GREAT BRITAIN.

STRANGHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY .- The list of our steamships presents the following numbers:—Arsteamonia particular first class, iron, two; second mour plated ships—first class, iron, two; second class, iron, six; third class, five iron and four wood; class, hour the class, three iron and five wood; fifth class, four iron; sixth class, two wood; unclassified ships and gunboats, three iron and two wood; special and gumoos, ships, with turrets, 11 iron and one wood; fleating ships, with the iron and one wood; making a total of batteries, three iron and one wood; pawerres, since a ships affort—37 of iron and 15 of 52 armour-plated ships affort—37 of iron and 15 of wood; and to these must be added three turret wood; and to mining the total of armour plated ships to 55-viz., 40 of iron and 15 wood affoat or building. The addition of other than armour-plated ships brings the total to 358 steamships affort, 295 surps of 63 paddle; 25 builing; 20 steamships The grand total of steam vessels is, therefore, 403, of which 28 are unfinished. Ships for the defence of which 20 are not included in this list. On the or the colonies, 1871, there were 232 ships and 1st of December, 174 steam and 58 sailing; vessels in commission, 174 steam and 58 sailing; this is exclusive of Indian troopships.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.—It is impossible to consider this great demonstration without feeling its since the expression of a deliberate choice on the part of the country. England has heard the on the part of the Revolutionary Propaganda; she presenting of the large of the seen its works. Her answer is an outspoken preference for those monarchical institutions which synchronize in their origin with her national birth; synchronics and limitations, and in their growth, development and limitations, with the progress of her greatness and prosperity. The popular sentiment has expressed itself in a way not to be mistaken. Call it satisfaction with selfrule, as personified in the concrete actuality of a constitutional monarchy, still the fact remains that England desires no Republic. There is no Republican party amongst us, though there may be individual Republicans.—Tablet.

THE ATTEMPT TO FRIGHTEN THE QUEEN. - The atbeen nothing more, is a most curious example of the power of the idea of Royalty, of which we said so much last week. It probably never eccurred to the poor boy who committed this outrage that there was anything else in the Government beside the Queen at all. His one political idea was to get near the Queen, to put a pistol to the Queen's head, and then he thought he should get what he wanted. All the cumbrons machinery of representative government -the Parliament, the Cabinet, the Prime Minister -he probably did not know the meaning of, so natural is the idea of personal government, and so great the value of the Monarchial symbol. One other reflection cannot but force itself upon the It is customary to sneer at the wish to know the highest personages in the country, and at the great attention which history has always paid to similar persons. And of course the common motives for approaching Royalty are often low and vulgar, and it is most, useful to ridicule and lessen them. But there is this to be said on the other side. The circumstances in which Royal persons are placed are exceedingly extraordinary. Such a reception as that of Tuesday, such an alarm as that of Thursday, could not have happened to any person but the queen in the whole British Empire. However simple and however natural the inpute character of Royal persons may be, the constant presence of such exceptional surroundings must often make Kings and Queens in several respects different from other people; and this being so, each generation will always want to know what, in the case of their particular rulers, that difference is, and history will always try to set down all that can be learned as to Whether for their own happiness is very doubtful, but at any rate for the good of many countries, Kings and Princes are "set on a hill and cannot be hid," and to the end of time mankind will have a feeling about them different from their feelings about other people, because it is plain that the events of their lives are, or at least may be, so much more exciting and so much more tremendous than those of other people. - Economist.

Among the particulars respecting the Tichborne case in latest English papers we find one of some importance. The Chief Justice upon the last day of the trial made some remarks upon Mr. Holmes' connection with the case, and expressed the opinion that an Attorney is not bound to preserve silence which turns out as to what he knows about a easto be a fraud or imposture, though he may have acquired his knowledge under the seal of professional confidence. Mr. Holmes who was Solicitor for the claimant for some time, and subsequently abandoned the case, has acted upon the opinion, and has addressed a letter to the Attorney-General, stating that all the papers in his possession with regard to the case shall be preserved, in order that they may, if required, be produced at the Clair int's trial for perjury. He has also signified his willingness, in accordance with the views expressed by the Chief Justice, to appear in the witness-box and depose to all he knows with reference to the case. This evidence will probably prove very important in the trial for perjury.

THE ABSAILANT OF THE QUEEN.—The London Daily News says that the private history of O'Connor, the having hitherto been a quiet and well-disposed lad. His father is a hard-working man, in the employ of the Iron Steambout Company, on the Thames, who lives with his wife and a family of seven children in a large lodging-house in Church-row - a dingy thoroughfare, running from Houndsditch into Aldgate. Here they have resided for some two years, known only as respectable people; and, far from being connected with any Fenian or Irish society, the family is a Protestant one, without political associations of any sort. The prisoner, Arthur's employment had been that of a clerk for some yearsfirst at the office of a seedsman, next in the pay of a lawyer, and afterwards, since about the beginning of the year, in the office of Mr. Livett Franks, as junior accountant. In all his situations he has served, it is said, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his employers, being known as extremely quiet and unoffending.

The Daily News says that some excitement has been caused amongst the congregation of S. Barnabas Church, Oxford, by the intelligence that the Rev. C. H. Moore, curate of that church, has, within the past few days, joined the "Church of Rome."

A large meeting of Catholics was held in Glasgow recently, in support of denominational education. Similar meetings are to be held in other large

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue calculated in 1870 that, if all returns of income were correctly made, a sum of no less than a million and a half would be added to the Revenue. A HARD FACT .- In the Christ Church district of

South Lendon the population is 40,000, of whom 30,000 are paupers. Nice for the rate-payers !-South London Courier.

It is manifestly the object of England to promote emigration to Australia by endorsing the inviting stories of the Celonial Government.

A writer in the London press says that the habits of the best workmen of the metropolis are extremely dissipated. Beer and gin are the trouble.

Unsuccessful strikes throughout England have brought a large number of idlers to London who find no occupation, and thus drift into pauperism.

The Daily Telegraph says :- "At all epochs of England's history the fidelity of the Catholics of this country to Monarchical institutions has been acknowledged-indeed, it has been often proved by when the predominance of one creed meant the per- the country some days since. Probably he was well | vote this vast wealth into your own pockets; that | and elsewhere, as "Martin of Galway."

secution of the other; loyal they are now, when men of all shades of religious theory may worship at different shrines without danger or attack. It was in that spirit that the Archbishop of Westminster appealed to his flock to pray for the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales, when it might be said that the feeling of the nation was despair. It was in that spirit, too, that he called upon those over whom he exercises spiritual care to return grateful thanks to Heaven for the answer to their prayer."

THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.—Up to a late hour last evening the Claimant in the Tiehborne case had one of the curious episodes of the reverend gentle-not succeeded in obtaining the bail in the sum of man's life. The Rev. D. J. K. Rine, who is 27 years not succeeded in obtaining the bail in the sum of £5,000, which, with his own recognizances in that amount, has been fixed as the condition of his being at large until the next Sessions of the Central Criserew, and 63 paddie; 25 during, 25 second affort, custody of the Governor of the gool of Newgate from which the machinery has been removed affort, custody of the Governor of the gool of Newgate never failed to command four aces when four kings (Mr. Jonas), into which he was committed on the were to be beaten. At the control of the second seco previous afternoon. Rumours that bail would be forthcoming were current during the day, and the names of some persons of high position were mentioned as the proposed sureties; but even if there were any truth in the statements, the proceedings have not as yet taken any tangible or practical form. On Wednesday afternoon the prisoner was visited by a member of Parliament who has taken great interest in his case, and yesterday he was seen by a solicitor whose name did not transpire, but who is understood to be not a member of the firm which appeared for him in the Common Pleas. The Claimant has taken advantage of the rule which under some restrictions allows persons committed for trial to obtain food at their own expense from a recognized tradesman outside the prison, but he has not been, and will not be, permitted the use of stimulants, unless Mr. Gibson, the surgeon of the gaol, certifies to their necessity in his case. In place of the hammock slung across each cell, the Claimant has been, for obvious reasons, furnished with a wooden bedstead; and, if such a circumstance has any public interest, it may be added that on Wed-THE ATTEMPT TO FRIGHT A THE Queen, for it seems to have tempt to frighten the Queen, for it seems to have and rose next morning between 5 and 6. In the nesday he went to bed at 7 o'clock in the evening course of yesterday, in conformity with one of the rules of the prison, and not, as people might suppose. out of idle curiosity, his weight was taken and the marks about his body were registered. This regulation is often of considerable use in serving to identify persons who happen to be confined in the prison more than once. The Claimant's weight was 26 stone. He has conformed in every respect to the rules of the gaol; he is cheerful and far from reserved. and he spends his time in reading the books furnished in his cell. Yesterday, on paying their customary visit to Newgate, the visiting justices (Mr-Alderman Sidney and Mr. Alderman Cotton) saw him, and, in reply to their inquiries, he said ho was satisfied with his treatment and wanted nothing.-He seemed confident that bail would be provided, and he asked whether the application should be made at Westminster or in the City. He was told at Westminster. He expressed surprise that he was arrested and comined under the name of Thomas Castro, which he refused to acknowledge. To this Alderman Cotton remarked that it was only natural that he should be so designated, he having admitted that he had borne the name in Australia for some time. The explanation appeared, it is said, to satisfy him. He stated incidentally that his case when it came on for hearing was likely to occupy a long time. He was also visited during the day by Mr. Sheriff Bennett, in whose nominal custody he is Numbers of people applied to be admitted to the gaol, but they were all refused by the Governor .-Even those who had orders of admission were not allowed to gratify any vulgar curiosity in the matter, or to see the Claimant or any of the other prisoners. He will, with the rest of the inmates, have to attend the chapel of the gaol on the Sundays in which he is lodged in Newgate, unless he declares himself a Roman Catholic, as he is likely to do, and objects on that ground to be present at the services. A month will have to clapse before the Sessions commence, and in this interval the preliminaries for the prosecution will be settled by the Treasury. As to his defence, no information has yet been obtained.

London, 7th March, 1872.—The great Tichborne trial has come to a premature but not untimely end, in the loard day of its age, and the law of libel closes its cars as we pronounce "Sir Roger Charles the gamblers had him arrested for stealing the booket-Doughty Tichborne, Bart," to be the greatest rascal unbung. Hung he will not be, but his future will be hardly cast in plesant places for some time to come. At present his habitation in Negate prison -on a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury,-where he remains until he can produce bail in the amount of £10,000-an unlikely contingency, as " Tichborne bonds" will not be taken. The end of the case is curious, not being technically, though it is practically a verdict for the defendants. A plaintiff in an action can, if he finds things going against him, agree to be "non-suited"-a legal fiction, implying that his suit is stopped by the Court, owing to his accidental absence when called to put in personal appearance, the old notion that every case is conducted by the suitor in person, and cannot lawfully be conducted otherwise, being kept in force for this purpose only. A plaintiff cannot be non-suited on account of his absence from Court, except on his own appliyoung man who assaulted the Queen, points to his cation. Loss of cause on this formal ground, having nothing to do with the merits of the case, does not bar a suitor from preferring his claim a second time, whereas a hostile verdict does bar him. A plaintiff therefore, when his case breaks down, hastens to submit to a non-suit; but it rests with the defendant whether he will agree. By agreeing, he saves the expense of further defending his suit, at the risk of having to do it over again; by " pressing for a verdiet," he incurs further expense, and runs some risk of the cause not being decided in his favour after all, but if it is, the decision is final. In this case the defendants allowed p non-suit to be recorded, but for this reason. By an anomaly in the law, actions for the recovery of landed property are exceptions to the rule that a suit cannot be prosecuted twice over; consequently the defendants would gain nothing by insisting on completing the trial, and lose the chance of reducing its cost. Practically, there is no fear of the trial boing renewed, after the decided intimation of the opinion of the jury, nor is there any doubt in the public mind that the claimant is Arthur Orton, the butcher of Wapping. That he may receive the punishment due to the most atrocious fraud of modern times, is the universal hope. His counsel complain loudly of the secrecy which the other side maintained about their chief line of defence-the tattoo marks, but the defence was wise. It was not until the trial was far advanced that the plaintiff would submit to medical examination, and the working classes. To give our readers some idea time, there is little doubt they wound have been found upon him. Poor Mrs. Radelisse went through her trial bravely, and of course has the sympathy of every right-feeling person, as have all the defendants, whose costs are said to exceed £100,000, not a penny of which have they to recover from the claimant. Your columns have contained so full a summary of the evidence, and speeches of counsel, that I need not go into the history of the case. But it is plain that the claimant never took up the cause with the intention of going through such an ordeal as this trial. He knew that a half-crazy mother was waiting to believe in him, and naturally reckoned that after her recognition the way would be smooth. But if he reckoned without his host, he knew how to rise to the necessity of the case, and proved very nearly equal to his part, difficult as it was. That he contemplated the further ordeal of a criminal for perjury, conducted by his old friend the Attorney General at the public expense, is not to be

watched, but he might have gone to Spain, with which country, I believe, we have no treaty of extradition. -London Correspondent of the Montreal Gazette.

UNITED STATES.

ADVENTURES OF A METRODIST MINISTER.-Pittsburg, Pa., March 5th .- The return of the Rev. D. J. K. Rine to his two flocks in this city and vicinity, and his determination to resume his ministerial functions, after his unministerial adventures in Chicago and other cities in the West, is the final chapter in of age, was born and brought up in the adjoining county of Fayette. He was a remarkably fast youth. and at the age of 20 was acknowledged to be the error of his ways, foreswore cards and whiskey, and became a Methodist preacher. He retrieved his character and finally took charge of two churches

FINDING A POCKETEOOK. Early in December he started for Topeka, Kansas He intended to be gone three weeks, but it so happened that he was gone three months, and that he achieved considerable notoricty. What he did during his two weeks' stay in Kansas is not known: but on his return, while at Quincy, III., he got gloriously drunk, and boarded a night train for Chicago. Some time in the night, while runmaging about the sleeping car in which he had a berth, he found a large pocketbook containing a small sum of money and some \$6,000 in negotiable paper payable to C. H. McCormick & Co., the reaping machine men, which had been lost by a Mr. Seaver, their travelling agent. This Mr. Rine put in his pocket without saying anything to anybody. When he reached Chicago the next morning he again imbibed very freely, after which he went to the Grand Hotel, registered, and got a room.

MADAME MORSE.

During the afternoon of the same day he visited the Globe Theatre Saloon on Desplaines street, where, after taking sundry drinks and consulting with the bar-keeper, he was directed to Madame Morse-we believe that is the name-next door, whither he repaired and was closeted with the Madame, as she alleges, for the purposes of devising ways and means for the conversion of the negotiable oaper into greenbacks. Madame didn't know just iow it could be done-knew the paper was first-class -but she did know a young man who knew all about the delicate business. She would send the young man to Rine's hotel-he had registered under a different name—the next day. The following ifternoon an engaging young mun called upon the Reverend gentleman, and the business in hand was discussed. The conversion of the securities would be seriously undertaken on the next day; but meanwhile would not Mr. Rine like to see

A SQUARE GAME OF FARO?

Certainly he would, so off they posted to one of the fifth-rate gambling dens of Chicago. Whiskey was plenty, and the reverend gentleman and his guide soen got jolly tight. Mr. Rine's friend got broke, and borrowed from his reverend friend. And thus the game went on until all Mr. Rine's money-some \$200-his watch, jewelry, and valuables were swallowed by the remorsless tiger.

The reverend gentleman was token to the Grand Rotel, grandly and uncensciously full. The next morning when he woke up he was torn with re-morse, as well as plucked of his last pin-feather. His bad fortune seemed to have restored his better nature, so that when his companion of the night previous called on him, as per appointment, for the purpose of realizing upon the contents of the poketbook, he not only refused to allow the proceeding, but threatened a prosecution against the gambling establishment unless his money and valuables were returned to him, declaring his intention to restore the pocketbook to its rightful owner as soon as he was in a position to do so.

IN THE TOILS.

For a day or two he tried moral sussion upon the thieves who had plucked him, but without effect, whereupon he made information against the parties who had plucked him. To checkmate this move, being the principal witness cared that he had acknowledged the theft to her. Thus it was a fight between a forlorn but fast preachthe gamblers on the other, as to which should bring the other to terms.

A Chicago lawyer named Young, a former acquaintance of Rine, undertook his case. Several Pittsburg friends were interested, and Mr. Rine was bailed after some twenty days' imprisonment. In due time he was indicted, and his attorney having convinced McCormick that Rine was the victim of sharpers, and returning the pocketbook intact, shut of all hostility in that direction. A trial was demanded for the accused, but the main witness-Madame Morse, or whatever her name was-not appearing, the trial was put off. This occurred several times-Rine's attorney. Young, having succeeded in frightening her into retirement.

THE RETURN TO PITTSBURG.

Finally, it was proposed to release Mr. Rine upon his own recognizance; but his attorney, knowing that he had the advantage, refused to accept the offer. Having thus persistently demanded a trial for nearly two months, and the District Attorney being unable to offer any testimony against the accused, Judge Farwell ordered a not. pros. to be entered and dismissed the case.

Having thus got out of his difficulties Mr. Rine announced that on last Suneay he would preach to the Chicagoans concerning their municipal and other sins. But a day or two previous he was notified that certain Chicagoans would not permit the lion to be bearded in his den or the tiger to be stirred up in his lair, so the wayward divine took the wings of last Saturday morning and returned to the smoky city, where, as already intimated, be intends to resume his pastoral labors, earnestly beseeching all Christian people to forgive him for his late freak of foolishness, declaring most emphatically that it was John Barleycorn and not the Rev. D. J. K. Rine that was to blame. - Cor. of N. 1. Sun.

THE INTERNATIONALS .- We (Montreal Daily News) learn that this powerful and dangerous organization has succeeded in extending its jurisdiction to this city, and its effects will soon be made manifest on if the tattoo marks had been mentioned before that of the spirit which actuates the Internationals, we give the following extracts from speeches delivered

at a meeting in New York the other night: Mr. W. B. Davis said : Fellow Workingmen : You from whose hands the wealth of society is produced, you who make the greatest palaces and embellish them with every luxury and convenience of art and of nature, you who produce by your valuable services in the State the groundwork upon which all treasures of the community rest. I want you to take into consideration and review why you do not occupy those palaces on the avenue, why you do not enjoy the fruits of your own industry, why you permit a state of things like the present and permit a party of men who are non-producers to revel in luxuries which are the fruits of your own industry. while you yourselves occupy squalid tenements living upon the commonest fare, and have to hawk yourself about from time to time for the privilege to toil for those who labor not. Does it occur to you that you are citizens of a great republic, and that by the proper use of the suffrages you possess you could

you could put a stop to this state of fraudulent speculation and monopoly; that you could have in fact the fruits of your own industry! Does it occur to you that this might be done, or have you been slaves so long that you cannot resume your manhood? Are you always going to be the foot-ball of politicians the slaves of capital? Are you forever to be doomed to live in these tenement houses, existing on scenty fare yourself, and your children wanting for the necessities of life, while those who live in Madison or Lexington avenues, who never did a day's work, roll in luxury, their wives and children dressed in "purple and fine linen," their children sent to the colleges to be educated in the arts of taking advantage of the unlettered, unsophisticated class beneath them? You are entitled by nature to certain inalienable rights, among which are right to breathe the pure air of heaven without any monopolists standing between us and its inhalation; an equal right also, to a sufficient amount of God's earth upon which to live, without the interference of any damned rascal who assumes to be lord thereon.

Mr. Theodore Banks was equally emphatic. He aid:—There are two classes in the community, the aristocratic and the laborious, and he belonged to the ! the chieftan of Connemara. The reader of Thackelatter. "That man that does not produce anything is my natural enemy, and I am his enemy sworn to the death. It is time we banded together for our hospitality of the owner of this baronial home, rights; and if we cannot get them legally let us. But the author of "Vanity Fair" saw the last of this by heavens, to bleed in the movement. (Great awful consequences. None were less able to make applause.) I say damn all other parties but the people that produce-(applause-we want no repre- Galway. Mr. Martin was indefatigable in doing sentative men-we want the people to vote directly, what he could to stem the forrent of misery. He and if you want an . eight-hour law vote for it yourselves, for the moment you deputize a man to do it | rapidly sunk under its attack. for you that moment you are sold. He will go to Albany and sell you out; and I hope that when you leave here to-day you will understand that the great . question of the day is bread and butter. Men will The tenants were starving; not a farthing was to be sell themselves to railroads and to telegraphs, and extracted from them; the interest could not possibly will meet together in bands, and, if necessary, in regiments, and, by heavens, take possession by force if no other way." (Great cheering.)

lands to the railroad monopolists, he said that every member of Congress who had voted for them should be held, to a strict accountability. In conclusion he said: "There is one way in which you can teach these men; you cannot teach them by the machinery of your elections, but I would take a cowhide in one hand and a revolver in the other and go to these men and say, 'You d-d scoundrels, here is the way I will pay you for what you have done, and if they resisted the cowhide I would shoot them with the revolver, and take my chances with an American jury." (Great applause.)

ALARMING INCREASE OF SMALL POX IN NEW YORK,-The peculiar atmosphere the city has been visited with during the past ten days has made the epidemic the people are now suffering from rush up to unparalleled numbers, causing an alarm heretofore unknown. The number of cases reported yesterday to the Board of Health was twenty-nine, being the have not yet been verified, but the balance were discovered by Dr. Morris' inspectors. The work of the Sanitary Bureau of Inspection for the week is as follows :- Eighty houses disinfected and fumigated, 48 cases of small pox removed to the den on the island, ane 2 dead bodies to the Morgue; 11,746 families were visited, 8,110 persons vaccinated -- 7,-

600 of these being vaccinated a second time. Regarding the rumor that a No-Popery movement object the appointment of a government commission which shall have authority to enter all nunneries and Roman Catholic institutions periodically, to offer liberty to all who may be therein unduly remarks: "There is a mischievous popular notion that the whole Catholic Church may be divided into an oppressive priesthood and a perfectly submissive laity, and that all the sheep of the Roman flocks are bolt from the fold if the door were left for a moment hend that the Catholic may enjoy his religion quitens or of a Pascal need a the mind of a Equation Roman Catholic institutions in this country .- Boston Courier.

A MINISTERIAL AGENCY .- We see it reported that there is in Boston a ministerial agency, which is doing a lively businsss. Clergymen in good standing, of every evangelical denomination, can, by the payment of a dollar, enter their names either as candidates for permanent settlement or for temporary supply. On the other hand, any society can, by the payment of a like sum, telegraph their want of a minister, the amount of pay, etc. By means of this agency Boston seeks, evidently, to become the "hub" of the ministerial power of the country.

A piece of sharp practice on the part of some of the directors and officers of an insurance company of Hartford, has recently been brought to light, but for some mysterious reason it failed to get into the papers of that city. It seems that these officers borrowed from \$10,000 to \$20,000 cach of the funds of their company, giving as security therefor their individual notes and mortgages on their homesteads. After the fire at Chicago they went to that city, represented their company as insolvent, bought up claims against it, (it is said for 25 cents on the dollar), and then endeavoured to use these claims at their face value in payment of their notes held by the company, and were only prevented from doing so by the Receiver, who shut down on their little game. The whole of this matter has, however, been the table in the parlor, the dog laid under it, and subsequently put in a very different light by the remained there for eighteen hours, until the funeral manager of the Company in question.

A SAD ROMANCE .- STORY OF THE VICISITUDES OF AN IRISH ESTATE.

"On the 30th October at the Union place Hotel, Mrs. Bell-Martin "

Such was the announcement among the deaths in the papers of that day, 1850. Thousands in this city read it, and found the facts of no more interest than the marriage of Mr. Brown's daughter, or the death of Mr. Smith's wife. Yet, thereby hung a tale. Mrs. Bell-Martin had been born to fortunes which certainly seemed to promise a very different fate to death at a second class American hotel. She had been known as "the Princess of Connemara," and as the greatest beiress, territorially in the British isles. Nor was there ever a princess more anxious to benefit her sebjects. It was a sad story. For several generations the Martins held an immense stake in the county Galway. They had been princes of the wild west. Starting from "the City of the Tribes" -as Galway is called, in Ireland, for the desolate but picturesque region known as Connemara, the travellers arrive, after a journey of twenty miles, at Oughterard. There the Martin property commenced, and thence, for thirty miles, does the road lie through a territory which once was theirs. In 1846, the owner of the principality was Richard Barnwell Martin, Esq., M.P. for the county Galway, and familiarly known, in the House of Commons

His wife died, leaving an only daughter, who, as con as she came to years of intelligence, made her father's place and people the object of her unceasing solicitude. Many of our renders remember Mary Martin in Lever's " Martins of Cro' Martin," a character without doubt taken from the daughter of the Connemara Chief. But the story hardly does justice, in some respects, to the original. Mrs. Bell-Martin was not only the soul of benevolence, but a person of rare and varied accomplishments. The Martins had long been the hencyclent despots of this curious and romantic region. All sorts of tales were current of their onmipotence, and when it is remembered that the present century was out of its teens before a post-road, available for carriages, ran through Connemara, it is easy to believe to what a degree fendalism lingered there.

The property extended over two hundred thousand acres. Ballinahineh Castle, situated among woods and mountains, and close to the sublime coast of the Atlantic, was the family seat, and the simple peasantry, for many a mile round, regarded Miss Martin as scarcely second in importance to Queen Victoria herself. Every visitor who had the slightest claim upon him was the welcome guest of ray's "Irish Sketch Book" will remember the graceful tribute of the great novelist to the geniality and pand together and fight for them; and I am ready, famous family. The Irish famine came, with its headway against its ravages than the gentry of caught a fever, it is supposed at the workhouse, and

At his death the true state of his affairs came to light. The estate was mortgaged, far beyond its then full value, to the London Law Life Assurance. you must learn to trust yourselves alone. Let us be paid, and the mortgages forcelosed. The young leave here to-day with the understanding that we lady, who had been brai as the greatest heiress in Christendom, found horself penniless. But there was a chance of retrieving all. A wealthy English peer sought her hand, undertook to redeem her pro-Mr. Thos. Devyr went a step of two further:— perty, and make her once more mistress of Ballina-After speaking at length of the immense grants of hinch Castle and its aborious demosne. But her affections were already engaged to her cousin, Capt. Gonne Bell. She married him, and they emigrated to this country. Mrs. Bell was prematurely confined, after a rough passage in a sailing-ship—selected, no doubt, from motives of economy. She could not rally her strength, sank rapidly and died, as we have stated, at the Union place Hotel .- N. Y. Times.

ODD REMINISCENCES. A. Paris correspondent of a

London paper gives the following recollections of a

well-known landlord: " A Parisian character, very

celebrated, yet scarcely known to those not thoroughly acquainted with the oreans of Paris life, has just died at the Lariboisiere Haspital. I speak of Dinochan, the landlered of a common-looking wineshop at the corner of the Rue Navaria, in the Quartier Breda. On the first floor of this house was a table a hote, at thirty sons, much frequented by actors singers, artists and journalists. The dinner, which largest ever heard of before. Five of these cases Dinochan's mother used to cook and put upon the table while he attended to the wine department, was, when markets were well supplied and provisions cheap, far better than the five-franc banquet of the expensive hotels. In years gone by I have taken English friends, some of whom will read this to dine at Dinochau's. It was one of the sights of Paris which no foreigner would have found without a guide. The manners of the place were free and easy. In hot weather I have seen the men throw s incubating at Washington, having for its ultimate off their coats and dine with shirt-sleeves displayed. Ladies were admitted; and as no references were required, they were naturally not of a class to be received at Almack's. It was not at all unusual for claret and champague to be put on the inble after tained, the New York Tribune very sensibly re- dinner, on the pretext that it was the fite day of one of the company, who took the liberty of treating everybody. The evening seldom finished without songs; and I have heard at Dinochau's, a first tenor of the Opera. At Dinochau's I have seen extremely discontented and unhappy, and would Gustave Dore, before he made his reputation as a painter, playing the violin with the skill of a Pagopen. Good people, will you endeavor to compre- anini, his fair neighbors affectionately styling him, "Mon petit Gustave." Nedar, a balloon and photomuch as you enjoy yours; that he is not necessarily graphic celebrity, was a frequenter of Dinochau's. book from Seaver, the woman on Desplaines street an idiot nor a lunatic; that a faith which satisfied Charles Monaclet, the wit and gourmand, and now the moralist, was a constant attendant at Dinochan's contemptible in the eyes even of an editor of a Pro- and on account of his enormous appetite volunteerd testant religions newspaper." If this new party in- to pay double for the double portions which he er in a strange and heathen city, on one side, and | tends to institute a crusade similar to that inaugu- required, Eti une Carjat, a painter of genius, who rated by the Smelling Committee here a number of is now making a fortune by the more certain, though years ago, we think no sensible Catholic will object, less brilliant, career of a photographer, used in those for such a movement could not fail to draw public days to sketch caricatures of the frequenters of the attention to the economical and self-sacrificing spirit table a hote. Votal strangers of the feminine Fex which animates the conductors of most of the would say to him, "Oh, mon cher Carjat, fair moi ma charge," He often complied, and the walls of the dining-room in the Rue Navarin are hung with his productions. One of the oldest and best is a caricature of Dinochau himself, with a corkscrew in a bottle, addressing himself to a party hesitating whether they could make up money enough to pay for it, and saying, "Well, is the cork to come out?" Dinochau freely gave credit to old customers, and times have been lately so hard that many have abused the privilege. The main part of the fortune he leave consists of £5,000 of book debts for unpaid dinners of thirty sous !"

> AFFECTION OF A DOG .- In 1863, Captain an artillery company of South Carolina, was killed in battle in Virginia. His body was placed in a coffin, and this boxed up and brought to the kome of his family, in Columbia. It arrived about one week after his death. On its arrival, his dog, that he had reared, and petted during his life, was at the front gate, and approaching the house, bogan to smell about, and manifested much excitement.-When the coffin was removed from the hearse, he ran under it, and followed it into the house, between the pall bearers. Although a week had elapsed since his master's death, and his body was closely encased in the coffin, this dog had recognized him by his sense of smell alone. When the coffin was laid on on the next day. Upon the day succeeding it was observed that the dog had not been seen since the interment. Search was made for him, and he was found lying upon his late master's grave, shivering in the cold rain, that had been falling for some hours. He refused to leave his position and had to be tied and led home, where he was turned loose. In a short time he was again missed, and a servant was sent to the cemetery, where he was again found in the former position. He was carried home and chained up. He now refused either to eat, or drink at all, and only lay moaning. Upon the morning of the third day he was found dead. Such an instance of the affection of a dog I have never known surpassed, particularly as this is a fact beyond dis-

> SURPACE MANURING. - Dr. Voelcker says that on clay soils manure may be spread on the suface of plowed ground, and lie even six months without losing any appreciable quantity of fertilizing value. At the same time he advocates the plowing in of long, coarse manure for its mechanical effect on heavy soils, but when no alternative is left, he says It is better to spread manure at once on the soil, rather than leave it in heaps. Our own experience, during several seasons, has shown that manure spread on the snow during winter, when it could be hauled economically on sleds, has given us better crops of corn, potatoes, hay, etc., than when sprend at any other time.