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The Post Printing & Publishing Co.
MONTREAL, CANADA.

WEDNESDAY JULY 9, 1884.

CATHOLIC CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, 10.—The Seven Brothers, and St. Rufina and Secunda, Martyrs.
FRIDAY, 11.—St. Pius, Pope and Martyr.
SATURDAY, 12.—St. John Gualbert, Abbot. St. Nabor and Felix, Martyrs. Bp. David, Louisville, died, 1841. Cons. Bps. McQuaid, Rochester, Shanahan, Harrisburg; O'Hara, Scranton, 1888.
SUNDAY, 13.—Sixth Sunday after Pentecost. Epist. Rom. vi. 3-11; Gosp. Mark viii. 1-9.
MONDAY, 14.—St. Bonaventure, Bishop, Confessor, and Doctor of the Church.
TUESDAY, 15.—St. Henry, Emperor of Germany, Confessor.
WEDNESDAY, 16.—Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

In view of the prospect that the House of Lords will reject the Franchise Bill, Mr. Labouchere, member for Northampton, proposes that Mr. Gladstone create a sufficient number of Liberal and Radical peers to overcome the adverse majority.

On a revision of the returns from their agents, Dun, Wiman & Co. report that the number of failures in the Dominion for the past six months was only 752, instead of 793, as first published and the amount of liabilities \$10,742,600, instead of \$11,243,500.

The Toronto Mail must be a singularly demoralized organ to assert that the principal planks in the platform of the Liberal party of the Dominion are no Confederation, no Christianity, no morals, no manners. Is the Mail specially printed for the use of the lunatic asylums in the sister Province?

The Orangemen at Ottawa have issued their programme for their coming celebration on the 12th of July. The lodges, it is said, have so managed that the line of procession will pass through the Catholic quarter of the city. It is to be hoped that they are not spilling for a fight. We have had enough of the nasty business.

The writ for the new election in the county of Muskoka, Ont., to fill the place of Mr. Faugher, who has been unseated and disqualified, has been issued. The nomination is to take place on July 16th, and the election a week later. If the people of Muskoka consult their own interests, they will return a supporter of Mr. Mowat's government.

RAILWAY traffic is experiencing a decline which is almost calamitous, and which is far from speaking well of the trade of the country. The Grand Trunk Railway returns for the past half year show that the aggregate traffic receipts during that period have been only \$7,963,503 as against \$9,032,379 in the same time in 1883. This represents a falling off to the enormous extent of \$1,068,876.

A CURB is said to have been found for the dread disease of cholera. Advice from the scene of the plague at Toulon state that five cases of cholera have been cured by inhaling pure oxygen. The effect of the inhalation is immediate, and consists in restoring warmth to the system and bringing the pulse back to its normal condition. If this or any other cure for cholera could be made effective, an invaluable service would be rendered to humanity.

The New York Sun has figured out that there are 153 electoral votes which are ordinarily regarded as sure to be Democratic, 174 electoral votes which are set down as surely Republican, and 74 electoral votes that are doubtful. There are in all 401 electors, and the votes of 201 of them are necessary to choose a president. Now, the Democrats, having 153 sure, need 48 more to give them the majority; and the Republicans, having 174 sure, need 27 to give them a majority. According to this calculation the Republicans can win without the vote of New York, but the Democrats cannot.

The feeling against the present Government in France is daily becoming more bitter. That revolt of the military students at the national school of St. Cyr is of deep significance. It is rather an ominous sign to see the future officers and generals of the French army haul down and trample on the tri-color of the Republic and then hoist the white flag of the Bourbon regime in its stead. In the cities of the south of France, the people are openly

called upon to seize and hang the Premier, Jules Ferry, as it is to his colonial policy that is attributed the appearance of the cholera scourge on the shores of France.

The Ottawa Free Press expresses the conviction that Orange loyalty in Ireland is nothing but another name for riot. Commenting upon the official reports which distinctly show that the Orangemen were the offenders in the recent riots at Newry, our esteemed contemporary says: "To prevent murder the police were compelled to break into the Orange Hall, arrest the would-be murderers, and take their pistols from them. Law-abiding citizens who favor the maintenance of religious and civil liberty will experience difficulty in distinguishing between crime committed in Phoenix Park on the one hand and that on the other, which the police certainly prevented in Newry when they interfered with the ball practice of a few Orange desperadoes, having a Nationalist procession of their fellow-countrymen as the target."

The Toronto Mail and its correspondents are pretty much alike. It was only the other day that the fellow who represents the Tory organ at Hamilton fell into the hands of the law on a charge of criminal libel against a prominent citizen, and only escaped jail by offering a humble apology. This correspondent, by name Dillabough, has again come to the front by trying to get up a dynamite scare for the 12th. He wrote an anonymous letter to the contractor Van Allen, stating that the new post office and custom house were to be blown up on the 12th of the month by Irish Invincibles from Buffalo. Dillabough when caught, pretended that it was only a joke, but the magistrate before whom he was taken took a more serious view of the case, and held the bogus dynamite plotter to appear before the criminal courts. Such idiots as Dillabough ought to be put out of the way of doing harm.

The international postal office established at Bern, Switzerland, has just published the financial results which the postal service has brought about during last year in every one of the countries forming the Universal Postal Union. The United States leads the rest of the world in the use of postal facilities. Leaving out Germany, Great Britain and France, the American people wrote more letters and spent more stamps on them than the entire population of twenty-three countries, including such nations as Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, Spain, Denmark, Belgium, Mexico, Argentine Republic, etc., etc. The people of the United States expended 220,479,892 francs in postal service, Germany follows with seven millions less, Great Britain and colonies with fourteen millions less, France and colonies with sixty-three millions. This is accepted as a positive indication of a high state of civilization among the American people, and proves the Republic to be the nation with the most cosmopolitan character.

Mr. McTAVISH, Land Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been figuring on the prospective yield of the wheat crop in Manitoba and the Northwest. He estimates that there will be a surplus of nearly seven million bushels this year. This yield is based on last year's crop returns, and the indications are up to date that a considerable advance may be expected this season on the 23 bushels per acre. The following tabulated statement will show the actual development of cultivation in the Northwest:

Table with 2 columns: Crop/Category and Yield/Value. Includes: Estimated wheat acreage (350,000), Yield at 23 bushels per acre (8,000,000), Estimated wheat acreage, N.W. Territories (63,000), Yield at 23 bushels per acre (1,500,000), Total Man. and N.W. Territories (415,000), Deduct for home consumption (1,250,000), Required for seed 1885 (1,000,000), Estimated surplus bushels (6,740,000).

This magnificent yield cannot but have a decidedly beneficial effect upon the trade of the whole country. The farmers of the Northwest have not met with much prosperity during the past two years, and it is accordingly a matter for congratulation and thanksgiving that their arduous labors are promised such a splendid reward.

The militia of Toronto have quite a genius in their ranks. His name is Lt.-Col. G. T. Denison. At a concert given by the U. E. Loyalists in the Queen City this distinguished soldier delivered a Napoleonic oration, in which he fired off some remarkable volleys at Canadian nationalists. He said the cry of independence was got up by a few adventurers, and people did not pay any attention to it. They were merely a few Bohemians who had no stake in "the country, and had been reared in the United States. He strongly condemned any newspaper that would champion the cause of independence. Canada had all she wanted. All previous attempts to bring about independence had been put down by bloodshed, and the blood of the United Empire Loyalists would have to be shed before such a thing could be brought about." The ultra-loyalty of this amateur soldier is highly amusing. We wonder if his courage and martial valor are up to an equally high standard. Lt.-Col. Denison is a rara avis. He ought to be handed over to a skilled taxidermist, in other words, he ought to be stuffed. This volunteer seems to forget that he is in the service of Canada and of no other foreign country. A correspondent writing to the Toronto World rather pertinently asks, who signed Lt.-Col. Denison's commission? and the correspondent answers his own question: "The Queen did not do so, and he is therefore not a British officer, but only a Dominion officer, and in case of war, except

that he was attached to a body of British troops; he could not carry the British flag; but would have to fight under the Canadian flag which now consists of the old flag with a patch upon it to show that it is no longer the British flag, and no one in England would dream of displaying it. As a Canadian officer, therefore, Lt.-Col. Denison should pay due respect to his own country." We quite agree with the World that the loyalty of Dominion officers ought to be to the Dominion, and think a general order from headquarters on this point would be opportune and advisable.

COL. DENISON, who played such an idiotic part in the semi-centennial celebration of Toronto by his ultra-loyal declarations and his coarse assaults on people better than himself, is being pretty well broiled on the grid-iron of public opinion. The Colonel is an audacious ass, and he is being told so in pretty plain terms. He insulted the representatives of the American people who had been specially invited to grace the celebration with their presence, by attacking on the public platform their form of government, denouncing their administration of public affairs and ridiculing their public men. Our esteemed contemporary, the Herald, has this to say against the humiliating incident:—"If we are not greatly mistaken, this frothy Colonel, instead of putting back the Independence movement, will really be the means of 'booming' it, his coarse assaults on its advocates proving a stimulus to greater efforts on the part of its friends, while many will discuss the question as a protest against a barefaced attempt to suppress all discussion except such as Colonel Denison may please to permit in Canada." The truth is, that this Colonel lives entirely in the past. He is fifty years behind the times. However excellent his intentions may be, he seems to lack information and a sound judgment, and could no longer be trusted with the responsibility of public utterance.

The beneficial results of the great work of the defunct Land League are only beginning now to make themselves felt in a palpable and emphatic manner. According to the official returns, the reductions made in the rents of the Irish peasantry by the Land Commission will amount this year to nearly £3,000,000 sterling. The magnitude of this gain to the Irish people can scarcely be fully appreciated on this side of the Atlantic. This reduction of three millions pounds sterling means fifteen million dollars more in the pockets of the poorer classes of the population, or a saving of fifteen dollars on an average for every single family in the country. This, we are told, has led to one noticeable result: A lessening of the demands for the relief of Irish distress, and a falling off in the tide of emigration. Throughout Ireland the beneficial result is palpable. Poor people who have for years past seldom had a shilling of money in their possession, now occasionally may be seen in the small shops, happy in their ability to expend an occasional half sovereign. The general effect upon the temper of the people is very perceptible. The farmers and the shopkeepers, who depend upon them, are decidedly better off than they have been for several years past. On the other hand, the upper-class storekeepers, whose trade consists chiefly in supplying the nobility and landowners, complain bitterly of the dullness of trade. This accounts for the conflicting reports which now go out from Ireland. If you go into a first-class shop you hear that trade was never worse, and if you go into a second-class shop it is generally admitted that trade was never better. This picture of the prosperity and progress of the Irish tenantry is all the more satisfactory and flattering considering that it comes from a source that is as a general rule not friendly to the Irish people or their movements for self-amelioration.

DEFEAT OF A GODLESS PARTY.

The anti-radical Press of Europe expresses deep satisfaction over the triumph of the Catholic party in the recent Parliamentary elections in Belgium. In no European country, not even in Spain or Ireland, do staunch Catholics constitute so numerous and powerful an element of the population as they do in Belgium; still for the past six years they have submitted to the obnoxious rule of the minority and have allowed the "Liberals" to govern the country and to enact laws which were in manifest opposition to the general sentiment of the people. As with all anti-Catholic governments, the Liberal party lost no time in attacking the educational laws, and had set about to place public instruction on an atheistical basis. They broke off all communication with the Vatican, and in many other ways sought opportunities to wantonly insult the feelings of the majority and injure its interests. Thus, when the occasion offered to refer to a practical and forcible manner the efficiency and imprudence of the Liberal Government, the Catholic people rose in their majesty and crushed the petty persecutors. No political party, in the history of Belgium, ever suffered such a crushing and glaring defeat as did the Liberals in the late elections. Along the whole line the Catholic ticket proved victorious by unprecedented majorities. Thus, at Brussels, hitherto the hot-bed of Liberalism and infidelity, all the sixteen outgoing representatives have had to step out, and sixteen staunch Catholics now occupy their seats. The Liberal party was not only reduced in numbers, but it was completely beheaded, having lost every one of its leaders. First among these was the Minister of Education, Mynheer Van Humbeek, the originator of the Godless School Law of 1879. The leader of the Ultra Radicals, Mr. Janson, was also a victim of the popular wrath. The leading Radical journal reviewing the situation, exclaimed in piteous tones: "The

result of the election of June 10th is deplorable. All our hopes are dashed to the ground. We have suffered not merely a defeat, but a disaster, very much worse than the most pessimist anticipations could have made us expect."

Supplementary elections have been held since that date, and they also have resulted in Catholic victories, so that the Conservative majority in the new House of Representatives will be thirty-four—a larger figure than the Liberals ever commanded since the establishment of the kingdom. The new Cabinet will have some difficulty to meet in the financial department of the administration, as the "Liberals" have gone out of office, leaving a deficit of some ten million dollars, which is tremendous for a country of but five million inhabitants. The first step taken by the new Ministry is to establish the relations between Belgium and the Vatican on their old footing of sympathy and amity. There will, in fact, be a clean sweep of a great many things and measures which the late Godless Government introduced during their six years' tenure of office, and which the spokesmen of the Catholic party declared at the time they would upset as soon as ever they got a chance.

THE RECORD OF BUSINESS FAILURES.

The report of Dan, Wiman & Co. on the state of trade both in Canada and in the United States for the past half year, has just been issued from their mercantile agency. It shows business interests to have largely suffered in both countries. The record of mercantile failures has been swollen to an unusual extent, as the following figures plainly prove. For the past six months the total number of failures in Canada was 703, with liabilities amounting to \$11,243,500, against 637 failures and \$8,249,000 in the corresponding period of 1883, and 371 and \$4,076,510 in the same period of 1882. This shows an increase of 109 in number, and nearly \$3,000,000 in value over the previous year.

In the United States the number and amount for the first six months of this and the two previous years are as follows: 1884—5,510, \$124,391,282; 1883—4,637, \$90,189,034; 1882—3,397, \$50,780,920. The increase would, therefore, be \$73 in number and about \$58,000,000 in value in excess of the corresponding period last year. In proportion to the population of the Dominion and Republic, there is but little difference in the records of business collapses for both countries. The immense increase in the amount of liabilities of the American bankrupts is to be attributed to the recent heavy fraudulent practices of so-called capitalists in New York. The report says: "Reviewing the six months from a purely financial point of view, as exemplified by the operations in Wall street and their possible effects outside, the disasters which have occurred to legitimate commercial enterprises have been surprisingly few. It is true that prominent financiers, great promoters, and men in high positions have been forced to succumb: it is equally true that the shrinkage in the wealth of many rich men has been very great. But it is a fact that, to a great extent, the disasters of the year have been confined to the wealthy class, and with but little interference with legitimate traders in moderate circumstances. The panic which we have passed through has been well described as 'the rich man's panic.'"

That such is the case may be gathered from the fact that the average indebtedness, compared with the number that have failed, has risen from \$18,000 for each failure to \$38,000, indicating that most of the casualties, involving large interests, occurred in speculative circles, while the nominal liabilities pass into the millions.

It can, in fact, be safely stated that two-thirds of the entire liabilities are the direct result of the gambling spirit which for years has been pervading the people of the United States. Under the circumstances it cannot be said that the trade of the country at large has suffered as much as it has done in Canada, where the failures are due, not to speculation, but to actual business depression. The injurious effects of this heavy commercial strain are expected to be fully set off and counterbalanced by bountiful crops and by a consequent improvement in the coming Fall trade. The report intimates that the general feeling is that the volume of business will exceed that of last year by a considerable percentage.

A DECAYED LEGISLATIVE BODY.

THE HON. EDWARD BLAKE delivered a speech the other day at Hamilton, in which he put forth his views regarding the Dominion Senate. They were put in clear and forcible language, which leaves no doubt as to the kind of estimation in which that body of legislators is held by the able leader of the Canadian opposition: Our own opinion, and it is that of the vast majority of the Canadian people, is that the Senate, as at present constructed, is a useless and clogged Chamber of Legislation. A favorite argument advanced by those who urge the maintenance of the Senate is that it acts as a check on hasty legislation. As a matter of fact this check is never exercised by these legislators on any measure which has the countenance and support of their political friends in the Lower House. The Canadian Senate is even worse than an hereditary body, such as the English House of Lords, for the latter can have the courage of their convictions and are not forced to obey the whip of the Premier, as they do not depend upon his will for existence; but the Canadian Senator has got to eat humble pie every time his political progenitor, the Premier, desires him to vote aye or nay, without any regard to his convictions. It is a matter of parliamentary history that the Senate has been used by politicians to burke measures which they were unable to defeat in the Commons. It is, moreover, a well

known fact that vacancies in the Upper House are filled by men who have lost the confidence of the people, and who have been rejected at the polls in their capacity as parliamentary candidates. This mode of renovating the Senate has brought it into contempt and as unworthy of notice by the press and by the people in the discussion and the framing of our laws. When the Dominion Parliament is in session at Ottawa the Senate is as much heard of as if it were down in Timbuctoo. In the course of his speech Mr. Blake remarked that "the riding in which he was speaking was rather lucky, as it had elected two members to Parliament last election, Mr. McMullen to the House of Commons and Mr. Plumb to the Senate. In this case the test of fitness for the Senate was rejection by the people. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) When they put their black mark on Mr. Plumb he was raised aloft, where he was safe from the people evermore (laughter), but where he could revise the proceedings of the House of Commons, and perhaps undo what Mr. McMullen, elected by the people, declared was right."

It is decidedly wrong and against the right of a free and independent people, to be legislated for by men who are not chosen by the popular voice, directly or indirectly, but it is infinitely worse to be forced to abide by legislation that comes from men who have already been rejected by the popular will. We hold, with Mr. Blake, that the people should be so protected by the Constitution that their wishes and commands should on no account or on no occasion be thwarted by anybody except a body which sprang from and was accountable to themselves.

If a second Chamber is necessary to act as a check on or a safeguard against hasty and unwise legislation, let that body come from the people in some shape or fashion; let it be a sound, healthy and responsible body; let it be identified with popular interests. We have no more use for a Senate that represents nothing but themselves and a political leader; that is nothing but a receptacle for played-out or defeated politicians; that is rusty, old, decrepit and irresponsible, and that places the security of a political party before the interests of the country. As at present constituted the members of the Senate are there for life. They might lose their intellect, says Mr. Blake, they might be so infirm as to be unable to come to their seats one day in the session, but they were still Senators of Canada, entitled to a potential voice in making and unmaking the laws of Canada. They should abolish all that. Mr. Blake did not object to the principle upon which the constitution of the Senate was founded—the representation of the Provinces in a proportion different from population; he was willing that there should be a second legislative body and that the federal principle should be carried out, but this mode of nomination was destructive of that principle—the principle that Provincial rights might require to be guarded against encroachments by the House of Commons, he compared the idea of a Senate, appointed by the leader of the House of Commons, being supposed to guard Provincial rights against the Federal Parliament, to a wolf guarding the sheep-pen, or a thief to guard the pantry. The Senate should be smaller than it was; it should be elective, and we would then have a capable, useful, and sensible body, less expensive than the present one.

HOW TO DEVELOP CANADIAN LITERATURE.

During the past month over 200,000 children throughout the Dominion have received prizes at the various schools. Most of these prizes have consisted of books on a variety of subjects, and we regret to say that with exceedingly few exceptions these books have been imported and written by foreign authors. A noticeable exception is *Le Baronais*, an historical novel written by Mr. John Lesperance, the scene of which is laid in Quebec. The French school and college authorities have taken several editions of this interesting work and distributed them as prizes among the scholars. This action on their part is commendable, as it gives encouragement to the Canadian literature and conveys to the mind of the reader historical facts in the pleasing form that gives value to the romances of Sir Walter Scott and Miss Mulbach. Our School Commissioners have it in their power to foster and cultivate Canadian literature by patronizing our own authors, and we know for a fact that if book-sellers can dispose of the works of Canadian writers in this way, it will give an impetus to our literary men to produce works suitable for this purpose. There are many good writers in Canada who, however, finding no field here, send their productions to American publishers and American book-sellers. Educational authorities, being chiefly aged foreigners, have an insurmountable prejudice against anything from Canadian pens, and, like the Jews of old, believed nothing good could come out of Galilee. They are inimical to Canadian works, and give no patronage to Canadian authors. It is to be hoped, however, that time will bring with it changes, and at no distant future men will fill those positions who have faith in the literary, artistic, and scientific development of the Dominion. Our Royal Society should agitate this question, and we have no doubt by such fostering encouragement Canadian authors may yet produce works that will have not only a local but a universal reputation. It is also time that a national spirit should be cultivated in the minds of our youth who have all along been taught to consider that Canada is a sort of backwoods settlement uniting as yet to produce that which ministers to man's intellectual wants. This idea is encre-

s. We have the talent here, but without patronage is seed without soil. It is true that of late years our Local Government have done much to promote education, and in this Province there is a vast field for the schoolmaster, as, according to Mr. Lake, nearly twenty per cent. of our people can neither read nor write, and a very large percentage of the remainder has received but most elementary education. Government schooling better in this respect, but neither local nor federal administrations at any period have spent one dollar in promoting the cause of literature, given a premium to the production of any Canadian work, or a pension to any worker in the field of literature, science or art. But every lack politician, who may have done more mischief than good in his way, is tied to the public bin, while the scholar and the man of letters whose pen has been exerted in the cause of patriotism may starve or emigrate to the United States where his talents are appreciated and remunerated. In Great Britain men who have made their mark in letters, and thereby contributed to Britain's greatness, have received pensions which have placed them beyond the reach of want, and to-day in the States men of literary celebrity fill remunerative posts as foreign ministers and consuls. For instance, Motley, the late historian, was Minister to Berlin; Bancroft filled a similar position; John Kussel Young, the noted journalist, is Minister to China; Bryce Harte is now consul at Glasgow; and John Howard Payne, author of "Home, Sweet Home," died in Tunis, beneath whose genial skies he had long resided as American Consul. Canada is not represented abroad even by a magazine, and the contemptuous question of an Englishman: "Who ever heard of a Canadian book?" still remains unanswered. The government had better spare a few crumbs from the groaning over-loaded table of the political Divas and give them to the literary Lazarus of its days.

A VERDICT OF "GUILTY" AGAINST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

The conduct of Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., editor of *United Ireland*, in exposing the abominations of British officials in Ireland, has just been triumphantly vindicated by, no less a body than a Castle packed jury. The excitement throughout the country, and the anxiety in Parliament over the result of this celebrated libel suit, had reached fever heat. For a long time it had been a matter of public report and private scandal in Dublin that law officers of the Crown—men holding high position in the Government of Ireland, and others whose social status makes their crimes all the more atrocious—have been guilty of practices "not," in the words of legal diction, "to be named among Christians." Notwithstanding the unpleasantness of the subject, Mr. O'Brien did not hesitate to fulfil that duty which the Government shirked. He sought the aid of eminent detectives and was in due time furnished with proof, positive and circumstantial, that left no doubt of the culpability of the persons named; the heinousness of their crimes; and with as much force as the modern subject permitted, dragged the British dispenser of law before the eye of public opinion. Terrible revelations were made in *United Ireland*, which caused a sensation throughout the United Kingdom; the names of the criminals were given and official inquiry was challenged. The accused parties naturally assumed a virtuous indignation. They proceeded by criminal information for libel against the editor, but when the time came for trial, the proceedings were resorted to by the criminals, showing their evident dread to meet the issue. French, the chief of the detective department, which has led so many innocents to the scaffold and the cell, pleaded a softening of the brain and a consequent inability to prosecute Mr. O'Brien. French was charged with most unmentionable crimes.

In Parliament, the Irish Chief Secretary, Mr. Trevelyan, representing the Ministry, threw the mantle of official protection over his pet subordinates, and refused to have the charges investigated. Mr. O'Brien complained of the impediments placed in the way of enquiry, and at last denounced the bestial offenders in a manner which permitted no mistake as to meaning and tendency. Bolton, the Crown Solicitor, and Cornwall, the Secretary of the Post Office Department in Dublin, are now in consequence forced by the Government to vindicate themselves in a court of justice. The former has selected Belfast as the most convenient and sympathetic spot, where verdicts for the Crown are a pretty sure thing. Cornwall's case was the first to come up. It lasted three days. The cable gives but few details of the trial, but they are pitiful and to the point. We are informed that in opening the case for the defence Mr. O'Brien's counsel undertook to substantiate every one of his charges against the Secretary of the Dublin Post Office. The counsel had compelled several young gentlemen, belonging to the best families in the Irish Capital, to attend as witnesses. These were sworn and skillfully examined. Every one of them admitted that he had participated with Mr. Cornwall in the crimes alleged against the Secretary by Mr. O'Brien. The counsel for the defence insisted upon making out their case completely, which they succeeded in doing, by a long series of sworn revelations on the part of the witnesses, unequalled for the unnatural depravity shown. It would be simply impossible, adds the cable correspondent, to convey in print anything like a correct idea of the nature of the testimony, or of the profound indignation and excitement produced by the disclosures. This morning the cable brings the short but stunning news: "The jury has returned a verdict for O'Brien." Only eight words used to tell of the disgrace which attaches to a civilized Government in employing and pro-