ning the police of the danger. The pricet boldly bereafter created and attached to the soil at the sole pared for any attack, and that the insurgents the kill him if they would, but this would not help m. Others repudiated any wish to harm him. Some est 'My blessing?' And you going forth to shed locent blood and bring ruin apon yourselves and or country? Come up with me to the chapel ncer ; let me confess you ; and then go to your mes.!! For some time he thus exhorted them by roadside to relinquish their mad design, and owed them how mad and wicked a design it isy replied that they must go on with it; that they sired to make Ireland a Republic, and that in all a towns of the south of Ireland there would soon be Fenian rising. However, they assured him that er would not attack the barrack, and so this singuparley ended, the priest hastening on to give iritual consolation to the wounded policeman.

There were no more than about 60 people at this pint. O'Connor was mounted, and a great part of s followers seem to have been gorsoons -- mere 178, the rabble of Oahirciveen, with a sprinkling of rmers' sons, and a few Irish Americans. In this arish I am assured that no men joined them. On ie contrary, so little sympathetic were the country sople of Glenbeigh and Rossbeigh -at all events, so sarful of being compromised, or 'pressed,' as they aid, into joining the insurgents-that many took to 10 mountains, and some got away in their hoats, for everal narrow creeks opening in Dingle Bay run up swards the few scattered houses hereabouts and ofir easy m ans of concealment and escape. Finding nat they were not joined by the people, and hearing iso from the driver and passengers in the mail-car hat there had been no rising in Killarney, the insurents lost heart. They lingered about the place for few hours, and then, leaving the main road, made or a mountain pass leading to Glencar. Some had ifles, some revolvers, and some pikes and pitchforks. Iwo pikes were found next day near the police barsok, and two more planted close by the priest's source. Several men who had set out with the Felians now seem to have thought better of it, and were met returning home towards Cabirciveen. what pretexts they separated themselves from the nain body [don't of course know but there is a story tere, for which I do not wouch, though it seems pronable enough -that one of the Fenians being discovered edging away towards home during the narch to the mountains, 'Dolenel O'Connor ordered s pursuit by two other men, who no sooner got fairly out of range than they also, set off in company with he deserter .- Cor of Times.

THE LAND BILL OF LORD NASS. - We copy from the freeman the following outline of the provisions

After reciting the various classes of improvements, the bill provides that they shall not extend to anything to be done in pursuance of a contract-e.g., a lease or proposal for a lease-binding the tenant to make similar improvements, or to be made in consideration of an abatement in the rent, or generally any works which have not exclusive reference to an increase in the agricultural value of the farm. A tenant who wishes to avail himself of the act, must apply, in the first place, to the Commissioner by a memorial according to a form in the schedule. On its receipt the Commissioner shall give notice to the landlord, or the person in receipt of the rent, and further the Commissioner shall make inquiries to anable him to judge the propriety of the application. We suppose this will be done by local surveyors appointed by the Commissioner. If he is satisfied that the improvement will increase the annual value of the tenement to an amount exceeding the utmost amount of the annual value of the charge, he shall give a certificate to the tenant, sanctioning the improvements comprised in the three first classes. In the case of the three last classes-making fences. roads, farm-houses, and out-offices - no certificate to be granted in case the landlord, within a month after notification of the intended improvement, shall dissent, or not withdraw his dissent after the Commissioner gives his reasons why the improvements should be effected. On the issues of the certificate the Commissioner may advance the amount required by instalments, according to the progress of the work, and after its completion he issues another cercificate stating the amount and the time of making the advances. This is to be a charge on the holding, to be registered as under the Land Improvement Acts. Suppose a tenant borrows £100, it is to be repaid at the rate of £5 a year, and in half-year's payments of £2 10s., and will continue for thirty-five The Lord-Lieutenant, the Marchioness of Abercorn, years. Suppose a tenant would improve at his own expense under the act, and the Commissioner sanctions the improvement, he shall issue a certificate containing such particulars as those we have referred to, and when the improvements are completed to his satisfaction, the Commissioner issues a second certificate, declaring the expenditure, or whatever portion he allows, shall be a charge on the land repayable at the rate of £5 a year for 35 years. The operation of the clause in case of tenants expending their own money would be this. Suppose the tenant laid out £100 this year. If he continue in possession 35 years the whole is discharged. If at any time within the 35 years he wishes to surrender the occupation, or is evicted, he may apply to the Commissioner to purchase up such portion of the rent charge as may be undischarged at the time of the application. The Commissioner, on being satisfied that the works have been maintained, will repay to the outgoing tenant the remaining portion of the charge which shall vest for the residue of the 35 years in the Commissioner. The incoming tenant would be liable for the instalments until the 35 years are exhausted. Where any improvement is effected by the labour of the tenant or his family, the value of such labour is to be included in the expenditure under the general astimate incurred in making the improvements, and to be taken into account in certifying the expenditure. So long as any holding is liable to the rent charge the tenant is bound to keep the improvements in good condition. If he should not, after notice from the Commissioner, the latter may repair the works, and the sum so expended shall be levied in the same way as arrears of rent charge. On the other hand, if the improvement was originally made by tenant, at his own expense, the Commissioner shall repair the works, and either cancel the certificate of charge or reduce it by such portion as as he may think proper. How are the instalments to be collected? Will the tenant communicate directly every half year with, the Board of Works? And easier process will accomplish this part of the business. There exists at present a numerous staff of baronial cobstables, or county; cess collectors, poor rate collectors, &c. The Commissioner may appoint such of these as he may think proper, who will col-lect the rent charge as they do the county cess or poor rate. . If the rent charge be in arrear for thirty one days after demand, the collector is to levy a shill ling in the pound additional. No losh to be made to any occupying tenant where the owner has already obtained a loan under the Land Improvement Acts for the same description of improvements on the same land. A loan to the occupying tenant in such cases would not constitute a first charge, as the loan to the owner had priority, which, we suppose, is one reason why the tenants of such lands are excluded from the benefit of the act. Another reason is that where money has been already expended by the owner in the same improvements the tenant is not indemnified fixtures erected by the tenant, and for the last twenty

wed the part he had taken; said the police were expense of the tenant, and, which shall not have been wed the part he had taken; said the innyeonts exceed in pursuance of any contract with the landlord, or under the provisions of the present act, may be removed by the tenant or his representative, during the tenancy, or on its determination by some uncertain event, and without the tenant's default, within three months after the determination, unless the landlord consent to purchase. Before removal the ten-ant is to give notice of his intention to remove within three months. If the parties cannot agree about the purchase, each is to appoint an arbitrator, with the usual umpire, whose award shall be final. farmers, from this slight outline, will be able to form some estimate of the value of the bill, which is certainly evidence of good intentions on the part of the Government, but much more we cannot concede toit. We ought all by this time to be aware of a fact,

which is not the less true because some appearances are the other way—the fact, namely, that no nation in the world is more easily roused to fary by insult or injury than our own, and that none when fairly roused, is more likely so take, in a quiet businesslike way of its own, steps of the most unsparing severity against all who attack it. English people as a rule are anything but cruel, and we have of late years adopted a relaxed and rather sentimental way of comporting ourselves on certain subjects is very likela to mislead not only those who observe us but even ourselves. It is part of liberalism to treat attacks upon established authority lightly, and in many cases to show considerable sympathy for them. For example, no one ever was more popular in this country than Garibaldi, though he invaded Naples and overturned its Government with as little authority for his acts as any Federal officer could show for invading Kerry. Kossuth in the same way was idolized, not because the people at large understood anything about the cause for which he fought, but because they had a general impression that he had manfully resisted some sort of tyranny. It is also part of our liberalism to denounce every sort of severity. Any approach to cruelty in punishment revolts the English mind, more perhaps than any other vice that could be mentioned. The draymen of Buxton's brewery were ready to tear General Haynau in pieces because he was said to have flogged women, and there is no safer point with almost any popular audience than a denunciation of the cruelties of the Russians to the Poles. All this misleads people, and, indeed, misleads ourselves, as to our character. We are believed and we often believe ourselves to be a singularly indulgent, tender-hearted race, who would never assert a right harshly or punish a crime cruelly. There never was a greater mistake. Our liberalism on these topics is all on the surface and is for the most partindulged at the expense of others. Inflame our pride in earnest and frighten us seriously, and you will see in a moment what sort of creature it is that wears such a soft glossy skin. The quiet easy man who would not hurt a fly, and who is shocked at any story of severity on the part of others, will have a regiment of sepoy prisoners massacred to the last man, or will hang up negroes by the score, and flog them with wire whips if necessary, by the hundred, when he is made to understand that what he really values is in any degree at stake. This is our true danger in emergencies, and it is one to be most carefully guarded against, for the wounds which we inflict in our rage take years, perhaps generations, to heal, and perpetuate grievances and bitter recollections which need never have existed at all. What the disturbances in Kerry may amount to, it is impossible to tell, but one thing may be safely asserted. If the Fenians meet with success, if the movement extends, we shall very naturally have cries for martial law and military executions. We shall be in danger of seeing humanity treated as indecision, and Lord Strathnairn will be made the object of the same sort of reproaches as 'Clemency Canning' if he dies not consent to give full swing to all the impulses of panic. Let us avoid all this if possible, let us be merciful as well as strong. There is no sort of feer that we shall err on the side of doing too little, yet there is great fear that we may do far too and that we may allow a parcel of ignorant, violent men to startle us in into conduct which will leave uncomfortable recollections behind it, and postpone that union and reconciliation of England: and Ireland which would be the best possible event that could befall each of the two countries .- Pail Mall Gazette.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave their inaugural banquet on the 19th. The Round-room was sion of opinion has no power on the administration specially decorated very tastefully for the occasion. and the Ladies Hamilton were the chief guests. About 500 ladies and gentlemen were invited to meet them, the most distinguished of the guests being Carninal Cullen, who appeared in his cardinal's robes and wearing his red cap. It was the first time that ever a Cardinal met the Lord-Lieutenant in the Dublin Mansion House. It was certainly startling to see 'a Prince of the Church,' whom the Penal Code was designed to annihilate, ascending the dais next to the Lord-Lieutenant, having on his arm Lady Rachel Butler, sister to Earl Russell, and chatting pleasantly with Lady Abercorn in a room which was once the very temple of Protestant ascendancy. If the old Tories could have imagined that there would be ever a live Cardinal at a civic banquet in that room they would no doubt have fought more fiercely than even they did against Catholic Emancipation. There is reason to think, however, that some of our high Conservative functionaries did not like so startling an innovation, and were consequently absent. Yet at a critical time like this the appearance of the head of the Irish Roman Catholic Church at the same social board with the Queen's representative, and uniting with his Excellency in the denunciation of Fenianism, seems to augur an era of reconcilation and union in Ireland. It is the more gratifying that such a meeting should be brought about by a Protestant Lord Mayor, and that one of the chief parties should be a Conservative Viceroy. It was, in truth, a very memorable meeting, and there was something suggestive in the tune appended in the programme to the tosst of 'Cardinal Oullen'-'And doth not a meeting like this make

LORD DERBY'S LAND BILL .- On Tuesday this measure was brought into the House of Commons by Lord Nass, Chief Secretary for Ireland, who explained its provisions, and it was read a first time.-The Chief Secretary stated that the machinery for working the bill was quite simple, and quite different from that of previous measures. He said that the tenant would not have to go before either judge or assistant barrister to assert his rights; for it difference took place between: him and his landlord, an officer of the Board of Works would be sent to act as an arbitrator."

The chief points of the bill are six in number. The first three are, that the tenant may drain his land, reclaim the waste land attached to his farm, and remove old fences. These things he can perform after merely serving notice on bis landlord, and whether the latter consents or not, the tenant can proceed with the work. The next three points touched by the bill are those of, building houses and offices, making roads and erecting new fences.-These things cannot be done without the consent of the landlord; but should a difference srise; an officer of the Board of Trade will act as arbitrator.

We must admit that this machinery is very simple. by the exclusion. The two last clauses of the bill. It will not harries either landlord or tenant rand if regulate the mode, of dealing with buildings and they disagree on the size of the farm house or whether a road should be made here or a fence built years, not to go farther back, a wast deal of capital there, a third party may be called in who will decide has been laid out in this class of improvements, for the question. We confess we should like to see the

landlord having a voice in settling the matters relating to building, roadmaking and the erection of fences; and so far as we can understand the measure, we think the provisions we have canyassed should be accepted by Ireland as an instalment.

Indeed so far we can see but one objection to the bill, and that is the portion which states that after the expiration of thirty-five years, all these improve-ments shall become the property of the landlord.— We think this would be an injustice to the farmers of Ireland. Two generations at least should enjoy the fruits of the tenants' labours, and they should be guaranteed to them by law for sixty-six years. We trust the Irish members will induce the government to yield this concession, and thus secure to Ireland peace and contentment for the greater part of a contury .- Dundalk Democrat.

March 13,-Despatches from Dublin dated this evening state that Ireland is quiet; no new Feniau demonstrations are reported.

There has been a great fall of snow on the Island. A number of Fenians have been arrested at Limerick. The prisoners while on their way to the police barracks were cheered by the people.

Placards emanating from emissaries of the I R. B. have been posted in the streets of Clonmel, a borough town in both Waterford and Tipperary counties, forbidding people paying their rents.

March 14, noon-The Fenian troubles are not altogether ended. The Government has just despatched four gunboats to Dublin, and they will be posted at different places in the river Liffey. The Fenians have taken refuge from the British troops in the Wicklow mountains, a few miles South of Dublin, where they are perishing from the extremely cold weather.

It is understood that further important information has been received from the writer of the anonymous letter, which led to the arrest of Captain Moriarty, an arrest that mainly prevented the outbreak from assuming serious proportions. It was Mr. Cruice, R M. that Mr. Galway consulted with on receiving the letter, and at that interview they at once determined to test the accuracy of that communication by sending police to meet the car that day from Cahirciveen and arrest any person on it answering the description given by the writer. When Capt. Moriarty was brought to the police barrack be seemed quite cool, and expressed surprise toat he should be arrested. Mr. Cruice asked him if he had any papers that would show who he was, and he at once said he had, and pulled out the letter addressed to Sheehan, in Killarney. Mr. Oruice asked him if he had any objection to read it. The captain, replied that he had none, and opening the letter was just putting it to flame of the cangle before him, when it was snatched from his hand. This was the letter signed J. J. O'Connor.'

GREAT BRITAIN.

PHYSICAL FORCE.—At a meeting of the Brantford Branch of the National Reform Union held on the 18th of February, the following letter was read from Mr. John Bright :--

Rochdale, Feb. 16, 1866.

Dear Sir, -I think your resolutions very good .-The course taken by the Government is an insult to the House, and a gross offence to the whole body of reformers in the country I cannot say what the house will do till after the meeting which is called for Thursday next. The administration is bitterly hostile to reform. When in opposition this was abundantly proved, and it is confirmed by its course since its accession to office. It has not the honesty or the courage to pronounce boldly against reform, but it seeks to murder the cause and the question by a course contrary to parliamentary usage, and odious in the sight of all horest men. If the House joins in the guilt of its proceedings, it will only add to the distrust with which it is now regarded by vast multitudes of the people in all parts of the country. You are right in holding meetings, and in every town and village meetings should be held. Already they have been held more generally and more numerously attended than at any other time since 1832. Hitherto the effect seems little, so far as we may judge from the action of the administration, and whether further meetings will produce any greater effect I cannot undertake to say. But I venture to say this, that a government unmindful of the opinion expressed so clearly in the great centres of our population is running the country into great peril. It meetings have no effect-if the open and almost universal expresand the legislature - then inevitably the minds of the people will seek other channels with a view to obtain and secure the rights which are now contemptuously denied them. If I am wrong in believing this, their history is a lie from the beginning, and we have all been mistaker in our estimate of the causes out of which many of the great and deplorable transactions it has recorded have sprung. I understand that in Birmingham a great demonstration of opinion is contemplated, and I suppose that other parts of the country will have something to say to an administration which abdicates its functions, and is ready to betray both Queen and people, that it may remain in office for another session. I am, with great respect, yours truly,

JOHN BRIGHT.

THE GALLANT POLICEMAN AND THE PATRIOT PRIMET -In the House of Commons on the 18th of February, Mr. Walrond wished to ask the noble lord whether he could confirm the published reports of the gallant conduct of Police Constable Duggan, who was at tacked by the rioters while carrying despatches. He would also enquire whether the noble lord could confirm the report of the loyal conduct of the Rev. Mr McGinn, a Catholic priest, who, it was stated, gave notice to the police of the intentions of the rioters. eerdavoured to dissuade the party from their enter orise, and on being charged by their leader with having given information against them, boldly and loyally acknowledged that he had done so.

LORD NAAS. - The statement which appeared in the Times of this morning with regard to Police Conatable Duggan is entirely incorrect. He showed the greatest possible gallantry and devotion to his duty After being wounded, and after falling from his horse he then endervoured to struggle on as best he could in order to perform his duty. He was, unfortunately, unable to accomplish this, and was obliged to take refuge in a house, whither he was followed by some of his assailants With respect to the conduct of the Rev. Mr. McGinn, the information in the hands of the Government leads us to believe that the statement which has been published is perfectly correct. (Hear, hear). Shortly after the attack on the police man the same party designed to attack the pol ce barracks at Rosbeg, not very far off. On meeting Mr. McGinn they stopped and addressed him. He warned them of the perilous and wicked course they were pursuing, and endeavoured to dissuade them from carrying out the project which he had been led to believe they entertained. They advanced, however, some little distance further, but wiser counsels ultimately prevailed, and when they got to within two hundred yards of the barracks they turned of the roads and over the mountains. The Rev. gentleman then proceeded to the help of the wounded man, and believe, remained with him a considerable time until further, assistance arrived. (Obsers).

In the House of Commons on the 24th ult. a bill having for its object the throwing upon of the offices of Lord Chancellor of Rogland and Ireland, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to Catholics and Jews by amending the oath required was passed; by 102 majority, as was also another bill opening professorships in Dublin University, to, Catholics

the 'orthodox' Church of England in the Standard in its leading article of Monday :- Convocation is powerless to act ex proprio motu. It may condemn a man or a book, but it cannot give force to its con-demnation. It has censured Dr. Colenso and the Essayists, but beyond registering its fiat it can do nothing. Moreover, its ancient claim to be the Church Parliament is becoming more and more untenable, and must finally be disallowed, unless some ecclesiastical Bright should arise and bring about a sweeping reform. The anomalies which arouse such tremendous agitation in the case of the secular Parliament are more trifles compared with those exhibited in the constitution of Convocation. The Upper House is composed exclusively of the nominees of the Orown, and the proctors elected to the Lower House by the clergy are completely swamped by the influx of deans and canon the numinees of the Grown and of archdeacons, who are the nominees of the bishops. So that practically the State rules the roast in both houses, or might do so, if it cared to exert its influence. Perhaps the most glaring anomaly of all is the conclusion of the whole body of curates from the constituency which elects the protors for the clergy. A curate is as much a priest as a rector, and the rejection of the former on the ground that he is inferior in rank is dishonouring to the profession, unless it be contended, by an unfair application of Mr. Lowe's principle, that curates must be 'ignorant and venal.''

THE PROGRESS OF TOLERATION. - The Times Sage that at the forthcoming assizes for North and South Lancashire, there will be a Catholic Judge (Mr. Justice Shee), a Catholic High Sheriff, and a Catholic Under-Sheriff. This is the first time such an event ever occurred in the county of Lancaster, or, indeed, in any county in England since the Reformation. The other Judge who will accompany Mr. Justice Shee is a Dissenter-Mr. Justice Mellorwho is a member of the Independent denomination

'S. G. O. AND SHAFTHEBURY .- Lord Shaftesbury and some 300 residents of Wimborne and its neighborhood have presented an address to the Rev. Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne, thanking him for his hearty defence of Protestant doctrine and practice. In reply, the reverend lord congratulates the signitaries of the address on their Protestantism, and indirectly charges the clergy from whom he differs with arrogating divine power by an inheritance common to them and to those of the Church of Rome to search hearts and forgive sins, to work the miracle claimed at the Romish altar at the table of the Protestant communion.' Those bishops who hold the same views he considers bound by every social and relig ous principle to surrender their authority and retire from an office they can no longer hold with real peace to themselves or safety to the interests of those over whom they are appointed.'

In a recent number of the London Tablet we find

the following remarks on the ludicrous dissensions existing in the English Church as by law established. 'A remarkable letter,' says our contemporary, has been addressed by the Rev. Dr. Pusey to the Literary Watchman. The subject is 'Dissension within the Church,' and Dr. Pusey seems to think that a popular storm may be directed against the Uhurch by law established as a diversion from Fenianism and Reform. Dr. Pusey gives a startling enumeration of the subjects of dissolution within the English Church. The inspiration and truth of Holy Scripture as the authority for all revealed truth, the inerrancy of the Apostles - nay, of our Lord Himself—these are among the subjects of dissension.—Within the substance of His revelation, the doctrine of the Atonement, the Divinity of our Lord, judgment to come, are among the subjects of dissension. In regard to the evidence of faith, there is dissension whether there be sither miracle or prophecy. The Bishop of London, in his recent charge, expressed a hope (which in itself implied a misgiving) that none of the clergy would deny our Lord's Resurrection. It has been contemplated in quarters, in which this is startling enough, that the truth of our Lord's Resurrection will have to be left an open question among ministers of the English Church. If there be any heresy which does not find acknowledgment. among the members of this school, it is because it contains not too much error, but too much truth -Even Mahommedanism, as a beresy, has retained more fragments of truth than much of this so-called Coristianity.' A ghastly picture, truly. But Dr. Pusey thinks it not discouraging, if the future be regarded rather than the present, for he says that the peril to the English mind is from inconsistent not from consistent unbelief. There is too rooted a belief in God for the strong practical mind of the English to be held by atheism, pantheism, naturalism,-Whatever tends to force it to the conviction that the choice lies between receiving the whole Catholic faith on the one hand, and naked unbelief on the other, drives it to that belief of refuge.' We desire that Mr. Pusey's words may be verified in his own person, and that he may embrace the alternative of receiving the whole Catholic faith. In the mean while, he deprecates the outcry agains, sacerdotalism, and the remedy proposed against it, viz., Legis: lation. Dr. Pussy then comes to the 'signs which, he says, ' amid whatever pain, betoken deliverance. As far as we can understand his argument, it is that the destruction of the Irish Establishment would in volve the disestablishing of the Scotch Kirk, followed by some modification of the English Establishment. And, therefore, that those who might be willing to consent to the destruction of the Irish Establishment alone will resist it for fear of its consequences to their Establishments. If that be not the meaning we can see no other. 'The fierceness of the attack against everything objective in religion is the greater security for all.' Oertainly in our humble judgment these are not days when Catholica ought to be found laboring hand in hand with the enemies of all Church Establishments for the destruction of any one Church Establishment. The concluding portion of the Rev. doctor's letter is altogether beyond the reach of our interpretative ability. We have failed to understand its drift or meaning, and must leave it where we found it.

RED TAPE. - There is a story current about the War Office which is characteristic. Even if not quite true, it is very like the truth. Somewhere down in Kent, below Chatham, the line was blocked up beyond the power of the Company's staff or such men as they could procure to clear it. The manager in his despair thought of the soldiers idling about London and Chatham, and hurried off to the Horse Guards to ask fer 500 men, who should be taken and broug at back in a special train, be kept and paid whatever was taought proper. The Secretary said, 'You must get the Duke's consent-I can do nothing.!-In a sub and off to the Duke instantly. His Royal Highness is a very willing very good idea—but does not think he has the power; without the consent of the War Secretary, Down to Pall Mall. War Secretary not there in the country. And before General Peel's consent could be obtained, the line was cleared. Now that is what we have to expect whenever we get into war again. Our Crimean experience has done us no good." Every man seems afraid of responsibility If the War Office story be not true; the following is a fact. Some tubs in a barrack in India required to be re-tarred, when they would be as serviceable as over. It may be imagined that the Colonel only had to say, Tar them, and they would be tarred. No such thing. He had to write home for permission, and, before the order was returned, the tubs had ceased to exist.—English

LONGPALLOW DECLINES, GOING, INTO THE BLICKING Business .- An amusing anecdote is told of Long. has been laid out, in this class, of improvements, for the question. We donfess we should like to see the which, in many cases, the landlord has made allow, tenant, with power in his hands; to build, reclaim, Loudon, March 6.—The case of the United States, given on the Peers, own authority. He was staying gambling risk when a dollar meant exactly, and ance, and, in many cases, not. Let the dead bury drain, and make ferces according to the best of his against the ex-Confederate steamer Alexandria, has a few years, ago, down at Newport shift up in seclut ponstantly one-tenth, of a golden eagle than while it their dead. Let us, say the Government, deal judgment; but as no one-in any sort of dealing; can been decided by the Admirality Court in favor of sion, deeply intention of some poet's represents seventy cents to day, to morrow eighty only with the future. All buildings and fixtures have everything his own own, we consent to the the American Government. fellow, and wall you ched far, though, it cannot be given on the Puets own authority. He was staying

The Anglican Convocation is thus described by refused by the servant. He was importunate, and Longfellow was consulted, and admittance again. denied. At last the man broke through all obstruc-tious and hust into the poet's study. Said he, heed-less of the poet's frown: 'Mr. Longfellow, you must excuse my interruption, but I have business that isof more importance to you even then me, and I have come down from Boston on purpose to see you. You know those English blacking fellows, Warren, and them others kept a poet and their blacking went off because of their verses. Now I am in the blacking business, and I thought if we were to go partners, you could make the rhymes and I the blacking, and we could divide and make a good thing of it. You see, you wood have the best end of the thing-Put him out! Put him out! shrieked Longfellow, in an excess of indignation and astonishment, and the indiscreet blacking-maker left the room with greater speed than he had anticipated for the sale of his blacking.

> Earl Derby moved the second reading of the bill to continue the suspension of habeas corpus in Ireand. Earl Russell gave a cordial assent to the bill, which he considered fully justified by recent events. and commented strongly on the conduct of the Feman leaders in the United States - especially deprecating the interference of the American Government in relation to the trials of the Fenian invaders in Canada.

> Earl Derby gave explanations on the part of the Irish Attorney General, and proposed that the correspondence relative to the paragraph in the American President's Message concerning the Fenian troubles in Canada should be laid before Parliament .-The bill was then read a second time.

> Speaking of the passage of the Confederation Bill in the Lords, and the speeches of Earl Russell and the Marquis of Normanby hinting at the possibility of entire separation from the mother country, the London correspondent of the New York Albion says:-Hercupon I may as well state frankly that such separation is much desired here, for the obvious resson that it would vastly simplify our relations with the United States.

> LIVERPOOL. Feb. 21. - The steamer Rappahannook was sold at auction to day by Mr. Dudley, the American Consul, for the sum of £5,200 sterling.

The repairs on the steamer Great Eastern baving been completed she was successfully launched on the 21st Feb. from the gridiron, at Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Raymond, of New York, stated a few days since, in the House of Representatives, that no laboring man could support himself and family with any degree of comfort in the United States at the present, for less than a thousand dollars per annum.

BOODS GOLD DOLLARS .- How the ' Yankees' Cheat the Negroes .- The Rishmond (Va.) Whig tells the following tale, which it uses to 'point the moral' of Yunkee shrewdness and overreaching:

A few days since a Richmond carkey named Joseph Robinson, returned to this city from a Northern tour. At Washington he met with a Yankee financier, who had doubtless been engaged in a Walk street banking house, who inquired of him whither he was travelling; and on being informed by the unsophiscated ebony that he was journeying toward the capital of the Old Dominien, in order to embrace his brother Hunnicutt, the following colleguy en-

Financier-How's gold in Richmord.

Darkey-Gold's mighty scarce down dar, sar. Financier-(putting out thirty-five brass pieces, which by the gastight resembled gold dollars)-Well, I'll give you thirty five dollars in gold for the same amount in greenbacks, and when you get there you can make a spec.

The darkey, thinking every Yankee his friend,

took up his proposition, and immediately closed the bargain. Upon arriving in the city, and inspecting the coin by the light of day, he found that he had traded off Uncle Samuel's currency for a lot of lager beer checks, which were of the size of a dollar piece, with the Goddess of Liberty upon the face, who seemed to be suffering from some serious constitu. tional disturbance, and upon the reverse was the picture of an American Eagle, much thinner than when we last saw the noble bird depicted upon a U. States coin. Both of these figures were encircled with the following motto: 'Compositions Speil Marks' We guess that the next time this darkey visits Jersey, he will prefer greenbacks to hard cur-

Another instance of radical morality has just been brought to light in Alexandria, Va., in which three Massachusettes members of Congress, Alley, Ames, and Hooper, and 'Judge' Underwood, appear in an unenviable light. It seems that an estate of a rebel was libelled for confiscation. The judge condemned it and brought it in ' for his wife,' and the immacalate Congressmen came in for an 'honest' penny.-But why shouldn't the 'loyal' be permitted to realize something from the sins of 'secesh?'

THE MANAGLED SOUTH. - The South sits managled and helpless, and shielded only by her courage and virtue. She is besieged by a rabble, more obscene and violent than that of Comus, to part with her price-less and unstained honor. Always the high and demoniac menaces of those who would betray her are sounding in her ears, and with these are mingled the treacherous promises of pretended friends. She is solicited to give consent to measures that stamp with infamy the minds that conceived and the tongues. that propose them. She is first entreated, and then attacked; now bullied and now beguiled to sell her good name and consent to her own dishonor. But they cannot degrade the South unless she yields. The outrages that are upon her, like the insults offered a helpless woman, prove the cowardice of the assailants, but do not injure the assailed. But if we are frightened or deceived into acquiescence, if we fail to protest against the vile offers of those who would debauch us; if we do not close our ears against all proffers that are coupled with the condition of voluntary shame, we share the deep infamy that our eni-mies will wear forever. In time our deliverers will come and unfetter us, if we always adhere to what we know is right .- Lynchburgh Va., Republican,

Does any one question the national willingness to bear heavy financial burdens? Does any one doubt the patience of the American people? If there is such a sceptic we wish he would look at the report of the last fiscal year, and then consider some of the projects agitated and likely to be pushed through in

the present Congress.
We paid taxes last year to the amount of \$525,000,-000, or over \$15 per head on our population. This is one third more than the British government can collect, and twice as much as the Emperor of the

We must cease our triumphant allusions to the

tax ridden nations of the old world.

But this is not all nor half. We are paying, at the same time with these, taxes, nearly double the prices for all commodities and labor which, are demanded in other parts of the world. In other words, the expense of living is about twice; as great in the United States as in foreign countries. Heavy taxes and high prices are the two burdens beneath which we do our work. "A few mouths ago the ory was that one or both of these burdens would be lightened by Congress; and the people have waited very pa-tiently. It has hoped that the nation would not have to suffer long, under the evilanof a depreciated and finetuating currency. Everybody feels that wilk be a bright day when at last we can tell what a dolder is: The fermer, the retailer, the manufacturer, and the importer will feel that business is less of a gambling risk when a dollar means exactly and

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