ompate of Parliament to his other virtues !-From Shamrockiana in the Cornhill Magazine for Pebruary. The Drumalour tragi-comedy is played out.

prisoners are acquitted, and the curtain has fallen. Morton was murdered, and the eight Orengomen, or any of them, are pronounced guiltless of his blood. such was the verdict of the jury. It was proved that most of the prisoners were armed on the fatal night. Four or five were clearly iden ified as belonging to the party who fired the volleys, and when the head of the procession came up shouted, 'There they are, d-n their souls, pitch into them.' The two priests, who were probably the objects of the fusilpriests, who were probably the deliver of the lade, took refage in a house. When the driver of the par belonging to the priests asked Morton to get up in the act of doing so he was killed. The case for the Grown was, that it was of no particular importance whether any of the prisoners fired the fatal that. If they were engaged in a common purpose, acting in concert, and in pursuance of an illegal object, every individual in that body was in law as guilty of the morder as the man who actually fired the shot. On the part of the prisoners it was contended that the party must have been assembled to commit the particular act which ended in the death of Morton. Suppose it was clearly proved that one of the prisoners killed Morton, the others must be acquitted, unless premeditation was proved, which, of course, was impossible, unless one of the party turned informer. The boy King identified the man who fired the shot, and though slight discrepancies occurred in his evidence, and that of one or two others, all agreed in the essential fact. It used to be the law that a common purpose will be presumed when a num oer of persons, as in the Drum loor case, take arm, meet at a rendezvous and, if one of them commits a fe'ony, all are equally liable to the penalty. The evidence of premeditation in the Drumaloor case was strong. A number of men at end a meeting to petition Parliament. They return peaceably and inoffensively. They molest no one. They carry no party emblems, though counsel for the prisoners thought 'Green came within the description. There was less doubt about the Orange tie which one of the jurors had the good taste to wear in the box. One of this party, assembled for an unlawful purpose, and no murder is committed! For what purpose did the Orungemen carry arms? Was it for self-defence? No person thought of attacking them. Were the successive volleys fired with a harmless intent? Morton's death is the reply. Mr. Justice George commented severely on the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Dunne and the Rev. Mr Daly who escaped the bullets, one of which killed Morton. The jury deliberated for a long hour. When they found the prisoners 'Not Guilty' ringing cheers went up from the Orange party. They had no doubt of the result from the beginning. So ended the case which excited profound interest over Ireland ce the 'Tragedy of Drumaloor.' - Dablin Freeman.

The Cork Town Council without a division, rejected the application of the Receiver-General of Constabilary, for halt the expense of the extra police force in the city, and resolved that the city members should be called on to represent to Government the hardship of being required to pay such a charge, the police, as they insist, being engaged principally for imperial and not for local purposes. - Irish Times.

JUDGE FITZGERALD ON TREASON AND SEDITION.'-COUNTY OF CORE Assizis .- Cork .- The County Commission was opened by Mr Justice Fitzgerald. His lordship, in his charge, spoke in congratulatory terms of the condition of the county. He regretted to find not a few cases of threatening letters, a practice which seemed to indicate that under the smooth surface of social life there existed a spirit of law lessness, of sedition, and it might soon be of treason, which sought for its own vile purposes to disturb the pub lie peace. If the people who indulged in such cowardly practices were so incane as to disregard the teachings of religion, and to throw overboard the blessings of the freest and most liberal constitution in the world, and were willing to substitute mob law and mob violence in their stead, all that could be done was not to pollute the name of patriotism by invoking it in dealing with such people, but to address themselves to their selfishness and their terrors His lordship then alluded to the recent murders in Cork and Dublin, in order to show what persons brought upon themselves by poining in secret conspiracies, and how fatally these crimes acted in creating a general feeling of insecurity, and driving capibe obtained for capitalists for the promotion and extension of public works in Ireland. Such would unquestionably be the case until permanent security for life and proper'y was restored; and his lordehip urg ed upon those whom he addressed the employment of constitutional action alone for the redress of any any grievances, inasmuch as he believed there existed in the Legislature a bona fide revolution to remove any just and well-founded cause of complaint.

Unine and Outrage Manufacture.- We are authorised to state that the report appearing in the Irish Times and other Dublin papers, that a quantity of hay, the property of Mr. Carr, Sub-inspector at Newport, was maliciously burned, is entirely without foundation. -- Mayo Examiner.

DUBLIN, March 7 .- Mr. M'Oarthy Downing has addressed a long letter to the 'Cork Examiner' on the antject of the Land Bill. The judgment of a gentleman of such varied and extensive experience as a land agent a proprietor, and a legal practitioner, whose integrity and independence are unquestionable, is entitled to considerable weight He observes upon the diversity of opinion which prevails with respect to the Bill, which, he says, places him and others in a state of bewilderment. He does not coiscide with those who think the Bill is incapable of being rendered a really good measure. He does not agree with those who think that the extension of the Ulster custom to the other three Provinces would be the best solution of the difficulty. On the contrary, he believes that 19 out of every 20 farmers in the county of Cork would reject it if they only understood its operation correctly. He does not agree with those who would accept the Bill as it is, but coincides with those who would accept it with substantial amendments He dissents from Mr. Butt's opinion that the extension of the period for a notice to quit from six to 12 months is of no practical value. On this point he observes,-

Under the existing law the landlord can only evict at one fixed period of the year. To demand a 12 months' instead of six months' notice gives the tenant very little additional security of tenure. I believe there is not in Ireland a tenant who will not see in this proposed change a very considerable benefit. As the law now is, a tenant whose tenancy is determined by a notice to quit on the 25th of March, and who had sown his cate, barley, green crops, and potatoes after that day, would lose all they would become the property of the landlord; and of the crops sown before that day, the tenant would only be entitled to a portion of the crops according to the custom of the district, while under the proposed law that tenant could only be ejected on the 29th of September, on a notice served before the 29th of September, in the preceding year. He would thus have ample time to decide on the crops which, under the circumstances, would pay him hest; he would be entitled to the entire of them, and would have time to make his other arrangements - advantages so apparent to every farmer that it would be a waste of time and words to pursue the subject further. I am not for a moment to be supposed as defending the right of eviction or notice to quit. I wish the words were unknown to the English language, as they are, according to a late writer, to the German.'

He condemus the 16th clause, which enables a land-YOUR ICESE, and with respect to the fourth provise, business of a government to avenge the crime of one which deprives a tenant of any claim if he leaves his or a few on sixty families. Upon what principle of manifesting the spirit of revolt in every word, and of 109 225 men. —Times.

estate, he declared that the world had nothing to holding voluntarily, he contends that it is an unneestate, no decorate with his own country, and added patriotism cessary interference with the tenant's rights, and terest whenever he chooses to leave. He also objects to the 19th section, which imposes restrictions upon tenants whose lands are valued at £50 and £100 As regards the Ulster tenant-right, he shows that the landlords can raise the rents, evict, and extinguish the tenant custom by exercising a right of He suggests the following amendpre-smption. ments as calculated to make the Bill acceptable to

the Irish people : -Firstly, I would amend the scale in section 3 by substituting ten Jears' rent for seven; secondly, by substituting seven for five; thirdly, by substituting four for three; fourthly, by substituting three for two-the provise to be altered accordingly. This scale I would have self-acting, as recommended in my suggestions already referred to. That is to say, that the mere fact of disturbing would, 'prima facie, entitle the tenant to the compensation above provided secording to his rent, throwing upon the landlord the necessity (on his peril of coets) of seeking to reduce the amount by deduction of arrears of rent, deterioration of the holding, or wilful waste, omitting the words, 'for non observance of any express or implied covenant or agreement.' I would give the tenant, besides, the full amount of his improvement. Now, let us see how this would work; and in this illustration I will adopt the test suggested by Mr. Butt, and take the case of two yearly tenants with whose condition of tenure I am personally acquainted. No. 1 - One tenant's Valuation is £9 his rent is £16. I will admit for the sake of argument, that he has made no improvements. He would on eviction be entitled not to ten times £9 (his ralaation), but to ten times £16 (bis rent), which would be 2100. But if he had made improvements to the value of £40 he would be entitled to £200, or if he could get more by sale in the public market he may do so. This case would apply, I believe, to half of all the holdings in Ireland. Second tenants valuation is £14, rent 251; improvements are at least 50!. This tenant on eviction would be entitled to seven times 251, or 1751, and 501., for improvements, making 225%. Now, will any man tell me that this would not be security of tenure approaching as closely to fixity of tenure as possible; for I have already assumed that the condemned clauses with regard to 31 and 21 years lesses are expunged from the Bill, and I ask, who will tell me that the exten sion of the Ulster custom to Munster would confer the same advantages or give the same protection? It is not difficult to arge plausible objections to any plan that may be proposed. Homan wisdom cannot devise a law which may not in extreme cases be used by one or either party to the injury of the other. We must look for the measure that is liable to the fewest objections. I ask, in calm and serious earn. estness, does any man serionaly costend, as I have read, 'that such a law would give facilities to get rid of the smaller class of tenants, and that their holdings would be absorbed into the larger ones of their grasping and envious neighbours?'

He further recommends that there should be a registry of improvements kept by the clerk of the Poor Law Union, and that if the landlord did not object to these matters, no question as to their being suitable could afterwards be raised; also that an acre be given to the laborer who should hold directly

from the landlord .- Times Cor. Ash. Wednesday last was a black day in this wild and sterile region. A cold north-east wind come down over the snow-tipped bare and boggy mountains of Tyrena piercing every shelter below, whilst man and beast, the old and young, pined and shrank be neath its biting influence. It will be in the memory of the readers of this journal that an unfortunate dispute about bog arose betweed a land-owner named Dr. Gibbings and a settlor tenant and atook farmer named James Hunter, which colminated in abortive legal arbitrations or trials. Dr Gibbings being retired from the legal ounriel. Mr Honter fell apon the emaller tenants; lawsuits and embarrassments followed attracting much public attention in the country, and creating very general sympthy for the portenantry. The bad feelings that followed the proceedings egainst the tenantry by Mr. Hunter was widespread, and one dark night last barvest, the very eve of the present Viceroy's visit to Westport, James Hunter was shot dead. Every effort failed to obtain any clue to the assassin. All the modern applications of 'beneficent rule' were resorted to, and amongst the most severe of these in its class, the transfer of a fortified iron police but, with a sergeant and five men tal out of the country; for while money was eagerly from Dublin to Tyrena, was accomplished by the invested in every other direction, not a shilling could Excutive with a speed that eclipsed military despatch But from the time of its erection up to the present no outrage worth the name occurred in the locality, and up to the occurrence of the murder the same character was borne by the locality. I take no account of clamour or the trade reports of informers. The support of this fortified but and its armed occupants is placed on a limited number of poor mountaineers, say some sixty families, who reside in or bave scattered spots of mountain in some few townlands or portions of townlands surrounding the scence of Mr. Hunter's assassination. The Excutive demands that these poor people shall pay 25s. in the pound per annum, or 63. 3d. per quarter in the pound for the maintenance of a police barrack, which the recole are not able to pay, and cannot pay. And what is their condition and what is their prospect? They came to the fortified iron police hut on Ash-Wednesday, pursuant to a notice remarkable for the peremptory form of demand for payment which it contained Sergeant O'Brien, of Mulrauny, attended as collector, and Segeant Bruce, who has charge of the temporary party, was there with his men. I can scarcely depict the humiliating sight which I witnessed on this Ash-Wednesday in my own country. These officers manifested the proper feeling of intelligent men notwith standing the embarrassing and difficult dury imposed upon them, and the people with rare intelligence and good feeling expressed their obligations as they always do for any civility which they receive from the officers of the law. But it was something like what one would expect to see in Russia or Morocco, after all. The people craved time, which the police-sergeant had no power to give. They said they expected some sid from a collection that was on foot, and from the pawning and sale of their effects, and would pay on Satorday. But of what avail, perhaps, even for the first quarter Their parish priest and his curate have and are aiding them, but their aid alone will not suffice now. The quarter they are asked to pay on Ash Wednesday was due on Christmas Day, and the next quarter will be due on Lady Day. This is certainly a remarkable way of c-lebrating fasts and feasts in a Catholic country, and especially amongst the weakest and most primitive of the Catholic people. Shall it be a vain hope? I saw these hardy of God-these and a legion of lesser fees have taken mountaineers with big tears almost freezing on their hard features, straining every nerve, craving of the police to spare them for a day or two until they would His Church is speedily about to destroy. It is very collect money. How would this system work in Rugland or elsewhere? Are these people to be driven by

oppression to become thieves and robbers that they may live in their mountains? The history of the dispute between the late Mr. Hunter and the tenantry originated with Dr. Gibbings, the landowner, and Mr. Hunter, and this circumstance I would say imposes a moral daty on Dr. Gibbings beyond that which naturally staches to the ownership of the soil. Another quarter falls due on the 27th March, and the rate will be G1. 11d in the pound as before. Where is this to come from? So far as the Executive is concerned the demands of 25s, to the pound is simply to announce a fixed intention of banishing sixty Irish

families from house and home, It is very bad that

murder should occur, or that any orime should take

place in Ireland or Eogland, or in the world. Toe

duty of civil government need not be recapitulated

The punishment of the guilty criminal has only in

constitutional law upon whose tyrannical and venge- | yet calling themselves her children, will be no longer tal recommendation the selection of these poor people was made is not known .- Mayo Examiner

The Irish Land Bill is still receiving a rough handling on all sides. Its provisions are analyzed and dissected with unsparing minuteness, and all parties profess to regard it with dissatisfaction. Conservatives condemn it as an insidious measure of confacation. One of the grounds upon which they rest this charge is the fourth clause, which, as they con strue it, will entitle a tenant without eviction to demand compensation for alleged improvements extending back for a period of 20 years. They think it a great bardship that such a power should be given and that while the landlord has not been put on his guard and has kept no register of the work, the law should give a presumption of right to the tenant. On the other hand, the legalizing of the Ulster tenant custom, which gives the occupier a right to from 201. ing taken out the baby, Mr. Justice Wiles interposed, to 30% an acre, while the custom of the South confers no benefit unless in the case of eviction, is com. plained of as an invidious and unfair distinction, which preserves to Ulster an ebnoxious ascendency The Freeman remarks that tenant-right as it exists in Ulster is not a satisfactory or perfect system, and that in the other provinces tenant-right is only a feeble and uncertain imitation of the Ulster custom, and asks if it is sound statesmanship to legis ate differently for Uister and the other provinces. It calls attention to the fact that the Ulster tenant custom varies in different places, and is not satisfactory to the tenant, and to the difficulties which the Court will have to encounter from the omission to define the several customs and usages, which, however, it thinks, would have been fatal to the Bill had it been attempted; and from the presumption being against the costom, and from the onus of proof being cast upon the ten ant. The Freeman contents for the enactment of laws 'wisely embodying the principle of tenant. right,' which, it admits, would soswer every purpose and satisfy North and South. So far as Ulster is concerned there has been little expression of dissatisfaction with the Bill, but the farmers in Armagh Antrim, Down, and other counties are disappointed because it does not contain clauses to compel the landlord to let at moderate rents. They complain that lands are rack rented, and tenants obliged to devote the fruits of the industry of their families in wearing to pay rents, which never could be produc-ed from their farms The Premier will soon have an opportunity of hearing all that can be urged against the Eill from deputations which are going to London A meeting of the Central Enard of the Irish Tenant League was beld yes'erday, with Mr. Tristram Kennedy in the chair. There were 12 gentlemen present. The Secretary read a letter from Dean O'Brien, in which he characterized the Bill in the following terms :-

'I have never seen a nonlimity more perfect than that which pronounced sentence upon the half-considered and almost wholly bad messure which Mr Gladstone has placed before the country as a boon. It is too trying indeed. Mr. Gladstone admits that our land system is the mockery of Europe, and resolves itself into a penal law for the extirpation of the people. In fact, he proclaims that the state of things is one of chronic persecution that, according to all jurists, might have been met by resistance if not corrected by legislation. And yet, strange"to say, Mr. Gladstone leaves all the malice of the system untouched, and gives it a new lesse of life under a new name Absenteeism is still to eat up three millions annually of Irish wea'th. The power of distress' is still to strengthen the power of injustice in seizing the poor man's means, and breaking up the poor man's home and sending the poor man helpless across the sea to notes the hatred of his countrymen for the 'strangers' who, not satisfied with grasping the land, assail the lite of the nation A graduation of penalties is paraded as the palladium of the tenantat will, but vanishes at the mere offer of a short lease, and is no case case const the amount which an improving tenant would put into the ground and be compelled to leave behind him. The 'evicting' power remains as vigorous as ever; and tribunals without end or name are ready to give landlords a new title to their 'felonies,' and an ægis to protect them from public opinion itself. And as if to mark by an ex-ceptional act of justice the wrong inflicted every where else, he erects the Tenant-right of Ulster into the dignity of a new 'Settlement of the North' The plantation' is worthy of justice; the old Celtic stock get the kind of equity to which England has land. been vainly accustoming this country for 700 years'

ecently published, ollowing terms .-"That, in the opinion of the Council, the land measure introduced by the Ministers does not afford to the great mass of Lish occupiers that protection against insecurity of tenure and artitrary eviction, the existence of which is universally admitted to be

inconsistent with the peace and prosperity of the

He declared his belief that the Bill involved the neace and tranquility of the country, and that Mr. Gladstone was legislating in the dark ; for, although his good intentions could not be doubted, the Bill would not afford protection to one in twenty of those who needed it. Mr. Hilles, J. P., seconded the resolution and it passed. Mr. Warren, J.P. stated his opinion that the measure would not have any effect in suppressing agrarian crime.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Few close observers of the conflict between the friends and enemies of the Council can have failed to take note of one of its most certain results. We mean the destruction of all that neutral ground which for more than three hundred years has been extending its boundaries, and which contains the principal dangers which threaten the betief of C .tholics It is on this debateable territory, this moral and doctrinal 'No Man's Land,' that every raid on the strongholds of faith has been prepared and put in execution. In this border ground be ween open heresy and frank and loyal adherence to the Church. her worst and most insidious enemies have found their safest refuge ever since the Reformation .-Cæsarist Bishops; Jansenist nuns; Pisiojan Synods; eloquent friare, full of every gift save those of the Holy Ghost; men of science at issue with revelation on the primary question of the relations between God and man; statesmen to whom the rights of the haman soul were as dross, till they were terribly vindicated by a social convulsion; Kings who forgot that their royalty lost its holiest and surest up their position on the pleasant and commodious stand point which the fiat of God by the mouth of natural that 'the nations should rege and the people imagine vain things;' that the kings and princes of the earth should combine 'against the Lord and against His Christ.' It is perfectly comprehensible that they should dislike the breaking up of their comfortable security, and feel revolted at the idea that it will be benceforth impossible to remein within the pale of the Church and at the same time to make common cause with her bitterest enemies. No midule course, indeed, remains between loyalty and rebellion, friendship and comity There will no longer be any running with the hare and hunting with the hounds. The situation is accentuated, as they say in France, and no trafficking with error, or with principles savoring of error, is any longer possible. from science reduced to barmony with revealed

s scandal and a stumbling block to those without .-Tablet.

ILLEGAL DISTRAINT - REASONABLE RESISTANCE.'-On these points, during the hearing of a case tried in London on Saturday, a judicial deliverance, on the part of Mr. Justice Wiles, deserves public attention. A woman was indicted for the murder of a bailiff. The deceased had made a distraint for rent. An altercation ensued between him and the woman, in reference to a cradle in which the prisoner's baby was lying, and which the bailiff insisted on taking. During the altercation the prisoner became exasperated, and struck the bailiff two blows on the head with a rolling-pin; and, attacked with erysipelas he died six days after the blows. The under-bailiff baving deposed that the deceased seized the cradle and handed it to him at the door a policeman havand the following colloquy ensued :--His Lordship-Do you distrain cradies with babies

Witness-I do not distrain at all. His Lordship-It was quite illegal. If a man is riding on a horse it cannot be distrained. The dis tress was illegal. The woman used no more force than necessary to resist it He might as well distrain a shirt noon a person's back as a cradle with a child in it. Whatever a man was using at the time could not be seized, and reasonable resistance might be lawfully offered .- Evening Standard .

A Conventing Stateshood .- Our readers will, no doubt, recollect that about eighteen months ago a community of High Church ladies, who lived toge ther at Hackney, were with one exception, all recoived into the Catholic Church, since then these ladies, with the permission and approbation of his Grace the Archbishop of Westminster, formed them selves into a convent of regular nune, observing the rules of the Order of St. Francis. They have been joined by several others, and, retaining the same residence they had when belonging to the Church of England - Asbgrove, Hackney-they now form a very flourishing community, and do a vast deal of good in their neighborhood Moreover, we are in formed on excellent authority, that, directly and indirectly among the upper middle, the middle, and the laboring classes, these nuns, since their conversion have been the instruments of very 'nearly three hundred persons having been received into the one true fold of Christ. This statement may appear ex traordinary but for the truth of it we are able to vouch. These puns are the same ladies of whom Mr. Mackonochie so charitably wrote, that 'only one of them had remained true to her Ohurch and her God, when the rest became Catholic and were received into the Church .- Weekly Register.

At Sonthwark Edwin O'Neil, 25, was charged on his own confession with murdering a man, name unknown, four years ago at Ballymore, county Westmeath, Ireland Thomas Kearney, greengrocer, 59, Duke-street, Westminster, said that on Wednesday forencon he was looking at some boards in Parliament-street, when the prisoner, who was a perfect stranger to him, went up to him and said, 'Are you and Englishman or an Irishman?' Witness told him he was an Irishman. The prisoner said he was also an Irishman, and had recently come from South America, where he had been four years. Then they went to a public house close by and had some stout and a pipe While there the prisoner told him he had something on his mind which he wished to tell bim, as he could not return to Ireland. He then said that four years ago he and two other men beat a man at Ballymore so severely that he died soon afterwards and that he and two companions were compelled to leave the country. He went to Buenos Ayres, where he found employment as a shepherd but he was compelled to leave that country, owing to ill-health. Wilness asked him what he was going to do when he said he had written to his friends in Ireland, and he expected to see some of them in a day or two, when he intended to return to America. He also told him that on the next day he was going to see Father Moore, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, who had money for him. Thomas Kyte, a candidate for the Metropolitan Police, said the previous witness was his brother-in-law From what Kearney told him he spoke to the prisoner, who told him he had just come from Buenos Ayres where he had sunetrok., and was sent to England. He said he dared not return to Ire-Witness afterwards called in a constable and gave him into enstody, when he denied that he had Mr. Butt, Q.C., commented upon the Bill in the made any statement about beating a man to death in spirit of the Dean's letter and of his own, which was Ireland. The Rev Mr. Moore said the prisoner came him two days ago in the church thing about the subject of the present charge. He told witness that he was going to write to his father in Ireland for money, and asked him to receive it for him. A letter reached him on the previous day, enclosing a Post Office order for one pound twelve shill lings, which he produced He knew nothing what-ever of the prisoner or his friends. The prisoner said what Kearney and Kyte had said was false. -He never made such statements, and he never had anything to do in beating a man to death. Mr Benson asked whether any telegram had been sent to Ireland. Inspector Fox replied in the affirmative, but no reply had been received up to the rising of the Court. Mr. Berson remanded the prisoner, and said that if his statement should turn out false he had only himself to blame,

The fact is that a change -one of the greatest and most momentous in its bistory-bas occurred in the economy of the British Empire. I begbeen looming in the future for many years, and reflecting men have done their best to advance it, as removing the chief difficulty which besets the relations of the Mother Country and the Colonies. In a year or two there will bardly be a regiment of British troops in the great dependencie of the Empire. Malta, Gibraiser, Bermuda, and a few other such places, which are fortresses and not settlements, come into a different class, and a few soldiers may, perhaps, be retained in some of the tropical Colonies, where society is or fancies itself, insecure. But the Canadian Dominion, Australia, New Zealand, the Cape will rely on their own resources and organize their own defence They have undertaken this duty with an alacrity for which even its advocates were bardly prepared. There has been to sign of resentment at the proposed withdrawal of British troops; the Colonists, when left to themselves, have raised corps for their own defence, and Englishmen will be as much gratified as Canadians at the boast that for one soldier who was formerly to be found in Uanada there are ten now. In the Australian Colonies there is but one opinion—that the people ought to main-tain the defences of their own continent—no guarantee when no longer consecrated to the service very difficult task, considering its remoteness of God—these and a legion of lesser foes have taken and practical security. All this tends one way, and the present Government is only carrying into effect what its predecessors began cautiously a few years since The withdrawal of troops will soon be complete. Mr Cardwell was able to an. nonnce that Lord Granville and he have so reduced the forces stationed in the Colonies that, whereas the distribution of 1868.9 gave 49,650 combatants and that of 1869-70 gave 34 503, that of 1870-71 places the number of troops abroad at only 23,561 the greater portion of whom form the garrisons of Gibraltar Malta, Bermuda, and Halifax Thus ip two years we have recovered for our own use 26 000 men, paid, fed, clothed, and armed by the British tax payer. This is not all. The colonial corps paid for by the Mother Country are to be diebanded; the Canadian Rifles, the Cape Mounted Rifles, the African Artillery, and one of the West India Regiments will cease to exist or, at any rate, to be maintained at Doubtful books will be condemned : rash conclusions | the expense of the Home Government Another source of relief arises, as we stated yesterday, from truth; speculation on questions closed by the voice the retrenchments which Lord Mayo is making in of authority will no longer be consistent with Oa- India. In consequence of these changes we have tholic practice: the strange speciacle of persons now a Regular Army of 86,225 men at home, and

House of Courons March 22 .- The bill for the enforcement of the laws in Ireland was then taken up and debated.

Mr. Moore member for Mayo attacked the Ministry for inconsistency of conduct towards Ireland. Mr. Newdegate member for North Warwicksbire defended the Land bill.

Mr. Patten, member for North Lancashire, spoke in favour of the bill, but denounced the administration for culpable tardiness in bringing it forward.

The Solicitor General for Ireland deprecated cavil and hoped the Commons would give the Bill the moral force of unanimity in its support.

Mr. Bagwell, member for Clonmel, objected to the arbitrary power given to Justices of Peace, which he said were equivalent to allowing them to bang prisoners and try them afterwards. He predicted that the bill would prove unpopular in Ireland.

A despitory discussion followed, in which Lord Claude Hamilton and Capt Stackpole, Messars, Maguire, Eall, Horsman and others took part.

Mr. Bill, member for Dublin University, spoke in the severe terms of cowardly terrorism in Ireland' kept up by the Fenians. He advocated the arrest of suspicious strangers, the grant of summary powers to magistrates and a strict surveillance of the press. He approved of the clauses indemnifying the families of victims of volence, and authorizing the arrest of fugitive witnesses. The only fault he had to find was this-the bill had not preceded the Land Bill. Mr. Horsman regretted the bill allowed resort to exceptional and obvious measures, but they were indispensable. The bill would be shallow, temporizing and inadequate. The disease was chronic, and required a permanent radical cure. The Irish press he said was less cuinable than other teachers of the people.

Mr. Henley stated his objections to the Bill, after which the House adjourned.

UNITED STATES.

The State Auditor of Georgia reports a loss of two-fifths of the colored population of that State in the last nine years! from improvidence, ignorance and want of care.

The Messachusetts House of Representatives has passed a bill allowing husbands and wives to be witnesses for or against each other, both in criminal and civil suits. It passed by a two thirds vote.

The female judge of a Wyoming Police Court is reported as severe in her judgments. If a man is up for drunkenness he is given the full extent of the law, and no amount of pleading or promises will soften the judicial beart. Then if a weak sister is caught, there is an end of her sinning for she is locked up bard and fast, and kept in durance vile until she is ready to migrate to other lands where no female judges are.

THE INDIAN MASSACRE. - The press of the whole country, especially of New England, severely cordemn the recent destruction of the Piegan tribe of Indians by Coi. Baker, of Lieut Gen Sheridan's depariment. Meanwhile, the image of the Indian apostle and successful pacificator, Father de Smet. seems to arise in rebuke of these proceedings. If instead of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan and his army, the Father and a spiritual brigade, which he could very easily muster, were placed in charge, none of these massacres could bappen. In Oregon outrages by Father de Smet's Indians are rarer than similar occurences between whites. In the beginning the missionaries were subjected to persecution, and there have been many martyrs to missionary enterprise among the North American Indians. But there were no military expeditions to avenge the blood shed on behalf of the true religion of Ohrist, and the Catholicised Indians have given the War Department no trouble. The policy of the American Government toward the Indians has been a failure all through. The Protestant missionaries, though very strongly supported, have succeeded in doing nothing on that account, chiefly, we have been compelled to put the cart before the horse in the management of the whole affair. We have attempted the impossibility of essaying to civilize the Indians by shot and shell and the deviltry of commerce, instead of beginning by Obristianizing them, and rendering them fit to enter into communication with the whites. We propose that the Government send for Father de Smet, and take counsel from him. He is a safer adviser than the frontier traders. And his counsel will deprive the sword of its terror, and place it in due subordination to the gospel of peace, by which our nation professes to be guided. - Western Catholic.

AMERICAN SIANGOGRAPHY. - Per reverence for 'the pure well of English undefiled, must wish that the Americans would have left that well alone, and not defiled it with such hideous corraptions as the following: -On one of the papers lately, instead of recording that the President had gone on an excursion, simply announced that he had 'excurted.' The other day we read the Erle was injuncted.' A paragraph in an evening paper was headed thus: 'A Woman Burgled Nine Times in Ten Years.' Fancy the dismay of dear o'd Dr. Johnson at reading such uncouth phraseology as this! Imagine him devouting Yankee newspapers for breakfast! what growns and grun's and shours of furious indignation he would forcibly emit on meeting with a sample of new English, such as this: - 'We have interviewed the cuss who quilled our yesterday's editorial, and in this correction we may big type our assurance that the news which had been wired to us was regular reliable, as our reporters are injuncted from letting slide our reputation by telegramming

fibs.'-Pusch. THE RADICALS VS, CATHOLICS. - The Redical Republican party, whenever in power, is guilty of the viles; acts of injustice and intolerance. This is no light accusation. In New Yo k, Cincinnati, even here in Wisconsin, the Radical spirit of Bigotry is felt, and cannot be concealed. Not content with an educational system that is intended to place particular religious ideas prominently before all the youth of the land, the Paritanical bigots, in every case where they can, are sure to descend to acts of the meanest proscription. The School Law of this Radical State, taxes Catholics, and denies to their children the right of sharing the money so raised, unless they submit to Protestant rules. And the Radical State Legislature lavishes Public Funds upon their Protestant Hospitals and High Schools, and refuses to appropriate small amounts to aid Catholic Benevolent Institutions. Last week the Legislature voted \$1,000 each to three Milwaukee Protestant Institutions; and the sum of \$500 each was refused to St Amelianus Orphan Asylum, the St. Olara Academy, the St. Rosa Orphan Asylum, the St. Mary's Hospital, the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Elm Grove, Wankesha County, and the St. Joha's Home The Senate defeated the question of giving State aid to several Catholic humanitarian institutions in Kilwankee. These are not Schools or Churches, but simply institutions for the relief of suffering humanity of all nations and all denominations, and for several years past have received a paltry sum of from \$500 to \$1,000 each, and though it was proved that other States extended similar aid, and that these institutions are o nducted better and cheaper than our State Charitable Institutions, the Republicans made a point on the fact of their being established by Catholics, and this year refuse the aid, every Reputlican Senator voting for the refusal except Kershaw. who made an excellent speech in favor of them. The fact is, laying aside all Religious prejudice, there are so many unfortunates to be supported by the Public, and it makes no port of difference what institutions get the aid, and to withhold a charity from an institution that is relieving human suffering, simply on the ground of Religious prejudice, is a small business, and an act that will rebound on the men who engaged in it. This is the way Radicals : treat the Catholics. This is the Puritanical liberality, of Radicalism, that too many pretend Catholies are prone to endorse, or tacitly permit to pass unquestioned.

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