radical purposes; that the leaders of the order have secured the control of the militia, the arms, ammunition, and the arsenals likewise; and that if war should ever arise lig horrid front again this order have so utilized its schemes that it would be prepared to enter the field, and fight for the great party of 'moral ideas'. The ramifications of the order extend to every city and hamlet in the Northern States. Each State comprises a post or a regiment which there is a general commander and there are sub districts that are officered in the usual fashion of a regiment. The members of the organization are required to have served in the army in some capacity; and in this order they are drilled at every meeting. The Grand Army of the Republic have recently held a National Convention, and elected John A. Logan, the political renegade, Commander-in-chief, and endorsed Grant as its choice for President. Its official newspaper declares that the order numbers 248,000 members, and it expects to have 500,000 by the 4th of March next. We are no alarmists but we would impress upon the Democracy the necessity of watching the movements of this revolutionary order of the Republic. The state of the country does not demand the existence of secret armed organizations. The French Revolution was precipitated by an order similar in character, connections and purposes to this Grand Army of the Republic, and the terrible scenes of that bloody period should warn us against fostering in our midst an organization with the implied purpose of controlling the politics of the country—by fair means, if possible, but by force, if necessary. The dark and awful history of the Jacobin Club may find a parallel here if this revolutionary order be permitted to use its influence for Radical emolument and gain.'

— THE FOLLIES AND SINS OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

When I see the tawdry fashions, the costly vulgarity, and the wicked extravagance of the times I feel sure that thousands of American women are strangers to the first law of refinement,—simplicity of manners and attire. When I see the thousands of American women read the most shameful romances and the most degrading newspapers; frequent the vilest dramatic entertainments, and join in dances too shocking to be named among Christians,—I feel that Christianized manhood is becoming too few, and that civilized heathenism is returning to the fields we have wrested from the Indians. When I read daily of the most ungodly divorces, and of crimes against social purity and against human life itself which are too gross to be mentioned merely partcularly I feel that too many of our countrymen are without God in the world, and that radical reforms are necessary in the systems of education on which the young women of America are dependent for their training. When I see thousands of households in which young girls are reared for a life of pleasure, without reference to duty, I cannot wonder at these results, nor at the misery in which they involve families and communities. Sow the wind and reap the whirlwind! As a Christian bishop, therefore, I make my appeal to you, Christian women, and I ask you to begin the reformation, by faithfully hearing your testimony against all that tends to the degradation of your sex, and the more so, when such crime is not only winked at, but receives countenance in circles which ought to be exemplary.—Pastoral Letter of Bishop Coxe (Protestant.)

— SOMETHING AGAINST THE LADIES.

According to the Atlantic Monthly, 'Men say, in reply to those who object to their clubs, their men's dinner parties, their smoking rooms, Women overwhelm society with superfluous 'dry goods'. The moment ladies are invited the whole affair becomes a mere question of costume. A party at which ladies assist is little more than an exhibition of wearing apparel. They dress too, not for the purpose of giving pleasure to men, but for the purpose of floating pique on one another. Besides, a lady who is carrying a considerable estate upon her person must devote a great part of her attention to the management of that estate. She may be talking to Mr. Smith about Sh-sh-pears and the musical glasses, but the thing her mind is bent upon is crushing Mrs. Smith with her new lace. Even dancing is nothing but an exceedingly laborious and anxious wending of yards of silk trailing out behind! &c.'

— THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES.

It thunders all around the sky. The town elections held yesterday in New Hampshire, Maine, and New York all tell one story—overwhelming Democratic gain as compared with last fall when the Radicals were everywhere beaten. With these figures before us, it is safe to say that were a Presidential election to be held next week the Democrats would carry every State in the Union, except, perhaps, Massachusetts and Iowa. In Troy we gained twelve hundred upon the vote of last year; in Lansingburgh three hundred; in Utica two hundred and fifty; in Rhinebeck three hundred, and in several minor towns equally large gains. A hotly contested town election in New Hampshire shows so large a gain that if the same proportion holds good next week that State is sure for the Democracy by a handsome majority. The Portland election shows that the popular reaction against Radicalism is as strong in the old Pine Tree State as in New York. Every return tells the same tale, and all condemn the mad majority in Congress. The Impeders stand impeded before the high court of the people.—N. Y. World.

— MEMPHIS, MARCH 17.

After the adjournment of the Republican party ratification meeting, about 150 negroes in the height of a raging storm, marched through the street, discharged fire-arms and yelling like demons. They were not interfered with. The storm did much damage to the shipping.

— ROCK ISLAND, MARCH 17.

The draw to the Rail road bridge over the Mississippi at this point, was blown down on Monday night, killing one man.