WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.--MARCH 10, 1871.

a very large proportion of the Irishmen who held office under the Government in their hearts desire heme government as much as anybody. He had remarked in the report of an election in the county of Limerick recently some talk about the right of Irishmen to share equally with Englishmen and Scotchmen in the public offices and emoluments, and about the desirableness of Trishmen taking office in order that there might be Irishmen in the country trained to the forms and practices of public business. Well, the Irish people did consider that they have a right to office in Ireland, and that every office in Ireland, from the Lord Lieutenant, inclusive, down, ought to be filled by an Irishman. But when the people of Ireland saw that every Irishman who received an appointment from the English Minister ceased from that moment to be a patriot, if he had been one before, he did not wonder that there should be a sort of prejudice in Ireland on the subject. (Hear, hear.) But suppose that the organization he had spoken of had been es-tablished and was working successfully, and that the great majority of the Irish representatives were advocates for home government, then how should they act in order the more honourably and easily to obtain the realization of their not for wit and good fellowship, of which there seems wishes? He was afraid that the policy which seemed best to him would not obtain immediate favour throughout Ireland. His policy was thisthat Irish Nationalists elected Parliamentary representatives should go to the London Parliament for the sole purpose of protesting there against the Union (applause), and demanding its repeal. He | which actually took place : " Examiner - You think did not deny that it might be quite proper for Irishmen elected to the London Parliament to express their opinions there on any subject before that Paraiament: but he thought it would be their duty -at least he felt it to be his own duty, as the representative of the Nationalists of Ireland-to take especial care that he left the whole responsibility of leges to override the reports of the examiners, and to legislation for Ireland to the English, who alone admit men to matriculation whose examinations have legislation for Ireland to the English, who alone admit men to material and the first problem of the English, who alone admit men to material and the first problem of the English, who alone admit men to material and the first problem of the English, who alone admit men to material and the first problem of the English, who alone admit men to material and the first problem of the English, who alone admit men to material and the first problem of the English, who alone admit men to material and the first problem of the English, who alone admit men to material and the first problem of the English, who alone admit men to material and the first problem of the English, who alone admit men to material and the first problem of the English, who alone admit men to material and the first problem of the English, who alone admit men to material and the first problem of the English, who alone admit men to material and the first problem of the English and the E to assist, the English in making laws to bind his ing a good service to the cause of education by bring-The speech was received with applause .- Time

Speaking of Limerick converts, the 17ster Daily Examiner reminds us, that Sir Vere de Vere, Bart, proposer and cousin of Mr. Monsell, is a convert; his brother Stephen, who represented the county Limerick from 1854 to 1859, is a convert; and his brother last, are fixing the mind and will of the whole pop- felt by the inhabitants, as the knife has not been platform—Tablet living ports, is also a convert; while Mr. Monsell himself, vice-licutenant of the county, and colonel of the Limerick Militia, is a convert : as well as his brother-in-law, the Earl of Dunrayen, lieutenant of the county. These, however, are but a few of the "pervert" aristocracy of Limerick, in whom the patriotism of Carryowen is revived by a return to the Faith of their fathers.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN TRELAND.—The Daily Espress, through its London correspondent, states that the Irish Catholic members and a few Protestant members of Parliament are pressing the Government to form a great National University for Ireland, to which the existing Queen's Colleges and a number of Catholic Colleges should be affiliated, the funds of Trinity College also being distributed among the various colleges of the country. It is believed, the correspondent adds, that the Government will adopt this scheme, and that, moreover, they will this year confine their efforts to University education.

THE GLADSTONE-DEASE CORRESPONDENCE,-The famous letter of the Premier to Mr. Dease, has quite fluttered the devocates of bigotry in certain quarters. Over and over again Mr. Gladstone has been asked for an explanation, and the explanations have been given one after another, until now nothing remains to be explained. According to the latest and authorised interpretation Mr. Gladstone meant merely to do his best to ensure the personal liberty of the Pope in matters civil and religious. Most assuredly such is not a natural interpretation of the words used in his letter to Mr. Dease; and if Mr. Gladstone persists in such an interpretation, he must be prepared to see his support from the Catholies of Ireland and England become beautifully less. In that case the return of John Martin for Meath will not be the last or greatest of his defeats before Catholic constituencies. We venture to predict that Mr. Gladstone's tergiversation in this matter has done Mr. Monsell more harm, in the eyes of the electors of Limerick, than the most active of his opponents could have hoped to have inflicted .-Cutholic Times.

Complaints of isolated attempts at outrage continue to be made from some portions of Ireland, but the Executive is taking active measures to repress crime. The Catholic hierarchy are discontented with the Government for not dealing with the subject of Irish education. It is rumoured that Mr. Maguire, M.P., is about to be appointed Poor Law Commissioner.

SEA WAIFS .- Nearly 200 casks of oil from Pittsbugh, Pen, have been driven on shore along the south-east of the county Wexford, and on Monday the occurrence was reported to Mr. Coghlan, the receiver of the wreck. None can tell out of what ship they were washed overboard, or if she herself be still floating on the sea. The casks are marked, and information may be gleamed through that channel. The working people laboured hard to save the oil and prevent its returnining again to the deep.

The deputation who waited on Lord Derby at happy to say that there was no reason whatever in found six punctured wounds on Davis's head and legitimate Sovereign, Pius IX. happy to say that there was no reason whatever in found six punctured wounds on Daviss new and logicimate Sovereign, American Sovereign, American

ing continually before the world an open protest enced him in deciding to dispose of his property in gainst the Union, proving to England, if she can against the Union, proving to England, if she can against the Union, proving to England, if she can that country; but that he lield a strong opinion that face, which he thought there would have been if the peace, without declaration of war, and without any an indomnity for the lorger model. scandalous the rule to which the holders of would be considered. He should hope to find an the shot was fired from the inside. A majority of the Irish offices under the Government were sub- honourable man as purchaser, who would be dis- the jury, however, returned a verdict of "Accidental jected, for the rule of those offices was that an Irish- posed to treat his tenants as fairly as they had been death," man appointed under the Government must either treated by his father; and, though circumstances the district, as it is supposed that the effect will be

A Curious Case.—At the last Quarter Sessions at Monaghan a woman named McKeever was sentenced to three years penal servitude for setting fire to a stack of lay, but it was subsequently discovered that | M.P., for Meath, writing to the Irish Times, says :the minimum punishment prescribed for arson by "A painful impression has been recently produced have the sentence altered, when it was further discovered that is was a "cock" of hay, not a "stack," to the public, through your columns, the outline of that washurned and the learned judges were of opinion | a land case, the facts of which have been stated to indictment. The woman, therefore, got free alto- Menth. I think this case is one of much public inmind.

a lady, Mrs Leggatt, passed with much credit. The plores. Seven or eight tenant farmers upon an compounding of drugs and the exercise of the Apo- estate which, a few years ago, was purchased by the the cary's art seems a good field for the fair sex. It present landlord, have recently on the expiring of certainly grates less on one's prejudices than the adop- leases which they held from the former proprietor tion by ladies of the surgical or medical branches of received notices to quit, and they expect to be disthe profession.

Higher hash Education.—The old stories of Oxto be none, but for unscrupulous laxity in the Queen's College of Ireland. The Catholic Critic, a journal ap- yours, pearing once a month, and devoting its chief care to a continued exposure of the worthlessness of the Queen's College system, gives, among many instances, the following as an examination in ancient history, the ancient Greeks were a great people, do you not? "intend to pursue classics any further? Candidate-"No, sir. Examiner-You are passed, sir. Good "morning." It appears from evidence given, that it is "the constant practice" for the Council in the Coling to light the delinquencies of the Mixed College system. Whether the Government will have the ourage to deal with the Irish Education question Education in Ireland is clamouring for legislation. The papers of the Irish Committee which we are publishing each week, and which are being circulated

The arrangements for the recruiting service Dublin are not working so satisfactorily as might have been expected and as are required for supplying the deficiency of strength in the army. Increased expense has been incurred, and the results are very meagre. In five months ending on the 1st of January 361 recruits were enlisted by the Staff officers. That gave an average of 72 in the month. In January, which is the best month in the year for recruiting, there were only 66 recruits passed in Dublin. There are eight out stations for recruiting for which special allowances are made; there were only eight men brought up, and of those five were rejected. There are no Staff officers in Dublin now on the recruiting service, and officers of experience regard the new system as more costly and less efficient than the old. Many who are passed by the field-officers inspecting are afterwards rejected at Head Quarters.

It is intended to call out the Irish Militin in May next. This is a practical answer by the Government to the taunts of the "National" Press.

The state of the county of Westmeath is still exciting serious apprehension. A correspondent of the Express mentions as an instance of the "reign of terror" that a comfortable farmer, residing near Kilbeggan, received a notice lately, warning him that he would be shot if he did not give up some land which has been in his possession for the last 20 years. The farmer tenant had received £50 from fifth son of Francis Shearman, Esq., of Grange, Co., landlord to enable him to emigrate, and he had not been allowed to sell the good-will of the farm, but his son is now living in the locality, and it is supposed that the land is wanted for him. In another case a poor woman was threatened with death if she did not give up to the former tenant some land which was let to her many years ago. She request- zarre, and his acts of bravery induced his own Goved the landlord to take the farm off her hands, and, crument to offer him a baronetey, an honor, which he time promising to restore it whenever she desires it. Some gentlemen are contemplating the necessity of closing their establishments and leaving the country rather than be obliged to submit to the tyranny of the Riband Society, and have to be constantly guarded by the police.— Times Cor.

The finding of a verdict of "accidental death" by he coroner's jury in the case of Humphrey Davies, the bailiff, who was shot lately at, Foxford, county Mayo, excited great surprise, and is strongly commented on in the local journals. At the inquest the wife of the deceased swore positively that she was seated at his bed side, where he lay in the act of feeding one of his children when a shot was fired through the window. She called to her husband to get up and fire out at the assassin, and receiving no reply she repeated the request. He then raised himself on his elbow, and throwing off the clothes showed that he had been shot. On this she ran out and alarmed his brothers. Margaret M Hale, a servant, swore that before the shot was fired there was one pane of glass broken in the window, and after the shot she saw two more panes broken. 'A woman Knowsley-hall to present a memorial praying that named M'Nalty had come twice to the house that he would not sell his Irish estates were gratified by evening to inquire whether her muster had come home. After hearing the shot the witness, who had distinct promise to comply with their request. The following is the answer which Lord Derby gave to the memorial:—"Tord Derby worlied that he was the memorial that the was the was the memorial that the was the

against the Union, proving the England, it side can against the Union, proving the England, it side can against the Union, proving the England, it side can against the Union, proving the England, it side can against the Union, proving the England, it side can against the Union, proving the England, it side can against the Union, proving the England, it side can against the Union, proving the England, it side can against the Union, proving the England, it side can against the Union, proving the England, it side can against the Union, proving the England, it side can against the Union, proving the England, it side can against the Union, proving the England, it side can against the Union, proving the England, it is cause the union of war, and without decemanion of war must have. He had advocated a poted similar to patient with the same as the had adopted by Hungary since 1848, and which had had pularly considered as one of the greatest evils of he was carrying water from a well when he heard of nations, in any way justify it, even if it had been happily succeeded. Now that he was returned for happily succeeded. Now that he was returned for nations, in any way justify it, even if it had been his brother would reside on the Irish estates; but walked briskly past him. He took no notice of the dition, and antecedent to the usurping expedition, what notice has been dition, and that it was, in fact, subsequent to that Meath with a carte blanche as to its policy in the carte blanche as the carte blanche as to its policy in the carte blanche as the carte blanche as to its policy in the carte blanche as th He gave the following satement.—In the suppose that it is supposed that it was fired by the deceased or his dagger, marked by every evidence of trickery and needed only a little organization to bring about such mature consideration, decided to part with it, as it brothers, who were the only persons in the locality fraud, and avoided by the great mass of the population o needed only a fittle organization of things that, in almost every constituency was impossible for him to reside in Ireland, as he having arms. The head constable of police swore a state of things that, it does not proportunity, a man like him-could not but feel, in the uncertain state of affairs that he found pieces of metal and glass about the in Ireland, as the interpolation of the land glass about the self, whose whole object was home government for in that country, that the rights of an Englishman bed. He also saw the deceased's gun standing beself, whose whole organized as representative. He and an absentee were less certain to be fairly dealt tween the bed and a press. It bore no mark of the colonies, have a direct and vital interest in the Ireland would be recently discharged. He did not exthought there ought to be the country discharged. He did not expected to see if the country discharged to see if the country discharged. He did not expected to see if the country discharged to see if the countr He thought the Home Government Associaeert. He thought the Home Government Association possible, an isolated one that would injure the corpus of the amining the gun carefully and not searching the That your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray well to begin wind a searching the last your retitioners, therefore, humbly pray county clubs and farmers' clubs throughout the estate; but they must clearly understand that he house before by stating that he did not think it your Henourable House to make such an expression

county clims and lathers (county clims and lathers) country who had made a declaration in favour of did not pledge himself to sell to them exclusively necessary, as the gun exhibited no sign of having of your opinion as may move Her Majesty's Governcountry who take makes of a beginning as a or to refuse other offers, nor should be part with the been discharged, and the family was so afflicted that ment to refuse in any way to sauction or recognize home governments. He thought the adoption of such lessates for less than their fair market value. The he did not wish to search. The jury expressed distinction of the States of the Church by the a policy, and the working of it with zeal and energy, question of leases to the small tenants came upon satisfaction that he did not make a complete exam- Government of King Victor Emmanuel, as being would in a very short time give this country a com- him, he said, by surprise, as an Act had been passed ination at the time. Some witnesses deposed that contrary to justice and to the law of nations, and would in a vision the protection, and he thought for their protection, and all the stronger for the the deceased was in the habit of using pot metal for injurious to the rights and interest of your Petitionplete Nationalist representation, and a closest was in the standard in stronger for the the deceased was in the habit of using pot inetal for it could be brought about that all elected officers weaker tenants, whose rights the Legislature had shot, and one of them stated that ten months ago in Ireland, such as addermen, town councillors, done everything in its power to protect. He should he lent Davis a hammer for the purpose of breaking and Poor Law Guardians, should be Irish Nation-make no general promise which was liable to be and Poor Law Quantum, such a strong facts and when that state of things should arise inisundersteed, but when the proper time arrived positively sworn to by Davis's wife, and corroborated the contrast would render more striking and they would find that any fair claims made by them by other witnesses, while there was no proof that This finding is bailed with satisfaction in oppose home government for his country, or, if his might sever the connexion with his Irish tenants, to exonerate the inhabitants from the payment of a National sentiments are very wrong, he must keep his friendship towards them would always remain them to himself. When he stated this he believed the same." to defeat the intention of the Legislature in passing the Peace Preservation Act .- Times Cor.

JOHN MARTIN ON AGRARIAN OUTRAGES - Mr. Martin, Act of Parliament was five years penal servitude, on the public mind by reports in the newspapers The case was brought before the Queen's Bench to of renewed agrarian outrages in the counties of that the important misdescription was fatal to the 1 me by several of my constituents in the County kether. A result slightly puzzling to the nou-legal | terest, as affording an illustration of the system, long prevalent in a great part of Ireland, which, in A LADY APOTHECARY.—At a recent preliminary my opinion, leads to most of the unhappy outrages. examination in arts at the Apothecaries' Half Dublin | the existence of which every good Irishman depossessed and expelled from homes. The tenants, with their families, number sixty souls. The rents, ford examinations in last century are quite equalled, as I am informed, are not in arrear, and the tenants are to be dispossessed in order that the lands may be turned into a great grazing farm.—I am, sir, truly John Martin,"

CHARGE OF STABBING. - The un-Trish crime of stabbing has unfortunately just been committed in this town, (Nenagh), and apparently without the smallest provocation, a baker named Gibbon being the victim, and a young man from Kildare, called Charles Carty, the person charged. Carty and some Candidate-Ido, sir. Examiner-Right. Youdonot other men have lately been brought to Nenagh to erect additional telegraph wires, and being out late at night, three or four of these mechanics paraded the streets cursing Tipperary, Gibbon it appears was on his way to his night work when he was stopped and asked if he was from b-y Nenagh, and, replying that he was, one of the party drew a blow was given; Gibbon fell, and the men ran off, but being of a strong constitution, he rose to pursue them. Meeting a police patrol, he described what this Session, we somewhat doubt. But the state of Ind occurred, and in less than an hour Carty was captured, and has been committed to gaol on the injured man's informations, and in all likelihood the case will be tried at the Assizes in the early part of used in any Tipperary quarrel in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

DEATH UNDER SUSPICIOUS CINCUMSTANCES. - SWINгово, 3rd Feb., 1871.—A woman named Broderick, residing neas Ballinvolor, near this town, died last night, or early this morning, under the following circumstances: - She and her husband left here about ten or eleven o'clock. It is stated that the woman was somewhat under the influence of drink, returning home from the fare of Charlestown.-When about midway from here, on her way home, her husband states she became very ill and weak,-He was unable to proceed further with her, and went to obtain the assistance of a neighbor who, with his donkey, took her to her own house, where she immediately expired. The constabulary have taken the husband, John Broderick, into custody pending the result of the coroner's inquest to be held to-morrow, of which I shall send full particulars.—Cor. Mayo Examiner.

Loxnox, Feb 28. - Despatches from various parts of Ireland, received to-day, reports that several acts of agrarianism have occurred in which a few persons were killed.

DECEASE OF A KILKENNY VETERAN.-Lanuary 5th, 1871, died at his residence, No. 50, Moray place, Edinburgh, Lieutenant-Colonel John Shearman, of the 13th Regiment of Foot, Knight of the Royal Military Sardinian Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. He was born in Kilkenny in the year 1784, being the Kilkenny. During the Peninsular war, in which he served with distinction, he was appointed to the command of a Calabrian regiment, which, with some British troops, were sent to guard an important pass. His services with the Italian regiment were awarded by his being made a Knight of St. Maurice and Laernment to offer him a baronetey, an honor which he in order to protect her, he has done so, at the same | prudently declined. He lived unmarried, and died at the venerable age of 87 years,

APPREHENSION OF A MURDERER.-About 9 o'clock on Friday evening, Detective-Sergeant Taylor and Police-sergeant Norman apprehended Patrick Gilli-gan, native of Shankill, Galway, on a charge of having, on the 6th of January, 1868, in the barony of Tasquin, parish of Kilkerin, murdered a man named Michael Glynn. The above officers have been on the look-out for the prisoner for 18 months, and he was apprehended at a farmhouse at Acton Grange, near Warrington. The prisoner was brought before the magistrates on Saturday, and remanded for a week, in order that the Irish constabul may be communicated with.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Count von Moltke is, we (Tablet) are credibly inormed, a convert to the Catholic faith.

PROTEST AGAINST THE INVASION OF THE PAPAL STATES.—The following Protest, under the form of a petition to the House of Commons, is being signed in most of the Catholic parishes of Great Britain :—

THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED CATHOLIC INHABITANTS HUMBLY SHEWETH - That the Government of King

lation.

That your Petitioners and the rest of Her Majesty's numerous Catholic subjects, at home and in

ers and the rest of Her Majesty's Catholic subjects.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

GENERAL DE CHARETTE. - Of this truly Christian gentleman and brave seldier, the special correspondent of the Baily News at Rennes thus writes -1 had to call upon General de Charette yesterday, and I can easily understand now why the troops under his command always fight well. I do not mean his own corps of Pontifical Zonaves only. A great many of these are gentlemen, and altogether it is one of the finest, best trained, and best disciplined corps one would wish to see. But I mean the corps of Irregulars, and even of Mobiles, who are often brigaded with the Zonaves. Monsieur de Charette struck me as being the very ideal of the French officer and the French gentleman, "Behold a Frenchman' indeed?" His name is synonymous with everything that is chivalrous, daring, brave, and patriotic; and yet is the most maffectedly simple mannered man it is possible to meet-open, frank, and soldierly, with the most perfect ton and breeding. Kindly and cheerful looking, he is yet a firm, serious, and determined man. Such a chief must make good soldiers. We know only too well how imbecile, conceited, incapable, and selfish chiefs have made had solders of youths who might have fought admirably if faith, affection, honor, hope, patriotism—all those feelings which alone can sustain the true esprit de corps in its highest sense— had been kindled and kept alive among them.— There would have been less running away if there had been more high-minded colonels, War Contributions.—The tenacity of the German

memory is exhibited in the list, which, our Corres-

pondent gives of the exactions of French Republic-

ans. There is nothing to be said in defence of those old practices of war, and we may admit that if the compiler had carried on his list from 1892 to 1813 he would have been able to show a more monstrous total. We feel now how much the Germans have remained under the dominion of the vindictive spirit with which they were imbued in the early part of this century. In this country the hatreds of the great war have wholly died out. The Nile and Trafalgar, Vittoria and Waterloo, are glorious names, but the animosities of the generation which won these victories have passed away. They are great events, far gone by, and dim as it were in the depths of history. The difference between us and the Germans does not arise from the fact that Germany has often thought herself menaced during the last fifty rears, for we, too, have more than once believed the attitude of France to be flucatening, and, indeed, all our war debates and the discussions about the national safety suppose that the French intend to invade us. The reason that the anti-Gallic feeling has died out in England-and it was extinct long before the Crimean alliance-is that in the war against Napoleon England never had the invader on her soil, never suffered a great humiliation, or even a serious reverse. There is no degend of 6 the accursed Frenchman" among us, as there is in Germany, mixing itself up with the traditions of every household and of every corner of the land. Our conflict with the French was political rather than personal; the two States were arrayed against each other, but the English people never saw a Frenchman, except the poor prisoners at the hulks. In course of time they almost forgot what their neighbors were like, and their animosity was directed against an ideal rather than against flesh and blood. Exactions of any kind we never suffered. Although we spent hundreds of millions, it need hardly be said that they affected us less than would a tenth part of the sum if "requisitioned" by an enemy .-The exactions of Napoleon after Jena, and the indignities he inflicted on the Monarchy, engendered hatreds which never at any time prevailed in England. This was proved on the fall of Napoleon, when Wellington, with the full support of the British Cabinet, energetically maintained the cause of France against his vindictive allies, the Prussians, They would then not only have rolled back the French frontier as they are now doing, but they would have extorted from their enemy vastly more than the Coalition, under British advice, thought fit to demand. These considerations serve to explain, if they do not excuse, what seems the want of generous forbearance to a fallen enemy which at this moment distinguishes the German people. The spirit of Shylock appears to have entered into German chivalry. But, in spite of this entering of unconscionable items, all to be extorted at the cannon's mouth, it is far less the desire to have the money which animates the "statisticians" and their friends than the gratification of reminding the French of their former misdeeds, and of the power of Germany to retaliate. There is one short, but sufficient, answer to these speculations. It is that no such sums as German opinion is being instigated to demand can possibly be obtained from France. Even if we put aside all other considerations, this is sufficient to induce Versailles to moderate its demands. It may be logical, but it is uscless, to urge that, as France has prolonged the war five months since Sedan, she is bound to pay a larger indemnity. The Paris campaign, if it has taxed Germany, has utterly exhausted her adversary. The successful litigant has a right to the costs of each new appeal, but this right is of little value, if the last appeal leaves his opponent bankrupt. The Germans will have to recognize that war, however triumphant, is pecuniarily a losing game, and can never be made to pay its expenses. Though the cost in this instance is not to be reckoned by the fabulous figures of the German journalists, we doubt whether it can be defrayed by France within any reasonable time. As the German Government has determined to take Alsace and Metz, it may as well also make up its mind to look upon these as the chief part of the Indemnity for the losses of the war, and to moderate its claims on the almost empty treasury of its beaten enemy.

"THE CONFESSIONAL UNMASKED."-George Mackie, the lecturer engaged by the Protestant Electoral Union, who was sentenced to three months' imprisonment at the last Hampshire Quarter Sessions for selling The Confessional Unmasked, applied to the Secretary of State for the Home Department for a reversion of the sentence, on the ground of the informality of the proceedings and the misdirection of the Court. following is the answer which Lord Derby gave to against the wall, where she had often before seen it. which it commenced in the year 1859, by forcibly of Wednesday a reply was received from the Home the memorial:—"Lord Derby replied that he was The doctor who attended the deceased stated that he occupying the City of Rome, and dethroning the Office upholding the judgment, and declining to recommend any relaxation of the sentence.

mes. To transport them all at once by rail would require a train of 10,000 waggons, assuming each wagtouch its neighbor, it would go one and three-quarter times around the earth. In 1f. pieces such a girdle would go four times around the earth. If the ten milliards in 5f, pieces were heaped up on each other in a column, they would reach the height of 5,400 kilometres or 1,080 leagues (3,240 English miles). Paris and to fall in the direction of Berlin, the part would be hardly one fifth of the entire length from the base of the column. If a ready cashier, who can on an average count 40,000 5f, pieces per hour, were alone to attend to the counting of the ten milliards, and if he were to begin at the age of 30 and to be engaged at it eight hours a day and 300 days in the year, he would be 135 years old before he had completed the task. He would then assuredly be convinced of the truth of the proverb, Money does not bring happiness,"—Times,

Absum Superstitions - A friend from Shrewsbury, England, tells the following story to prove how superstitions the poor still are in retired places. The doctor that attended his family had lately been called in to see a girl suffering from epileptic fits. Her mother had been doctoring her, but on a sudden had abandoned her remedies. The reason of this change the doctor could not discover. At last, the mother told him the secrets of her great remedy for epilepsy, and the reason of its abandonment, Look'ee here, doctor," said she, "it was always Jane's custom at the full of the moon to have a tit; so, one day, I thought of an old remedy of my mother's, and called our old black tom-cat to me. I put him in a basket with his tail out, and went to the dresser and cut off the last joint of his tail, and then I took that and dropped the blood into a tea cup with some lemon juice, and gave it to Jane, And so I did every month, and each time I gave her a joint she got better. Well, at last the time came to cut the last joint off pussy's tail; but this time he guessed what I was going to do, and sprang out of the basket, scratched me down the face, and has never been seen since; and that's the reason, doctor, why I sent for you." Another recent instance of folly with disastrous results is recorded. A man had died of typhoid fever. A boy afflicted with wens was brought to the side of the dead body and the dead hand was placed upon his neck. He took the disease in consequence, and the malady was communicated to the family and spread through the whole neighbourhood. The disease was of a violent type, and many deaths followed,

UNITED STATES.

Conversions in Burlington, N. J .- Mr. H. H. Roward, of Pennsylvania, formerly a Methodist, and the son of a local preacher of that sect, was received into a Catholic Church at Burlington, N. J., on Septuagesima Sunday. A correspondent of one of our exchanges, who signs himself "Anglican," writing from Burlington, mentions this fact and says further: It is a strange fact that where the Anglican Church is so flourishing as it is in this place, I have been informed that several persons have of late been, converted to the 'Church of Rome,' including also a prominent professor of Burlington College. This institution, conducted on the strictest principles of the Anglican Church, would be the last place to expect anything for the Church of Rome. Yet such is the case. This phenomena I am at a loss to account tor,"—N. V. Freeman.

REVENGE .-- Yankee women continue to take the law into their own hands against men where they judge to be guilty of offence against them. The New York Times notices the course adopted recently by a lady of Wayland, Steuben County, in that State :- Feeling herself agricved by certain remarks of one Mr. Lewis, a merchant of the place, she took the simple precaution of shooting him dead when, the other morning he visited her house on business. Having cased her conscience by the performance of this duty, she next proceeded to the and requested him to step outside, as she wished a private interview. This he declined to do, but invited her into the house, and led the way into a bedroom. Following him as he entered, she put a pistol to his head and fired. From the effects of this wound he, too, has since died. Finding her character not yet spotless this worthy woman then determined to offer up a third victim on the altar of insulted reputation. She directed her kind attention and her unerring aim towards her nephew in an adjoining room. This time, however, fortune failed her, and before she could fire she was seized, her weapon taken from her, and herself placed in enstedy, with her fair fame not yet thoroughly vindicated. When asked why she committed this double murder she is said to have replied rather inconsequentially, and with a screne oblivion of the laws of God and grammar, "that she would learn Mr. Lewis not to be the cause of so much talk as there had been about her." Whether her lesson will have the effect of diminishing the talk about her we do not know. There can be at least no doubt but poor Lewis has been effectually taught to hold his tongue for evermore.

YANKEE PREJUDICE AGAINST " NIGGERS." - Tho Southern people have been accustomed to have negroes about them from their infancy; most of them were nursed by negro women; and they seem, therefore, to have less repugnance to personal contact with the black people than is felt by great masses of people in the North, especially by the Irish element. One of Lee's generals, now a Professor in a Southern University, told me that every time his old black nurse came to see his family, she put her arms round his neck also, and kissed him as she used to do when he was a child "It is our way here," he added, "but you will go far enough to find a Yankee who could endure that." It seems however, an the authority of a New York paper, that "Yankee prejudice" on this point is not absolutely insurmountable. A colored man from abroad, visiting New York, was received by a merchant who had been in business connection with him for years, had realised a fortune in consequence, and felt that, in spite of his color, he must treat him courteously. On Sunday he invited him to church, a very fashionable one, and took him to his own pew. A prominent member of the church, sented in a pew hehind, discovered with amazement and horror, seated at the merchant's side, an unmistakeable "nigger." The minister made the same discovery almost as soon as he began his sermon, and was so put out that he lost his place and nearly broke down. After service the prominent member plucked the merchant aside, and said indignantly—"Brother Smith, what does this mean ?" "What does what mean?" "Bringing a nigger to this church?"
"The pew is my own." "Your own! is that any reason why you should insult the whole congrega-tion?" "But he is intelligent and well-educated." "Who cares for that? He is a nigger!" "But he is a friend of mine." "What of it? Must you therefore insult the whole congregation?" "But he is a Christian, and belongs to the same denomination." "What do I care for that? Let him go and worship with his fellow niggers?" "But he is worth five inillion dollars," said the merchant.
"Worth what?" "Five million dollars." "Worth five million dollars! Jerusalem! Worth five million! Brother Smith introduce me."— Home