THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.—JAN. 27, 1871.

swooped, and from the opposite bank of the river which flows at our feet there came an eruption of earth and fat smoke as the shell blew out a tremadous crater. It was a decided success—a messenger from one of the new guns, which had thus made a sweep to strike a point 8,300 metres away. Lowe, who commands here, Lieutenant-Colonel front, some French ladies and gentlemen, and the routable circu great crowd of idlers from St. Germain who haunt chemy's lines. the terrace. In our rear a body of infantry was drawn up for evening parade under the trees. To the eye of the artillery officer at Valerien the sembly must have presented a splendid mark. The thick white cloud, bigger than a man's hand and opaque as cream, spurted out from Valerien again. No one minded it. I believe we were all talking of the latest news, and many seconds apparently had clapsed when suddenly French men and women and soldiers made a rush from the ruils in front of the terrace, as the roar of the terrible projectile barst on them, and, singing in our ears, it crushed down this time right across the river, at the side of what is called "Gladstone's house." The general stood! firm, and shouted, "What are you about, men! Steady there." But the flurry was over in an inwho had been most agitated, were quite comforted by the general's assurance that the gun had dereloped its full power, 8,300 metres. As I am going to sleep within 200 yards of the spot. I trust the general is right.

The same correspondent adds that the Prefecture at Versailles can be shelled by any gun at Valerien. The Prefecture is 9,400 metres from the nearest salient of the work.

PRUSSIAN SUPPLIES.

Greater pains are taken to prevent the men running short of ammunition than even of food, The troops may go without bread in case of newssity, between one battle and another. At Sedan, for in-At the beginning of an action, while the men's pouches are still full of cartridges, the Fine Westers heavy, saiety must become subordinate to usefulmy above all else, is still apt to expend his ammunition so rapidly as to require supplies which he cannot carry. There have been, however, occasions when their ammunition has been almost entirely expended. One of these occasions was and the "iron girdle" was being slowly bound Europe. On that day it is asserted on good authotheir last round. What would not the French have i soldiers has been throughout the war careless of conquer a nation in which there are men like this? what he fired at so only that he fired his chassepot. The thrifty German has been constantly seen to raise be sure of covering not be sure of covering his enemy.

the chassepot inflicts a more dargerous wound than ; patriotic and brave as the men they honour with the needle-gan, and is a more effective weapon in vectives .- Echo. every respect. A thoughtless inquirer may find surgeons who will assert the contrary, because the chassepot bullet at a long range is perhaps less destructive than the needle-gun at a short one. The orifice made by the French bullet is small, and, if no bone has been touched, is apt to heal over quickly; but the canal made through the flesh inflames, suppurates, and enuses dangerous swelling and internal evil. So thoroughly is this now understood that some of the best surgeons recemmend immediate enlargement of the orifice. Now and then a case occurs, though very rarely, of a classepot bullet passing through a bone without exception of a little derangement of its point.-Generally speaking, and I have examined a large collection of bullets which have done their work, the missile flattens out and splinters the bone just | in proportion to its force in striking. The chassepot bullet is lighter than that of the needlegun, but its velocity at any given distance is far greater. The new Bayarian rifle, the Werder, is better than either the chassepot or the needle-gun; but as yet only the picked troops are armed with it. I am inclined to think its action as a breech leader even quicker than that of the Martini. It is a small bore, and the barrel has, of course, a duties that fall to our lot will lay the only true sharply-twisted rifling. The Prussians are in love with it, and the best proof of its popularity is that very few examples are ever left on the field of battle, comrade, who leaves his own in exchange for it.

Before this campaign the Prussians endeavoured to induce the Bayarians to adopt the pendle grow. induce the Bayarians to adopt the needle-gun. It is now probable that the Prussian army will adopt the Bavarian weapon. Much chassepot ammunition having been captured lately, the French rifles, so many of which are in the hands of the Prussians, have been issued in considerable numbers for outpost work and to picked men as sharpshooters.

The Post says that the idea attributed to Trochu of turning Mont Valerien into a great citadel to which he can retire when forced to abandon Paris is ingenious, but it is doubtful if it be sound and in accordance with the actual facts of the case. A citadel may be of immense use if the fortress of not alone the present Government, but any Cabinet which it is an adjunct is beseiged, but in a fortress simply blockeded the case would be quite different. Suppose a large part of Trochu's best troops were to moved into the intrenched camp and position at Valerien when Paris was in extremis, there would then be a commandant of Paris and a commandant of Valerien. The commandant of Paris, we will assume, offers to treat with the Prussians for the surrender of his fortress, not including Valerien. What would be the Prussian answer? Mctz furnishes the reply. Count Moltke would demand the unconditional surrender of Paris, of the forts, and of all the French troops in or around Paris. The demand would be rejected. The blockade would go on. Paris would be exhausted of supplies. Still the Prussians would refuse to receive the surrender of Paris without the capitulation of Valerien. Evidently Trochu could not allow the Parisians absolutely to die of hunger, and so he would be compelled to deliver up Valerien. All this is so obvious that it would be an insult to Trochu's intelligence to impute this design to him, of the annuities of non-conforming ministers under lambour of this should accustom ourselve to a kind of action which have for the same purpose,

It is much more likely that the supplies observed the provisions of the 39th section of "The irish county—Charles Rolleston-Spanner, Esq. QC—is in the case of a disstablished Church becomes an

THE PRINCE ARISTOCRACY AND THE WAY

The Duke de Luyens, lately killed before Orleans, ? had just succeeded to the large family estates in France at the period of his untimely death. He has left a widow and a child two months old. After the capitulation of Sedan, he joined the Mobile Guard. taking with him all the able-bodied men from the villages on his estates. The old nobility of France have rallied, almost to a man, in defence of the country, and are serving the Republic with the same zeal as they would follow a legitimate sovereign. In the armies of the Loire are new fighting the following members of the old French mobless -Paul De Chevreux, brother to the late. Duke de Luynes i le Marquis de Sabran, le Comte de Charette, le Comt; Steady there. But and gentleman who had fled de Rouge, Francois de Bastard, Rogers de Quin. stant, and the ladies and grave. The ladies, Auguste de Conessin, le Conte de Juigat de Marquis and ladies, Auguste de Conessin, le Conte de Juigat de Marquis Gortant Biron, Goutran de Montesquieu, Marquis de Brissae, L. de Bouille, M. Deverkoment, M. D. B. Beaufort, M. d.: Pracental, Rogers de Treves, Vicemte de Sapinand, M. de Gonzon Matignon, Cenate the families of Harcourt, Roban, Charat, Talleyland,

Tours between the middle of November and the of Uster, time of the exodus from that city, must have noticed troops may go without bread in case of it stay, at the tible of her of the Hotel de l'Univers, a tall, emptorily appressing these unus units of mental at the tible of her of the Hotel de l'Univers, a tall, emptorily appressing these unus units of mental at the suppose that these men were described. out me these mass in expenditure of ammunition old, but hale gentleman, in the uniform of a private soldier of the Pontifical Zouaves, or, as they are between one pattie and another. Will not excel the means by which that result was stance, only 20 rounds per man were fired on the now called, M. Charette's Volunteers. That veteral about. There was a time when a me had Prussian side. At Beaume la Rolande there were was the Marquis de Q--. He is seventy-cight grant to come around the solutting of the goal shad the mon who fired 100 rounds. The Prussian soldier, years of age, and resigned his commission in the men who med to cartridges altogether, 40 in two Royal Guards forty years ago, when Charles X. pouches and 40 in his knapsack; but every infantry ceased to reign over France. Since 1839 he has sheltering wills every soul of Irish these not best battalion is accompanied into the field by a wargon live, on his estate in Brittany, occupying himself enough to sell his aith and country for a way head carrying 20,000 cartridges or 20 rounds per man in solely with the anairs in which a country gentleman carrying 20,000 cartridges of 20 founds per man in take a delight, and rarely visiting Paris. Louis when the lasts were a time, even before the serie, the battalion of 1,000 combatants. The dangers and take a delight, and rarely visiting Paris. Louis when the lasts Se bety sent precepts to all the combatants. the battalies of 1,000 combatants. The dogs reand tokes account, and rarry vesions too.

Pusiliers being likely to work in smaller bodies have. Philippe he always cailed "Philippe d'Orleans," the punies, requiring the man in order that the ray may pusiliers being likely to work in smaller bodies have. The armounts men of 1948 co-count of and Napoleon III, or based not in totally to peopled with trish, that twelve in the first proposed with the proposed of the proposed with the proposed of a cart for each company of 250 men. The arminni-tion waggon or cart remains a little in rear under the would as soon have taken the oath of allegian any shelter that may be convenient. Its basin sais to one or the other of these dynasties as he would sent there as apprentices and servants, and the innot to go under fire, but to remain within reach. have cheated at eards or told a faischood. He has habitants were to be prohibited from taking Irish seen his children and his children's children married, and has great grandchildren four or five years in charge of the waggons may hold back and take lold. Until after Sedan he made no sign; but more thought for the safety of their horses and am- when the war became one of aggression he joined munition than for the supply of the battalion. As Charette's corps as a private soldier, with no bagthe day goes on, especially if the firing has been a gage but what he carries in his knapsack : he has been in every engagement on the Loire, and boasts ness; for the Prussian foot soldier, trained to econo- that he has emptied at least two score of German saddles. In Brittany he was noted as a dead shot at deer, wolves, and wild boar, and he says that he finds Prussians quite as easy to kill as wild beasts. Catholic Ulster, and undo, by just and impartial It is not a week since I saw and spoke to this wenderful old man, who, after the affair at Patay, came when Vinoy was defeated and driven into Paris, to Tours to get a new pair of shoes, and started next day for the front. Twenty-two years ago I visited round the beautiful playmate of all the nations of this gentleman at his chateau in Brittany. He was then a man of fitty-six, with married children, and rity that some of the Prussian batteries had fired ; one of the most scrupulous persons in dress I ever knew. When I met him at Tours he wore the given to be assured of the fact at the right moment? | coarse uniform of a private soldier, a dannel shirt National temperament has shown itself, as was fore- far from clean-looking, and had not shaved or told, in the expenditure of mmunition. The French washed for a fortnight. Will the German army

Twenty-three Trappists have quitted their monastery at Dombes, in the Ain Department, and have has piece and lower it again because he could not joined in the Garde Mobile. A French provincial journal, which announces the fact, predicts that their devotedness and bravery in the field will be equal to I have made a great many inquiries about the their abnegation and courage in the cloister and in wounds inflicted by different weapons, and I find agriculture, and it calls on those who insult monks to that the evidence is, on the whole, to the effect that join the ranks of the army, and prove themselves as

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

An association to co-operate with the Dublin Home Government Association is in course of formation, under the advice of Mr. Rochuck, having for its object the establishment of local legislatures to discuss local objects in England, Scotland, and Wales, as well as Ireland. The association should be considered as subordinate to Parliament.

At the Statistical Society of Dublin, a paper has shattering it. There is a case here at this moment | been read by Mr. Heron, Q.C., M.P., strongly advoof a soldier whose tibia was penetrated in this cating the investigation into Irish personal and manner. The bullet retained its form with the local bills in Ireland, before the Common Law English capital was necessary to carry on Irish judges (on the model of the present election petition trade, is entirely displaced by the improved circum- that she had received a letter in eigher from House of Commons, as is at present done from parliamentary committees. This also was considered a practical step in the direction of "Home Government," and met with general approval.

The Ulster Doily Examiner would have Ireland profit by the lessons she has lately learned. Besides the sad experience of armed resistance at home, we have since been taught wisdom at the expense of other nations. Patience, education, industry, and the steady discharge of the social and political foundation of an assured fortune for Ireland. We say, "Bide your time," and the continued exercise of these qualities will, under Providence, fit ous for led many noble-hearted and self-sacrificing young men in the Fenian organisation to place their lives at the disposal, first, of Government spice; and next unarmed, without military skill, or even the rudest means of warfare, to thing themselves on a powerful army, and disciplined legions of police? This is not the time to cast taunts at men who have suffered; instead we tender these remarks in sincere sympathy. Nor is it at all improbable that the disquietude of 1866-67-68 precipitated the legislation of the last two years, so that the sufferings of these men have not been barren. We believe that possible to be formed, feels it an Imperial duty to tranquillise Ireland.

The following is a reply to the letter addressed by Mr. Maguire, M.P., at the wish of several persons interested in the hospitals of Cork, asking for information as to the intentions of the Government with respect to the appropriation of such surplus funds as would be left after providing for the claims of the clergy of the Protestant and Presbyterian Churches of Ireland:

DUBLIN CASTLE, } December, 29, 1870. } [22,539]

Sin,-In reply to your letter of the 7th inst., I am directed by the Lord-Lieutenant to inform you that his Excellency has communicated with the Cemmissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, and finds that the Commissioners have already been obliged to avail themselves of the borrowing powers which they possess in order to procure funds for the redemption

being sent into the works around Valerien consisted. Church Act," and that in the event of a general to be congratulated as one of the first judges who absolute n cossity. It is well to practise swimming chiefly of ammunition. Valerien may yet become commutation of their incomes next year by the will open the campaign between landlord and tenthe basis of an extensive movement on the part of the Church of Ireland, it will be necessary and for the year of grace 1871. One thing, however, that things should no on essentially as they are with the beseiged. The works in front of this fort have been pushed out until the line of investment is se-further, and to borrow a very large capital sum on great boon to the gentlemen of the legal profession made a sweep to strike a point of the midst of them, would riously threatened. From these works might sally discussing in quarter sessions courts; for what with part of the security of the Church property, to pay off which have sufficed to shake a batallion. I went out, and out the forces destined to the attempt of co-operating with Chanzy. Supported by the fire of the guns of of course he that have a very considerable period. As it will, notices, and cross-notices, a claims, objections are of very great boon to the gentlemen of the legal profession wise men would be glad to see, still opportunities of them, would be glad to see, still opportunities of the security of the Church property, to pay off which with the security of the Church property, to pay off which with the security of the Church property, to pay off which with the security of the Church property, to pay off which with the security of the Church property, to pay off which with the security of the Church property, to pay off which with the security of the Church property, to pay off which with the security of the Church property, to pay off which with the securities of the security of the Church property, to pay off which with the security of the Church property, to pay off which with the securities of the security of the church property, to pay off which with the securities of the security of the church property, to pay off which with the securities of the securit have sufficed to shake a paramon. I will change a very considerable period. As it will, notices and cross-notices, "claims," "objections" was standing in a group in which were General von these new works, and receiving from the entrepched provide for the Commissioners to and "disputes," the cost of each "hearing" will be these new works, and receiving from the entrenched provide for the punctual payment of the interest of something to remember; and no matter who dances, Lowe, who commands nere, including and her camp at Valerien ample supplies of annumunition and larvey, Mrs. McKenzie, an English lady, and her camp at Valerien ample supplies of annumunition and larvey, Mrs. McKenzie, an English lady, and her camp at Valerien ample supplies of annumunition and larvey loss that they receive, and for the gradual re-children. There were many Prussian soldiers in children food, the sortie would find itself under specially fare payment of the principal, the Commissioners observe that they receive, and for the gradual response french ladies and gentlemen, and the plicable to such purposes as those which you have in

C. P. Centrett. Jone F. Mesting, Esq., M.P., etc., etc.

Ardmanach, Passage West. There is no doubt at all the Append (-1) ys look upon the sleare of Derry as excelling in important all events of the kind recorded in the pages of hisory, an lent or modern, and view Governor Guy I's rguson in a light of official importance univalled by any here of antiquity. To their totals even Paris, with its pales of walls and bustions and ramaparts and fortnessor, is of but small a count compared with the d fence of the Malden City, and hochica man containly of secondary note or inpaired with him who to-day guides the destines of the de Castellane, le Vicemte de Mont ssan, Autione de l'order, and cries " No Surrend t" to Captain Koogh Polignae, Latour, Dupin, and many others, now animosity, and lead to shullitions of passion dang 7- not -Tablet. A FRENCH GENTLEMAN.—Every one who was at so urity, but to the welfare of the entire population of Martial bearing is reported by the Bella Green as ous, not only to individual interests and personal

That the authorities have acted wis dy in tertions, everyone will admit; and there are rew who will not exted the means by which that result was for the burresses had religiously expelled from its ling? Constable: Yes, sir, bribe. There were a time, even before the slede, Christ's Heat ital and other poor children should be apprentices." But these precautions proved traitless, These times have gone by, as the action of the Libwere taken to expel the "turbulent Irisatio.

The Liberal Association has accomplised its mission. It has proved to the rulers of Ireland, that it the country is to be governed on principles or equity they must supcess by all means in their power those mischievous displays memt as chartered insults to legislation, and by unbiassed administration of the law, all those evils which long years of misgovernment produced. The Catholics of Derry from being expelled and despised, have grown to be numerous and opulent. They now form a large majority of the population, and though faction may writhe and bigotry may grow furious, the truth still remains that they can no longer be outraged by thosperiodical butfooneries.—Corne pondent of Ulater Exam-

Amid all the sufferings which certain journalists profess to bewail, "peer down-trodden Ireland" manages to live and thrive. Among the authoritic evidences of presperity is an interesting report by Dr. Hancock on the deposits and cash balances in Irish Joint-Stock Banks. A table showing the aggregate amount of the Irish balances and deposits progressive increase:-

Total Amount.

It states that all the discount business in high he draws the fellowing general conclusions from the facts :- The notion which prevailed in 1825, when the Provincial Bank of Ireland was founded by Faglish capitalists, and when another company was formed which has been recently wound up, that inquiries), the report thereupon to be sent to the stances of the country, to which the Irish Joint- the Emperor, confirming the news of the By their system of deposits these banks have collected the hourded wealth of the country and made tem of cash accounts and note circulation they have for Ireland as perfect and convenient as exists in England, so that Irish trade enjoys to the full all the banking and monetary arrangements it requires, and can widen these as new necessities spring up.-No capital from an external source is needed to improve the banking operations. The large and yearly increasing amount of deposits in Irish banks proves that there is no lack of capital within the country seeking investment. It argues thrift and a faculty to save among the Irish people. To foster these qualities, and also to teach the people how to make the most prfitable use of their own wealth, by increasing their skill and knowledge, the security of property in whatever shape it exists, and all the facilities of credit and communication, are the things the country requires rather than an importation of English capital.9 With the opportunities for invest ment and the incentive to industry which the Land Act affords, it is probable that some of the accumulated capital will find more profitable channels.

Working of the Lard Act. - A correspondent writing from Nenagh says; "I understand that an unusually large number of ejectments for non-payment of rent, and no notices to quit, have been served in this district, and will come on for hearing at the Ouarter Sessions of Nemach, to commence on the 10th January next. The agitators who imagined that the new Land Act would be a panacea for all the ills which, it was alleged, Irish tenant farmers were heirs to, will doubtless be surprised to learn that in this neighborhood, at least, there has not been such a large 'batch' of ejectments served during the past twenty years. In justice to the landlords, it is right to state that the majority of the proceedings have been instituted for non-payment of rent, in many cases over three years having accrued; but in the few isolated cases in which notices to quit have claims made by the tenants for compensation under the new Act are enormous. Not a hedge is clipped nor a bush grubbed up, but the price of a little farm is sought as compensation for improvements." Noabout during the past week "thick as leaves in Val-

some person will have "to pay the piper."

On the other hand, a Dingle correspondent sends serve that there is not at present any prospect of any the Cork Erminer a remarkable instance of the con-surplus of the Church funds being immediately ap-idence which the new Land Act has created in the sary in consequence of Mr. Bright's resignation till tenant right of farms held by parole agreement, after the Christmas holidays are over. Though the I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant. Trales, put up for auction a farm of prime lend not, the Observe remarks, have been unexpected. A called K eloragiciach, comprising forty-three acres. Cabinet Minister has an oucrous direct and personal competition the farm was finally knowled down at but it is the duty of a member of the Cabinet to tarm not hold under lease, but the high reputation; tion. The Observer is, therefore, nor surprised at the

GREAT BRITAIN.

learn from a trustworthy source, that certain Engand the Royal Irish Constabulary. Why, in their lish Proselytizas are busily engaged in carrying out request of the Cabinet. estimation, even Emply gun, with which the Prass a Propaganda among the French Catholic refugees sians threatened to bombard Paris, is little more in London. Many of them being of course in deep than a predict pistol compared to the magnitude of poverty, and but imperiorly instructed in their retheir own " Henring Meg." All this is very hen or- figion, are thought to be fair game for proselytism. de Lentalae, and Viscoute de Geroult. All the above-named are serving in the Mobiles. There are besides, in the standing army of France members of the model of the model of the model of the standing army of France members of the model of t well, for these silly and shallow pret asions are ac-, in the built. Such hospitality will make, not Procompanied by accessories which stir up feelings of testants, but infidels, where it does not make enc-

> having been given by a constable at Jubbulpoor not Constable: Their martial bearing. Magistrate:-What do you mean by their martial learing? Constable: They were very free with their money, were drunh, svore a great deal, and wanted to light is list of Derry could give offence to no on sin the city. Manistrate: Is that your definition of a martial bear-

> Them. Exercised Tour Lacras.-An inquest has been held by Dr. Lank ster at Clerkenwell, respectthe the death of Jeminia Hall, and 21, a domestic servant. Observed was suddenly taken ill, and the ide for who was called in was unable to discover the hattite of her malady. She died, and a post-morten examination showed that all the organs of her body were contracted or focced out of their places by tight is inc. After hearing the medical evidence, the Coroner said that he never remembered a case in eral Defence Association has proved. Itish industries (which this hours proved a verdict of Death is once more felt in this city, from which seed, bulks I from congestion of the lungs and brain, induced by tight lacing.

The Defence of London-The extraordinary of feet in the duration of the Franco-Prussian war produe d by the fortification of Paris has drawn the attention of all thoughtful professional men to the subject of fortifying capitals generally. It has also, we are happy to learn, drawn the attention of our War Office, and it is understood that the fortification branch there, under Sir F. Chapman and Colonel Jervois, C.B., has been directed to prepare a careful scheme for defending London. All that will be done will be to make such a careful study of the hills which enclose this great basin of the Thames in which we live, that we should have a ready made plan whereby to turn our navies on to the intrench ing of a set of rough field-works, should the Continental fleets and Continental armies unite to imperil our metropolis. In such case we should have the labor and the guns, and should try to create a big Schastopol.

We are on the edge of a vast revolutionary torrent, let loose by kings and statesmen. The landmarks of the past, the traditions of the last centuries in the Bank of Ireland, and of the deposits and cash balances in the Belfast, Hibernian, Manster, Nation-terrible which is to be received as the Goddess of terrible which is to be received as the Goddess of whose attributes are perpetual readiness for successive years presents these figures, proving a hattle. The solitary of Wilhelmshohe was not far astray when he prophesied a cataclysm if the na-Increase, I tions would not agree to a Congress; and e-rtainly

The Exercise Eugenic - As many conflicting rubanks is practically carried on by Irish capital, and | more have been circulated with reference to the course pursued by the Empress of the French since her arrival in this country we think it well to report the following statement, which comes to us from a reliable quarter:- The last Imperial Council was held in the Tuileries early in the morning of September 4. The Empressiannounced Stock Banks have in no small degree contributed .- sarrender of the army and the captivity of His Maesty. After an animated discussion, the Empress was advised by a member of the council to init available for purposes of trade, and by their sys. steatly convoke a meeting of the officers of the Paris garrison in the courtyard of the palace, to tell them developed facilities of discounting and a currency what had happened and ask for an assurance of their support. The Empress replied that she had no doubt the appeal would be lovally responded to, but she would not for the sake of the Emperor, or the Regency, or the dynasty, suffer a drop of blood to be shed in civil strife. During her exile Her Ma jesty has strictly maintained the same impassive attitude. She has constantly rejected every proposal to interfere in the affairs of France. She has lived in complete privacy, and, so far from intruding herself on public attention, has successively striven to keep her name out of the papers. The accounts that have appeared of her Majesty's intrigues and negotiations for the restoration of the Imperial power are absolutely and entirely without foundation. The resolution adopted on September 4, not, in time of war and invasion, to incur the risk of civil discord has never been violated in thought or doed."-Baropean Mail.

THE CHERCH OF ENGLAND.—The Bishop of Carlisle (Dr. Harvey Goodwin) has issued a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, instead of a visitation charge, the ordinary time for holding a visitation of the clergy having been so soon after his appointment to the bishopric that he did not hold one His Lordship makes a comprehensive review, of the first year of his episcopate, and in referring to the holding of the first Diocesan Conference in August last, he says :- "I cannot shut my eyes to the possibility of a great change coming sooner or later over the status of the Church of England; she may possibly cease to be an Established Church-in some important particulars she may perhaps already be said to have done so; and in our own days changes, as we know from experience, are made so rapidly that it is well at least to be prepared for that which may occur very soon. As a mere matter of opinion I do not think that the change. been served, and ejectments brought upon them, the if it be made at all, will be made soon; and weighing advantages and disadvantages against each other, I devoutly trust that the status of the Church of England as an Established Church may long be maintained; but looking to that which tice of claims under this head have been flying is possible, and which many thoughtful persons deem about during the past week "thick as leaves in Valprobable, I regard it as highly desirable that we

BREET AND THE CARNET.-The London Observer has the following whitewashing paragraph about John Bright:

No decision will be arrived at as to any change in On Wednesday, Mr. Patrick, O'Sullivan, auctioneer, resignation of Mr. Bright is deeply regretted it canand which was sold at the instance of the executors responsibility. No doubt the right honorable genof the late Mr. Thos. P. Manning. The bidding theman agrees with the policy of his colleagues, and, was opened by an orier of £2 or, and after a spirited lindeed, he has said so in his letter of resignation : Coll to Mr. John K. Heher, Knockbrack. The sum assist at the Ministerial councils, and to discuss and was a very large one to pay for the interest of a minutely consider all important acts of administraof the Limitord, Mr. Hickson, no nonist cuban of retirement of Mr. Bright from official life. If it is the confidence which the new Land Act Lasses at depacked why the step was not taken before, there is an asy answer to the question. So long as there was a hope of the President of the Board of Trade being able shortly to return to the discourge of his duties, Prospervisor Anone one Freedom Rescours - We la resignation which tends to weaken the Ministry was properly withold at the caraest and manimons

• UNITED STATES.

The "Oxerda" Whooks.-The New York papers state that the British Minister in Washington had received 5,000 dollars for the widows and orphans of the crew of the steamer "One ida," lest by the collision with the Bombay, contributed quietly by 70 British suiscribers, headed by the Larl of Shaftesbury. The money will be distributed through Sir Edward Thornton.

A St. Louis ki-happing case, while brings to mind the horrid tragedies of slaveholding, times, has recently reached a ratisfactory colimination. A young colored girl was abducted about these years ago in St. Lautis, and sold into slavery in Cuba, She was placed in a hotel in Hayana, and condenned to the lowest drudgery for two years. Finally, escaping from the house, she applied to some Americans, and was by them directed to the American consul. He interested himself surice afte in the subject to write to the police authorities at New that leans who is rwarded the lett a to enistals at Washington. They in turn wrote to the Chief of Police in St. Louis. The Chief hunted up the girl's parents, prepared the necessary anidavits, and forwarded them to the Consul General, and the shill has been returned to her parents of the says so of the Government.

From time to time we read in the New York papers accounts of organized military expeditions directed by the Government authorities against the illicit whiskey distilleries in Brooklyn. The stills are demolished, whiskey and mash pumped into the gutters, and the troops withdraw from the contest with the distillers with a number of seldiers drunk and wounded. On Thursday last, we are told that tien. Jourdan with a military force of 1,400 men and a large party of labourers, the latter armed with pickaxes, shovels, crowbars, hammers and axes, marched from the Navy Yard at 8 a.m. to the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn for the purpose of demolishing the illicit distilleries. The point of attack having been reached, it was invested by a cordon of troops to cut off communication with the rest of the city, and the work of destruction was commenced. The New York San tells us that when descents were made simultaneously on all the suspected places, the fact was revealed that nearly all the establishments broken up by Supervisor Dutcher last November had been relitted, and new ones started where there were none before. The labourers were interrupted by the mob, and a number of men were severely wounded with stones. Strange to say, the police were in sympathy with the distiflers, and not only interfered in aid of the crowd, but refused to allow the revenue officers to use the hydrants to supply the engines with water. Towards evening the attacks on the expedition became so fierce that the troops were obliged to charge the mob at the point of the buyonet. It is reported that several of them were wounded. By half-past 4 o'clock, three copper stills five worms fitteen barrels of whiskey, and an innumerable quantity of tabs and other nuterial had been siezed and 185,000 gallons of mash had been pumped into the streets. This mash in a few days would have been converted into 1,500 barrels of whiskey, and its value at the time of destruction was not less than \$00,000. The whole value of property destroyed and carried off could not have been less than \$150,000. At dusk the troops retired to the Navy Yard, with the intention of renewing the work of demojition on the following morning. The troops were to a censiderale extent demoralized with figuor, and the guard house were tilled with drunken soldiers.

The Saginaw Disaster. - Washington Jan. 13.-The Secretary of State has received a despatch from the United States Minister at Hono-Julu, dated at that place December 27, received by way of San Francisco, saying the stramer Saginav was totally wrecked on Ocean Island Oct. 29. All hands were saved, with three months' provisions, Water, seal, and birds were abunquarter rations. quarter rations. Water, sem, and piras were admidant. On the 18th of Nov. a heat was sent to Honolulu to obtain relief, with William Halford, John Andrews, James Muir, and Peter Francis. On Dec. 19th the boat was upset at the Island of Kanui, and all except Halford were drowned,

A movement has been started in Detroit to memoralize Congress for the enlargement of the Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and the United States, especially as it relates to Canada,— Under the present trenty, a large class of criminals. chiefly burglars, pickpockets, garroters, confidencemen, and other rascals, find a safe refuge on the borders, and after a career of crime laugh at the officers of justice on the opposite side. The provisions of the law, it is held, are too limited, and should be extended to cover numerous crimes of frequent occurrence. As it is now, the ferries and bridges are aptly compared to general gaol deliveries, and on either side of the border ruffians at large swarm in the cities, and bide their time for fresh outrages. We can assure our American neighbors that Canadians are quite as anxious as they to see a change in the treaty that would effect the extradition of the dangerous classes.

BREAKING UP U. S. STEAMSHIPS -The Boston Advertiser makes the following noteworthy remarks:-One of the most striking evidences of the decline of our commercial marine is noticeable in the fearful sacrifices made in the sale of steamships by auction and otherwise. A well-known firm in this city doing business on Federal street, has accumulated a fortune in purchasing at low figures ocean and coasting steamers, taking out the machinery and breaking up the hulls for copper, iron, and other valuable material. Quite recently they purchased for a trifling sum the beautiful steamship Seminole, now lying on the dock between the Old Colomy Hailway and South Boston Bridge. The steamer is only eight years old, built in the most thorough manner of seasoned timber, copper, and copper fastenings throughout, and of superb model. A few days since the same firm purchased at auction in New York the well known and famed steamers Alabama and Morning Star for the trifling sum of thirty thousand dol-